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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1922.

No. 63.—Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, Mr. W. S. Brown, I.C.S., leave for ten months from or after the 1st May 1922, as follows:—

(i) leave on average pay for six months; and

(ii) leave on half average pay for four months in continuation.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1922.

No. 64.—Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, Mr. R. A. Jenkins, I.C.S., leave on average pay for two months and fifteen days in continuation of the ensuing vacation of the Chingleput District Court.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1922.

No. 65.—The following posting of the gentleman appointed to the Indian Civil Service and assigned to the Madras Presidency is notified:—

Mr. D. H. Boulton, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Chittoor district.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1922.

No. 66.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found, of

(1) the leaflet entitled "Bande Mataram" beginning with the words 'It is religiously forbidden' and ending with the words 'in foreign cloth or thread'; and

(2) the Oriya book entitled "Gandhicharitamanika Gita" beginning with the words 'Namaste, Namaste' (I bow down, I bow down) and ending with the words 'Unnoth tunga shikhri' (the highest pitch of improvement),

and all other documents containing copies or translations of, or extracts from, the said leaflet or the said book, inasmuch as they contain matter which is of the nature described in section 4 (1) of the Act.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1922.

No. 67.—The Governor in Council directs, under sub-section (6) of section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, that in every case tried by a Special Magistrate or a summary court under the Malabar (Restoration of Order) Ordinance, 1922, in which a fine as well as imprisonment has been inflicted and the Magistrate or the court considers that the sentence of imprisonment may be suspended on condition of good behaviour, the Magistrate or the court as the case may be may suspend the sentence of imprisonment pending the orders of Government.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1922.

No. 68.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 9th March 1922.

No. F.-302.—With reference to the Home Department notification No. 309-F. Ests., dated the 13th October 1921, it is announced for general information that the fee for admission to the Indian Civil Service Open Competition in London has been increased to £8, with effect from the examination to be held in August 1922.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNATION.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

No. 11.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Captain George Home Finnis, O.B.E., R.I.M., of his appointment as Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras with effect from 15th March 1922.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

No. 28.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Most Reverend the Metropolitan, is pleased to grant the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras furlough for eight months without medical certificate from the 21st April 1922 or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

SERVICES TRANSFERRED.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1922.

No. 29.—The services of the Rev. J. Porter, Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, are transferred to the Government of the United Provinces.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

No. 30.—The Rev. H. J. Edmonds, Chaplain of Cannanore, to be also in charge of the Chaplaincy of Calicut, *vice* the Rev. J. Porter whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

No. 76.—M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal, acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, leave on average pay for six weeks from the 19th April 1922, with permission to prefix the Easter Holidays thereto, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1922.

No. 77.—Under section 10 (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that every registered member of the Donga Woddars in the Guntur District who belong to a tribe which has been declared to be a criminal tribe under section 3 of the said Act, shall report himself in such manner and place and at such fixed intervals as may be prescribed by the District Magistrate.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1922

No. 34—The following telegram, dated 20th March 1922, from the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, to the Accountant General, Madras, is published :—

"Rate of exchange applicable to contributions to Indian Civil Service, etc., funds during April 1922 fifteen and a half pence per rupee. Percentage admissible as exchange compensation allowance on salary paid during same month rupees eight, annas one per hundred rupees subject to maximum rupees one hundred and seventy nine, annas three only (Rs 179-3-0)."

2. The rupee equivalents of such class of subscriptions payable by members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Medical Service converted at one shilling three and a half pence the rupee are indicated below :—

By members of the Indian Civil Service.

Class.	Married officers.	Bachelor or widower.
I	£8-9-2 = Rs. 131- 0-0	£4-3-1 = Rs. 64-3-0
II	£4-19-7 = Rs. 92-10-0	£3-1-6 = Rs 48-13-0
III	£3-16-10 = Rs. 58-12- 0	£2-3-6 = Rs. 36-4-0
IV	£2-9-7 = Rs 38-7-0	£1-10-7 = Rs 23-11-0
V	£1-9-2 = Rs. 22-10-0	£1-1-10 = Rs. 16-15-0

For each son £0-10-0 = Rs. 7-12-0 ; for each daughter £0-18-7 = Rs. 14-7-0

By members of the Indian Medical Service.

Class.	Married.	Unmarried.
I Lieutenant-Colonel in receipt of Colonel's allowance and Surgeon-General's	£3-16-8 = Rs. 58-5-0	£1-18-4 = Rs. 29-12- 0
II Officers of the I.A., R.A. and R.E. of 24 years' service, Archdeacons and officers of the I.M.S. of 20 years' service.	£3-1-4 = Rs 47-3-0	£1-4-8 = Rs. 19-0-0
III. Officers of the I.A., R.A and R.E. of 18 years' service, Senior Chaplains and officers of the I.M.S. of 12 years' service.	£2-6-0 = Rs. 35-10-0	£0-18-4 = Rs. 14-3-0
IV. Officers of the I.A., R.A. and R.E. of 9 years' service, Junior Chaplains and officers of the I.M.S. of 6 years' service.	£1-10-5 = Rs. 23-15- 0	£0-10-5 = Rs. 8-4-0
V Officers of the I A , R A and R E, under 9 years' service and officers of the I.M.S of less than 6 years' service.	£0-15-1 = Rs. 11-14-0	£0-6-2 = Rs. 4-12-0

For each son £0-1-6 = Rs. 1-3-0 ; for each daughter £0-3-10 = Rs. 3-0-0.

No. 35.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

Delhi, the 6th March 1922.

ORDERS GOVERNING THE FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS TO RETURN TO DUTY.

No. 197-O.S.H.—With reference to Fundamental Rule 71, the Secretary of State in Council has been pleased to issue the following orders governing the form of medical certificate of fitness to return to duty which must be produced by a Government servant on leave out of Asia elsewhere than in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies :—

A Government servant who has taken leave on medical certificate out of Asia elsewhere than in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies may not return to duty until he has produced a medical certificate of fitness from two medical practitioners in the following form :—

"We certify that we have carefully examined C.D. of the_____Department and find that he is in good health and fit to return to his duty in India."

Date_____

Place_____

If the certificate be signed by foreigners, it should be attested by consular or other authority as bearing the signatures of qualified medical practitioners.

Fort St. George

No. 48.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the

RECEIPTS.	Current month.	Progressive total.	Budget estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Sundry revenue heads as detailed—			
II.—Taxes on Income	..	(a) ..	88,55,055
V.—Land Revenue	1,17,03,781	8,53,78,678	9,26,58,000
VI.—Excise	33,75,888	3,84,19,551	3,56,13,000
VII.—Stamps	14,52,518	1,51,11,607	78,00,000 1,18,48,000
VIII.—Forest	5,00,074	38,30,167	38,80,000
IX.—Registration	3,01,567	26,28,741	33,62,000
XIII.—Irrigation, navigation, embankment and drainage works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	— 64,427	— 17,10,577	32,05,000
XIV.—Irrigation, navigation, embankment and drainage works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.	3,519	1,26,671	69,000
XVI.—Interest	35,473	4,79,178	9,20,000
XVII.—Administration of Justice	1,13,491	9,62,135	13,53,000
XVIII.—Jails and Convicts Settlements	86,147	7,50,992	8,07,000
XIX.—Police	42,599	5,54,488	6,00,000
XX.—Ports and Pilotage	13	814	..
XXI.—Education	1,01,118	8,18,659	8,23,056
XXII.—Medical	17,914	2,53,854	3,21,000
XXIII.—Public Health	1,750	62,468	76,000
XXIV.—Agriculture	53,007	8,41,324	8,60,000
XXV.—Industries	9,80,819	10,53,068	12,84,000
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	48,877	1,00,918	2,35,000
XXX.—Civil Works	80,243	4,32,506	4,50,000
XXXI.—Waterways and Embankments	..	..	1,67,000
XXXIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	13,524	1,40,329	1,48,000
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	11,756	1,31,759	1,42,000
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	40,673	2,39,893	3,18,000
Total Ordinary Receipts as per Civil Books	1,87,14,873	16,01,14,066	18,69,03,000
Revenue in England converted into Rupees at £1 = Rs. 10 (last account, month of December 1921) :—			
Secretary of State	..	— 350	— 33,000
High Commissioner	..	— 30	
Total Receipts in India and England	1,87,14,873	16,01,13,676	18,68,70,000
Miscellaneous Adjustments with the Central Government ..	..	..	2,85,000
Famine Insurance Fund	..	..	..
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	37,936	13,11,382	15,79,000
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments	— 38,52,946	(c) 13,46,07,628	76,80,000
Total ..	1,49,29,863	29,87,49,189	17,13,13,000
Add—Opening Balance ..	..	56,63,065	45,66,000
Total ..	..	21,16,12,194	18,32,79,000

March 17, 1922.

Provincial Government of Madras for the month of January 1922.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Current month.	Progressive total	Budget grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By Sundry charge heads as detailed—			
4. Taxes on Income ..	..	(b) ..	1,87,000
6. Land Revenue	18,94,243	1,91,36,997	3,59,34,000
8. Excise	3,18,745	25,08,819	53,05,000
7. Stamps	38,893	3,93,711	8,51,000
8. Forest			3,66,000
9. Registration	4,93,732	39,58,132	66,85,000
10. Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	1,81,223	15,90,399	29,00,000
11. Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	1,59,481	21,51,910	32,58,000
12. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	..	..	74,000
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	..	.	4,60,000
20. Interest on other Obligations	..	58	1,000
21. General Administration	5,30,127	53,90,733	88,75,000
22. Audit	..	..	20,000
24. Administration of Justice	6,06,711	77,75,814	1,03,20,000
25. Jails and Convict Settlements	2,90,531	21,71,988	33,35,000
26. Police	15,89,987	1,58,44,917	1,90,57,000
27. Ports and Pilotage	2,359	31,169	47,000
30. Scientific Departments	11,708	1,15,268	1,20,000
31. Education	14,06,244	81,37,471	1,64,96,000
32. Medical	4,11,307	42,87,228	53,97,000
33. Public Health	2,48,376	22,51,548	31,55,000
34. Agriculture	1,86,600	20,14,830	21,16,000
35. Industries	1,67,672	16,19,056	22,84,000
37. Miscellaneous Departments	76,084	6,18,032	8,78,000
41. Civil Works	17,00,217	1,38,42,242	1,95,17,000
42. Waterways and Embankments	..	..	10,00,000
47. Famine Relief and Insurance	83,780	10,56,743	12,00,000
48. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	5,37,677	37,48,488	64,43,000
45. Stationary and Printing	71,832	6,56,429	12,45,000
67. Miscellaneous	66,976	6,16,672	7,84,000
Total Ordinary Charges as per Civil Books	1,06,73,373	9,68,82,045	13,91,14,000
Expenditure in England converted into Rupees at 1/- = Rs. 10 (net account, month of December 1921) :—			
Secretary of State	..	88,200	92,16,000
High Commissioner	..	9,59,290	
Total Expenditure in India and England	1,06,37,873	9,67,05,435	13,33,22,000
Contribution to the Central Government under rule 17 of the Devolution Rules.	1,10,00,000	9,33,00,000	9,46,00,000
Assignment to the Central Government under rule 18 (1) of the Devolution Rules.	..	..	33,20,000
Miscellaneous Adjustments with the Central Government ..	..	..	..
Capital Account of Irrigation, navigation, etc. (not charged to Revenue)	40,366	3,90,748	11,87,000
Outlay on Waterways	..	..	..
Famine Insurance Fund	..	..	..
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	1,01,240	22,81,227	30,39,000
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments	..	..	9,50,000
Other transactions	— 88,82,548	(c) 9,85,11,825	..
Total ..	1,19,25,740	22,31,79,545	17,69,85,000
Add—Closing Balance ..	..	— 1,05,38,055	63,12,000
Total ..	..	21,16,32,191	18,32,97,000

(a) *and* (b) will be adjusted at the end of the year.
(c) *and* (d) represent (1) adjustments made in the accounts under rules 17 and 18 of the Devolution Rules on account of the amounts owed to the Government of India on 31st March 1921 on account of—

	Rs.
(1) Provincial Advance and Loan Account including the loan to the Kistna District Board ..	1,06,86,842
(2) Capital expenditure on Productive and Protective Irrigation Works	8,76,25,746
Total debit ..	(d) 9,84,11,588
Deduct—Repayment of the first instalment towards item (2)	— 4,60,000
(b) *Add*—Loan from the Government of India	76,00,000
Net advance from the Government of India	(c) 10,15,51,588

Fort St. George, March 21, 1922.

No. 87.—The following *Gazette of India* Extraordinary is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Customs Duties.

Delhi, the 1st March 1922.

No. 1173.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VII of 1894), and in supersession of the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2488, dated the 1st April 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and from the date of this notification, a duty at the rate of 15 annas per maund of 82⅔ lb. avoirdupois shall be levied on salted fish, dry and wet, imported into any Customs port from any place beyond the limits of British India.

No. 88.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

Archæology and Epigraphy.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1922.

No. 70.—Mr K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Senior Assistant in the office of the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy in the Archæological Department with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd February 1922 and is attached to the office of the Government Epigraphist for India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave and Appointments.

Delhi, the 9th March 1922.

No. 427-F.E.—Mr. P. H Seshagiri Rao has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Audit Department with effect from the 23rd February 1922, and has been posted to the office of the Accountant-General, Madras, from the same date.

No. 428-F.E.—Mr. T. S. Subramania Ayyar has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Audit Department with effect from the 23rd February 1922, and has been posted to the office of the Accountant-General, Madras, from the same date.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Delhi, the 1st March 1922.

No. E-179-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1547-Exc., dated the 1st March 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no duty shall be levied in respect of salt imported into British India (including British Baluchistan) from the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, provided that duty has already been levied on such salt in the said territories at the rate imposed by the law for the time being in force in those territories.

No. M. 820-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act 1917 (II of 1917), as made applicable to the collection and levy of an excise duty on kerosene by clause 8 of the Indian Finance Bill, 1922, read with the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1918 (XVI of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the adapted form set out below certain provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and to make certain rules for the purpose of providing for the assessment and collection of the duty imposed by the first-mentioned Act :—

Short title. 1. This Order may be called "The Kerosene (Duties) Order, 1922."

Definitions. 2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "the Act" means the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917, as made applicable to the collection and levy of an excise duty on kerosene; II of 1917.

(*2*) "Collector" means the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner of the district, or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office to perform all or any of the duties of a Collector under this Order.

Agent of owner to be deemed owner for certain purposes. 3. When any person is expressly or impliedly authorized by the owner of any manufactory to be his agent in respect of such manufactory for all or any of the purposes of this Order and such authorization is approved by the Collector, such person shall for such purposes be deemed to be the owner of such manufactory.

Owner of manufactory to furnish a return of kerosene produced. 4. (*1*) The owner of every manufactory,—

(*a*) shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, a return in Form A set out in the Schedule to this Order of all kerosene produced within the meaning of section 3 of the Act in such manufactory during the preceding month, and shall lodge the said return with the Collector within seven days of the close of the month to which it relates;

(*b*) shall subscribe at the foot of the said return a declaration that the particulars set out therein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief; and

(*c*) shall deposit with the said return the amount of the duty payable under section 3 (*1*) of the Act on the quantity of the kerosene shown in column 4 of the said return.

(*2*) If any person refuses, or without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person) neglects,—

(*a*) to prepare, or cause to be prepared, to the best of his knowledge and belief a return required by sub-clause (*1*);

(*b*) to subscribe at the foot thereof a declaration required by that sub-clause; or

(*c*) to lodge the said return with the Collector within the period required by that sub-clause;

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(*3*) If any person makes a statement in the declaration mentioned in this clause which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Procedure in case of non-payment of duty.

5. (*1*) If the amount of the duty is not deposited with the return prescribed in clause 4, the Collector shall cause a notice in Form E set out in the Schedule to this Order to be served on the owner requiring him to make payment of the aforesaid duty within ten days of the date of service of the said notice.

(*2*) A notice prescribed by sub-clause (*1*) may be served on the owner of any manufactory by delivering or tendering to him at his ordinary place of business a copy of the notice or, if this cannot be done, by fixing a copy of the notice on one of the outer doors of the manufactory.

Owner of manufactory to maintain books of account, etc.

6. (*1*) The owner of every manufactory shall maintain such records and books of account as will admit of ready comparison to the satisfaction of the Collector with the entries made in the return prescribed in clause 4.

(*2*) If any person fails without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person) to maintain the records and books of account required by sub-clause (*1*), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Collector's power of entry, etc.

7. (*1*) The Collector, or any other officer duly appointed by the Local Government in this behalf shall have free access at all reasonable times to any manufactory and may, with or without notice to the owner, take samples and make tests of any substance produced therein, and examine and take copies or extracts from any accounts or registers for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the return prescribed in clause 4, or of informing himself as to any particulars regarding which information is required for the purposes of the Act or of this Order.

(*2*) If any person—

(*a*) voluntarily obstructs, or offers any resistance to or impedes, or otherwise interferes with, or

(*b*) withholds any information in his possession which he is required to furnish under the provisions of sub-clause (*1*) from, or

(*c*) wilfully gives false or misleading information to,

the Collector or any officer duly appointed under sub-clause (*1*) who is acting in accordance with his duty under the provision of that sub-clause,

such person shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Power to exempt from duty.

8. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India* exempt any kerosene exported from British India or from any specified port therein from the whole or any part of the duty leviable on such kerosene.

(*2*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by special order in each case, exempt from the payment of duty under circumstances of an exceptional nature to be stated in such Order, any kerosene on which duty is leviable.

Exporter to apply for a certificate of export.

9. Every owner of a manufactory who exports kerosene out of British India direct from the manufactory shall make to the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment at the time of putting in the shipping bill an application in Form G set out in the Schedule to this Order.

Collector of Customs to furnish certificate of exports.

10. (*1*) The Collector of Customs at the port of shipment may take such steps as may be necessary to satisfy himself that the goods brought for export correspond with the description given in Form G, and that the contents are as therein stated. When satisfied on these points, the Collector of Customs shall, after the goods have been exported issue a certificate in Form D set out in the Schedule to this Order. The said certificate shall be made over to the owner of the manufactory and shall be filed by him with the Collector at the time of filing the return prescribed by clause 4.

(*2*) A record shall be maintained in the office of the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment of all certificates so issued.

Certified exports to be exempted from duty in certain cases.

11. Where a notification has been issued under clause 8 exempting from the payment of duty kerosene exported out of British India, the Collector shall allow a deduction of duty in respect of all kerosene entered in the said certificate as having been exported.

Payment of duty short-levied or erroneously refunded.

12. When duty has been short-levied through inadvertence, error or misconstruction on the part of the Collector, or through mis-statement as to quantity on the part of the owner,

or when any such duty after having been levied has been, owing to any such cause, erroneously refunded,

the person chargeable with the duty so short-levied, or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess, on demand being made within three months from the close of the month in respect of which the duty shall have been levied or from the date of making the refund.

13. No duty which has been paid and of which repayment wholly or in part is claimed in consequence of the same having been paid through inadvertence, error or misconstruction shall be returned unless such claim is made within three months from the date of such payment.

No refund of duty erroneously levied or paid unless claimed within three months.

THE SCHEDULE,

(See clauses 4, 5, 9 and 10.)

FORM A.

Particulars of kerosene produced at manufactory during the month of 192 .

Description of kerosene. (1)	Issued out of the premises, Imperial gallons. (2)	Deduction claimed under clause 11 on account of quantity exported out of India, and supported by certificate or certificates in Form C. (3)	Balance on which duty is leviable. (4)

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my manufactory, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this day of 192 .

(Signed)

(To be signed by the Owner, managing Agent, or other principal officer of the Manufactory.)

FORM B.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Duty under clause 5 of the Order made under Act II of 1917, as applied to kerosene.

No.

Collector's Office,

192 .

Name of manufactory

For the month of 192 .

Owner

Amount rupees

Collector.

FORM B

Notice of Demand of Payment of Duty under clause 5 of the Order made under Act II of 1917, as applied to kerosene

No.

Collector's Office

192 .

To

Take notice that on behalf of Government I hereby demand payment by you of the sum of Rupees now due and unpaid on account of duty on Kerosene for the month of 192 , and that if the above amount be not paid into this office within ten days after the date of service hereof on you, I shall proceed to obtain payment of the same according to the provisions of the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917.

Collector.

N B.—No payment should be tendered on Sunday, nor after 1-30 p.m. on any day, nor after 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

FORM C.

To the Collector of Customs

Please allow certificate in the case of the following exports per S.S. on 192 .

Description of kerosene. (1)	No. of Imperial gallons. (2)	Name of producing manufactory. (3)	Date of issue out of the premises of the manufactory. (4)	Name of exporter. (5)	Amount of drawback claimed. (6)

Date this day of 192 .

(Signed)

Shipping Bill No. dated 192 .

FORM D.

Certified that the kerosene shown below was exported to ——— on ———— 192 , and that the manufactory is entitled to deduct the amount stated in column 2, from the statement of Kerosene produced during the month of ——— 192 .

Description of kerosene. (1)	Quantity in Imperial gallons. (2)

(Signed) ———

Collector of Customs.

Dated 192 .

No. M.-888-2.—In pursuance of rule 8 (2) of the Kerosene (Duties) Order, 1922, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the payment of duty leviable under section 3 of the Motor Spirits Duties Act, 1917 (11 of 1917), as made applicable to the collection and levy of an excise duty on kerosene, kerosene exported by the owners of a manufactory in British India direct by sea to any country outside India.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to apply to the export of kerosene by sea to French or Portuguese possessions in India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—BANKS—IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Public, the 1st *March* 1922.

No. 183-b.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 (1) (*a*) of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920 (XLVII of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Sir Bazgard Hunter as a Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India for a period of three years with effect from the 4th March 1922, Mr. N. M. Murray ceasing to officiate from the same date.

No. 39.—The following Circular letter is published :—

From W. D. Woollam, Esq., Accountant-General, Madras, to all Heads of departments and Treasury officers, dated Fort St. George, the 15th March 1922, No. T.M. 34-40-827.

I have the honour to issue the following instructions bearing on the interpretation or application of some of the Fundamental Rules :—

(1) Paragraph 5 of the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 1071 C.S.R., dated 28th October 1921, forwarding the Fundamental Rules, permits a Government servant on leave on 1st January 1922, and not electing to continue under the old leave rules, to cancel, subject to certain conditions, the unexpired portion of his leave and to substitute for it any period of leave to which he is entitled under the new rules. It has been decided that this commutation, whether it effects the amount of leave or not, should be approved by the authority competent to sanction the leave, in accordance with the principle laid down in Fundamental Rule No. 100 (*a*).

(2) *Duty lien and lien on acting appointments to Government servants taking leave from 1st January 1922.*—(*a*) Those who exercise the option given in Fundamental Rule 88 and elect to continue under the leave rules in the Civil Service Regulations, can be given, as at present, lien on acting appointments and duty liens.

(*b*) Those who elect the Fundamental Rules and take leave from or after 1st January 1922, may have a lien, during leave, only on their permanent appointments. Duty lien and lien on acting appointments are not permissible.

(*c*) Those who are on leave on 1st January 1922 and commute the unexpired portion of the leave on that date into leave admissible under the Fundamental Rules, lose from 1st January 1922, the lien on acting appointments or duty lien that may have been granted to them under the Civil Service Regulations.

(*d*) Under the concession in paragraph 4 of the Government of India letter No. 1079, C.S.R., dated 28th October 1921, a Government servant can have the pay of the post on which he has a lien, i.e., the pay of his substantive post, with any increment that may fall due, during the period of the leave corresponding to privilege leave, instead of average pay without limit.

(3) *Rule* 9 (2)—*Average pay.*—According to the definition of the term in this rule, the average is to be taken of the monthly pay earned during 12 complete months immediately preceding the month in which leave is taken, and for this purpose 'the 12 complete months immediately preceding' should be interpreted literally; i.e., if during that period a Government servant had been absent for 10 months on leave, his average pay should be calculated on the pay earned during the remaining two months.

(4) *Rule* 32.—The sentence occurs in the rule 'All officiating service in any stage of the time-scale, whether continuous or not, counts for increment in that stage' The Auditor General has issued the following instruction as to the interpretation of this sentence :—

"A time scale will always be attached to a particular cadre or class in a cadre. A time-scale itself may be of recent introduction, whereas the class to which it is attached may have been in existence before the time-scale came into force with a different rate of pay attached to it. An officer may have officiated in the cadre or class prior to the introduction of the new time scale and may have drawn during the officiating tenure salary equal to a stage or intermediate between two stages in a time-scale. The rule quoted above is to be interpreted as permitting such a broken service to count for increment in the same stage, or, if the salary was intermediate between two stages, in the lower stage."

(5) *Rule* 33.—The following is the Auditor-General's instruction for interpretation of this rule :—

"Rule 33 of the Fundamental Rules prescribes the initial rate of pay of an officer officiating in a post the pay of which has been fixed at a rate personal to another Government servant If the pay thus personally fixed is on a time scale, it is not intended that an officiating incumbent should be debarred from drawing increments in the time-scale according to the ordinary rules."

(6) *Rule* 53.—The option allowed by this rule to Government servants of remaining under the leave rules in force prior to 1st January 1922 cannot be exercised by those not holding permanent posts. The leave in their case will be governed by the subsidiary rules to be framed by the Local Government under Fundamental Rule 103. Till the issue of those rules, the rules and regulations in force prior to the issue of the Fundamental Rules should be applied.—vide G.O. No. 83, Finance, dated 23rd January 1922.

(7) *Rule* 77.—The credit to the leave account under sub-clause (3) (ii) (1) of this rule on account of privilege leave will, in the case of Government servants belonging to the vacation departments, be *nil* unless any privilege leave under ordinary rules had been earned under articles 372 to 374 of the Civil Service Regulations in which case the leave so earned may be credited.

(8) *Rule* 81.—An officer of the vacation department subject to the ordinary (or Indian service) leave rules cannot get leave on average pay under the Fundamental Rules unless he produces a medical certificate or spends his leave out of India or Ceylon. If, however, he has not enjoyed vacation or enjoyed only a part of the vacation, he may be granted, without a medical certificate, leave on average pay equivalent to one month for each year since his last leave during which he has not availed himself of the vacation, and to a proportionate fraction of a month during which he has taken a part only of the vacation, the leave thus granted being limited to four months on each occasion In the case of a Government servant who is transferred with leave to his credit from a non-vacation to a vacation department, the period decided by the Local Government with regard to Note 2 to Rule 39 may be granted as leave on average pay without the production of a medical certificate.

(9) *Rule* 82 (5).—The reduction by one month for each year of duty for which a Government servant has availed himself of the vacation as required to be made under this rule is intended to be made in respect of leave earned and vacation taken from 1st January 1922. Thus, the leave to the credit of a Government servant should first be calculated under Fundamental Rule 77, and from this a reduction should be made of one month for each year of duty in which the Government servant avails himself of the vacation after 1st January 1922. Similarly, the total leave admissible under rule 81 (4) will be reduced by one month for each year of duty in which vacation is taken after 1st January 1922.

(10) *Rule* 87.—The word 'may' in the note under this rule denotes that a non-gazetted officer whose pay is less than Rs. 300 or whose leave does not exceed one month, may draw either average pay or his pay at the time of taking leave, whichever is more advantageous to him.

(11) *Rule* 103.—This rule applies only to those Government servants who are transferred to foreign service after the 1st January 1922, those transferred previously remaining subject to the rules in force at the time of transfer. Government servants of the latter class are, however, entitled to take the benefit of the new leave rules and will be adjudged to have elected to do so, if they do not exercise the option given by Fundamental rule 58. In cases cases in which Government servants come under the new leave rules, it has been ruled by the Government of India that

(a) their pay in foreign service should be treated as pay for the purpose of calculating leave salary, and

(b) that the existing obligation of foreign employers to pay a portion of leave allowances during privilege leave should be held to continue during the first four months of any period of leave on average pay.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1922.

Under section 9, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·55 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a salt road; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

2. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of Act I of 1894.

Tanjore district, Pattukkottai taluk, Adirampatnam village.

	Acs.
President, District Board, Tanjore, Melavannidar.	
Topo, No. 121 6-C, belonging to S. Naina Mahamood Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 121-5 and 4; east by No 121-4, south by No. 122; west by No 121-7	0·07
Topo, No 121-7 E-2, belonging to Muhammad Osha Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 114; east by No. 121-6 and 8, south by No. 121; west by No. 121 7-A and 8-B	0·17
Topo, No. 121-8 E-3, belonging to Mandiin Lawa Thanby Marakayar and Muhammad Naina Thambi Marakayar, bounded on the north by No 121 8-A, east by No. 121 7 E; south by No. 120, west by No 114.	0·15
Dry, No. 123 1, belonging to Ramayya Nayudu, bounded on the north by No. 121, east by No 120; south by No. 130; west by No. 123 2	0·14
Dry, No 123-2, belonging to Natarja Dasher Namasivaya Pandaram and Manikka Dasikar, bounded on the north by No 123-1 east by No. 123-1, south by No. 130, west by nos. 125 and 129	0·05
Dry, No 125-1 C, belonging to Sri Shaya Varadaraswami temple represented by S. T. RM. Ramaswami Chetyar, bounded on the north by Nos. 124 and 125-1 E, east by Nos 121 and 122; south by No 125-2; west by No. 120	0·40
Chatram poramboku, S. No. 1-30, belonging to A. V. Ramayya Nayudu, Kudiravandar and President, District Board, Tanjore, Melavannidar, Chatrum Department, bounded on the north by No. 128; east by No. 130-2; south by No. 130; west by No. 130-1	0·42
Total ..	1·44

T. E. MOIR,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1922.

No. 19.—Lieutenant-Commander Lawrence Lovell Scott, R.N.R., on return from leave, to be Port Officer, Pamban.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 20.—Under section 16 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, the Governor in Council appoints, with effect from the 17th March 1922, Mr Archibald Edward Boyd to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras, *vice* Mr A. M Green, I.C.S., resigned.

No. 21.—Under section 16 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, the Governor in Council appoints Captain Ernest Whitcombe Huddleston, C.I.E., D.S.O., R.I.M., to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras, *vice* Captain G. H Francis, C.B.E., R.I.M., resigned.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1922.

No. 22.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (2), clause (c) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908) as amended by Act VI of 1918, the Governor in Council withdraws the provisions of the said Act from the undermentioned ports at which the Act is now in force :—

(1) Narsapur
(2) Perupalem } in the district of Kistna.

T. E. MOIR,
Acting Secretary to Government.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

(General).

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1922.

No. 152.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at the places specified opposite to their names conferred on the undermentioned gentlemen who have resigned their appointment :—

M.R By. Arasanipalai Raghava Acharlyar Avargal—Tiruvallur town in the district of Chingleput.

M.R By Pandia Madhavayya Ramayya Garu—Kollegal in the district of Coimbatore.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

No. 153.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at the places specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions

specified in Notification No. 737, dated the 13th August 1919, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem as amended by Notification No. 908, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919 :—

M.R.Ry. Tanjore Lakshmana Gopal Rau Avargal—Madura in the district of Madura.
M.R.Ry. Nadi Kuruballayya Garu—Dharmavaram in the district of Anantapur.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1922.

Mr. Nambikai Maria Roche Victoria—Saitur.
M.R.Ry. Sethuraman Ambalam Ramaswami Ambalam Avargal } Kandanur.
M.R.Ry. Gopala Ayyar Girisa Ayyar Avargal } Kandanur.
M.R.Ry. Lakshmanan Chettiyar Chidambaram Chettiyar Subrahmanyan Chettiyar Avargal } Kandanur.
M.R.Ry. Frank Vernon Venkata Rangam Avargal } Tiruvallur in the district of Chingleput.
M.R.Ry. Tiruvallur Ponnuswami Nadar Avargal } Tiruvallur in the district of Chingleput.
M.R.Ry. Pandla Channamallayya Chinnaswamayya Garu—Kollegal in the district of Coimbatore.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1922.

M.R.Ry. Chapala Venrayya Garu
M.R.Ry. Nambari Venugopala Rao Garu } Bezwada in the district of Kistna.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1922.

No. 154.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Kuthukke Kovilagath Manavedan Raja Avargal, Subdivisional First-class Magistrate in the district of Malabar.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1922.

Mr. Percy Macqueen, I.C.S., District Magistrate in the district of Trichinopoly.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1922.

M.R.Ry. C. N. Apparao Pantulu, Sub-Magistrate, G. Udayagiri, Kondh Agency in the district of Agency division.
M.R.Ry. Kottara Paparao Pantulu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Gunupur, Savara Agency in the district of Agency division.
M.R.Ry. Gangadrapuram Panchapakesa Sastriyar Venkataramana Sastriyar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Trichinopoly.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1922.

No. 156.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Hindupur Venkatarange Rao, Sub-Registrar of Srimushnam, in the district of South Arcot, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Srimushnam, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Srimushnam in the district of South Arcot :—

I. Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 1—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.
II. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 6 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

No. 158.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Kanuri Varadha Rangachari, Sub-Registrar of Sendamangalam, Namakkal taluk, in the district of Salem, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Sendamangalam, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the unions of Sendamangalam and Kulappanaickpatti, in the Namakkal taluk, in the district of Salem :—

I. Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 1—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.
II. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 6 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1922.

No. 187.—Under section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned First-class Magistrates in the district of Guntur are empowered to try cases summarily :—

M.R.Ry. Kaduluri Mallikarjunam Garu
M.R.Ry. Tiruvadi Sundaresa Ayyar Jambunatha Ayyar Avargal.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1922.

No. 158.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Sivaramien Vedakun James, Deputy Tahsildar and Third-class Magistrate in the district of Chingleput.

No. 159.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class, and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class :—

Mr. D. H. Boulton, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Chittoor.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1922.

No. 160.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, (III of 1889), the Governor in Council cancels so much of notification No 237, Judicial, dated the 11th May 1891, published at pages 550 to 550 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th June 1891, as extends the provisions of the said Act to the village of Ottappidaram in the Tinnevelly district.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1922.

No. 161.—LIST OF HOLIDAYS AND VACATION TO BE OBSERVED IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, MADRAS, DURING THE YEAR 1922.

March 1st, Wednesday	..	Ash Wednesday	.. General to Christians.
April 6th, Thursday	..	Sri Rama Navami	.. Special to Vishnavites.
May 8th, Monday to July 8th Saturday both days inclusive or for two months to close and re-open with the Right Court of Judicature, Madras.		Summer Vacation	.. One Judge attending twice a week for the disposal of emergent work.
May 26th, Thursday	..	Ascension Day	.. General to Christians.
May 30th, Tuesday	..	Ramzan*	.. General to Muhammadans.
August 5th, Saturday	..	Bakrid*	.. Do.
August 15th, Tuesday	..	Assumption Day	.. Special to Roman Catholics.
August 31st, Thursday, September 1st, Friday, 2nd Saturday.		Muharram*	.. General to Muhammadans.

The last Saturday in each calendar month.

All days that have been notified as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

* These days may vary according to the first appearance of the moon.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1922.

No. 162.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 6*th March* 1922.

No. F.-126.—The following Order of His Majesty in Council extending the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, 1920, to British India, published in the *London Gazette* of the 7th February 1922, is republished for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1922.

Present.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, 1920, provision has been made for the enforcement in England and Ireland of maintenance orders made by a Court in any part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom to which the said Act extends :

And whereas by the said Act it is amongst other things provided that where His Majesty is satisfied that reciprocal provisions have been made by the Legislature of any part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom for the enforcement within that part of maintenance orders

made by Courts within England and Ireland His Majesty may by Order in Council extend the said Act to that part, and thereupon that part shall become a part of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said Act extends :

And whereas His Majesty is satisfied that the Legislature of British India being a part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom has made reciprocal provisions for the enforcement within those parts of maintenance orders made by Courts within England and Ireland :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the above recited Act in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

The Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, 1920, shall apply to British India.

And the Right Honourable Edwin Samuel Montagu, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. F.-130.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being part of His Majesty's Dominions outside British India, has made provision for the enforcement, within England and Ireland, of maintenance orders made by Courts in British India :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921 (XVIII of 1921), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the said Act shall apply in respect of England and Ireland.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1923.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land enumerated below and measuring 1·58 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of village site ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Yedurlanka village.

	Acre.
Jirayiti, dry, S. No. 97, belonging to Kanaki Anjaneyulu, Kanaki Kankaratnam and Kanaki Narayanamurti of Gothamdevi, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 97 A-1 ; south by S. No. 101 ; west by S. No. 98.	1·58

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·16 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a public pathway to Panchamma ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari district, Amalapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari district, Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Pasuvullanka village.

	Acre.
Quit-rent, Inam, dry, S. No. 36-5, belonging to Yelamanchili Thammangaru, Yelamanchili Nagaiah, Yelamanchili Ramudu and Yelamanchili Venkateswarlu, bounded on the north by S. No. 42-1, east by S. No. 31-9 ; south by S. No. 36-4 , west by S. No. 36-4	0·01
Government, dry, S. No. 31-9, belonging to Pinnamraju Tirupatiraju, bounded on the north by S. No. 42-1 ; east by S. No. 31-6 ; south by S. No. 31-9 , west by S. No. 32-3	0·01
Government, dry, S. No. 31-8, belonging to Pinnamraju Tirupatiraju, bounded on the north by S. No. 42-1 ; east by S. No. 42-2 & 3 ; south by S. No. 31-8 , east by S. No. 31-9	0·01
Inam, quit-rent, dry, S. No. 42-3, belonging to Ambati Ramanadu, Ambati Ramudu, Ambati Venkadu, Ambati Ramudu, Ambati Veeradu and Ambati Kistaiah, bounded on the north by S. No. 42-1 ; east by S. No. 31- 2 & 4 , south by S. No. 42 3 ; west by S. No. 31-3	0·07
Government, dry, S. No. 31-4, belonging to Sheikh Subbanna of Kottapalli to Polavaram Inland and Ramanadayudu Subbarayudu of Komarigiri, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 31-2 ; south by S. No. 31-5 ; west by S. No. 31-3	0·01
Government, dry, S. No. 31-2, belonging to Pinnamraju Tirupatiraju, bounded on the north by S. No. 31-2 ; east by S. No. 31 1 ; south by S. No. 31-3 ; west by S. No. 31-4	0·01
Government, dry, S. No. 31-1, belonging to Pinnamraju Tirupatiraju, bounded on the north by S. No. 31-1 ; east by S. No. 42 ; south by S. No. 30 ; west by S. No. 31-2	0·01
Total ..	0·16

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·23 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house-sites, etc., *for* the Panchamas (Parayas) of Ramadimangalam and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mannilam taluk, No. 134. Ramadimangalam village.

	Acs.
Dry, No. 76-8, belonging to 16 Muthukumara Pillai, 19 Natesa Ayyar, 24 Gopala Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 76-1, east by Nos. 76-7, 76-10, 10, 10 B 10 C, south by No. 76-10 A, west by No. 76-6, and 16	
Dry, No. 76-7, belonging to 16 Ayyaswami Ayyar and S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 76-12, east by No. 76-9, south by No. 76-10, west by No. 76-8	2·09
Dry, No. 76-8, belonging to 180 S. Ayyaswami Ayyar S. Narayanaswami Ayyar and H. M. Ayyaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 76-1; east by No. 76-7, south by No. 76 16; west by No. 76-6 & 7	0 31
Dry, No. 76-9, belonging to 186. S Ayyaswami Ayyar and S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 76-1, east by No. 76 10, south by No. 76-10 A, west by No. 76-8	0·05
Dry, No. 76-10, belonging to 21, Muthayya Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 76-9; east by No. 76-11; south by No. 76-10 A, west by No. 76-8	0·04
Dry, No. 76-11, belonging to 147, Sebastian, bounded on the north by No. 76-1; east by No. 76-12; south by No 76-10 C, west by No. 76-10	0 08
Dry, No. 76-12, belonging to 147, Sebastian, bounded on the north by No. 76-1; east by No. 76-13 & 80; south by No 76-10 B, west by No. 76-11	0·02
Dry, No. 76-16, belonging to 52, Govindaswami Pillai, 91, Ayyaswami Ayyar, 189, S. Ayyaswami Ayyar and S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by Nos 76-7 and 76-8; east by No. 76-16 A; south by No. 16-10 E; west by No. 76-6	0·01
Wet, No. 17 A, belonging to 189 S Ayyaswami Ayyar and S Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 16-14; east by No. 76-10 A; south by No. 76-21 B, west by No. 76	0·05
Wet, No. 18 A, belonging to 47, Vythi Konar, bounded on the north by No. 76-2 & 15, east by No. 76-16 E; south by No. 76-19 B, west by No 76-17 A	0·01
Jari, No. 19 A, belonging to 189 S. Ayyaswami Ayyar, S. Narayanaswami Ayyar al Nagalakshmi Ammal and 179, Annaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 76-2 & 10, east and south by No. 76-19 B; east by No 76-16	0 03
Jari, No. 19 C, belonging to 26, Minor Chidambaram by guardian Rathnathachi, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 16-19 B, west by No 76-6	0 04
Jari, No. 19 D, belonging to 21, Muthayya Pillai, 161, Vela Pillai, 189, S. Ayyaswami Ayyar, S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, and 12, Kaliyanarama Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 76-19 B; east by No 76-19 B, 26 & 28; south by No. 77; west by No 76-19 B	0·07
Dry, No. 76-22, belonging to 195 Nagalakshmi Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 76-21 & 23; east by No. 76-23, south by No. 76-23, west by No. 76-19 B	0 31
Dry, No. 76-23, belonging to 82, Lingaswami Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 76-22; east by No. 76-30; south by No. 76-24, west by No 76-19 B	0·05
Dry No. 76-24, belonging to 67 Vythi Konar, bounded on the north by No. 76-23, east by No 76-25; south by No. 76-25; west by No. 76-19 B	0·07
Dry, No. 14-2, belonging to 26, Minor Chidambaram by guardian Rathnathachi, bounded on the north by No 76-8; east and south by No 76-11 A, west by No 79	0·07
Dry, No. 76-4, belonging to 189, S Ayyaswami Ayyar and S Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the south by No. 76, east by Nos. 79 and 76-6, south by No. 16 6, west by No. 76 13 A	0 08
Dry, No. 76-5, belonging to 172, S. Annaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No 76-6; south by No 7b & 7; west by No 76-12 A	0 0b
Dry, No 76-6, belonging to 4 Kandaswami Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 76-5; east by No. 76-7; south by No. 76-b, east by No 76-11 A	0 01
Dry, No. 76-7, belonging to 37, Ismail Ravuttar, bounded on the north by No. 76-5; east by No. 77; south by No. 76-6; west by No. 76-6	0·01
Dry, No. 76-8, belonging to 81, Muthayya Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 7b 6; east by No. 76-9; south by No. 76-10; west by No. 76-11 A	0·01
Dry, No. 76-9, belonging to 81 Pethaperumal Pillai and Muthayya Pillai, bounded on the south by No 76 6 & 7; east by No. 77, south by No. 76-10; west by No 76-8	0·01
Dry, No. 76-10, belonging to 16 Muthukumara Pillai, bounded on the north by No 76-8 & 9; east by No 77; south by No. 76-11 B; west by No 76-11A	0·05
Jari, No. 76-11 B, belonging to 21, Muthayya Pillai, 185, Seshayya Ayyar, 20, Minor Chidambaram by guardian Rathnathachi, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 76-11 A; west by No. 79	0·10
Jari, No. 76-11 C, belonging to pa-ta numbers and names. 1. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, 4. Ramaswami Pillai, 8. Sitarama Sastrigal 9 M. Natesa Pillai, 12. V. Kaliyanarama Ayyar, 14 K. Natesa Ayyar, 15. R. Pakshayya Ayyar, 18. R. Gnanamuthu Ayyrr, 20. R Muthukumara Pillai, 10 Muhammad Kasim Ravuttar, 50. Minor Chidambaram, guard an Rathnathachi, 21 A Muthayya Pillai, 63 Muthumuthu Pattar, 169, Murayya Pattar, 76. Virabhadra Asari, 78. T. Ramaswami Pillai 84 K Gopala Ayyar, 87. Ibrahim Ravuttar, 89. P. Muhammad rahim Ravuttar, 41. S. Pungalakshmi Ammal, 42 Muthammal, 11. Janbu Ravuttar 47. Vythi Konan, 49 Sivakami Ashi, 60. Pakkiri Ravuttar, 62. Govindaswami Pillai, 78 87, Ayyasamni Ayyar, 91 Pakkiria Pillai, 147. S Sebastian, 208 Kadar Maydeen Ravuttar, 149, Muhammad Kasim Ravuttar, 158 Sokkalinga Ammi, 163 Nalbara Lakhai 164. A Sebastian, 168. Palla Muthu, 194. Gnanda Konan, 167. Vela Pillai, 171. K. Sitarama Ayyar, Ramachandra Dikshatar, 172. Annaswami Ayyar, 174. S. Vythinatha Ayyar, 26 Pakkiria Pillai, 181. Subbalakshmi Ammal, 182. Ahmed bakran Ravuttar, 183. Seshayyayyar, 185. V. S. Nagalakshmi Ammal, 186 Muruga Pillai, 189 S Ayyaswami Ayyar, S Narayanaswami Ayyar 192. K. Sugaram Pillai, 31. Pethaperumal Pillai, Muthayya Pillai, 199, Sitarama Sastrigal, 198 Theethi Chetti, 201 Meenakshi Ammal, 206 K. Natesa Ayyar, 204 Alliputhu Ravuttar, 126. Jayalen, Alli Thevi Ammal, 216. Sivalingathammal, 217. Karuppan Chetti, bounded on the north, east and south by No 16-11 A; west by Nos. 76 13 and 76-11 A	0·12
Jari, No. 16-11 D, belonging to 21 Muthayya Pillai, 161 Vela Pillai and 150 Chokalinga Asheri, bounded on the north by No. 16-12 and 77 east by No. 77, south and west by No. 76 12 A	0·08
Jari, No. 76-11 E, belonging to 21, Muthayya Pillai, 148 Kadar Mastan Ravuttar, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 76-11 A	0·04
Jari, No. 76-11 F, belonging to 193 Sivarama Dikshatar, 47 Vythi Konan and 170. Annaswami Ayyar, and 21. Muthayya Pillai, bounded on the north by No 76-11 A; east by No. 77; south by No. 76-11 A & 13; west by No. 76-12 A	0·04
Jari, No. 16-11 G, belonging to 47. Vythi Konar and 204. Minakshi Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 76-11 A; east by Nos 77 and 76-14; south by No. 77; west by No. 76-11 A	0·15
	0 3

Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, No. 154. Ramandimangalam village—*contd.*

	Acs.
Dry, No. 78-13, belonging to 47. Vythi Konar, bounded on the north by No. 78-11 F; east by No. 77; south by No. 78-15; west by No. 78-11 F	0-06
Dry, No. 78-15, belonging to 167. Vela Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 78-13; east by No. 77; south by No. 78-11 G & 14; west by No. 78-11 A	0-03
Dry, No. 78-16, belonging to 87. Vythi Konar, bounded on the north by No. 78-13; east and south by No. 77; west by No. 78-21 G	0-02
Dry, No. 77-15, belonging to patta numbers and names—1. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, 6. Kandasamai Pillai, 9. Edamma Sastrigal, 9 M. Setam Pillai, 13. V. Kalyanamma Ayyar, 14. K. Meloa Ayyar, 15. S. Pandharpeda Ayyar, 16. S. Swaminatha Ayyar, 19. S. Muthukumara Pillai, 45. Muhammad Kasim Rawuttar, 50. Minor Chinnaberua, guardian Kathamthabi, 51. S. Muthayya Pillai, 53. Mayuthamutha Pattar, 109. Manis Pattar, 28. Virabhadra Asari, 29. T. Ramaswami Pillai, 34. K. Gopala Ayyar, 37. Dhanma Rawuttar, 39. Muhammad Sultan Rawuttar, 41. S. Nagulakhani Ammal, 42. Muthatmal, 46. Muthuva Rawuttar, 57. Vythi Konan, 67. Sivakami Achi, 76. Pathiri Rawuttar, 83. Gurusawami Pillai, 91. M. Ayyaswami Ayyar, 95. Pakkiria Pillai, 147. S. Sebastian, 148. Kadar Meethan Rawuttar, 149. Muhammad Kasim Rawuttar, 160. Sekkalinga Asari, 163. Nathuva Labbai, 164. A. Sebastian, 165. Muhammad Kasim Rawuttar, 169. Sekkalinga Asari, 163. Nathuva Labbai, 164. A. Sebastian, 165. Muhammad Kasim Rawuttar, 169. Sekkalinga Asari, 163. Nathuva Labbai, 164. A. Sebastian, 125. Palla Mudia, 164. Govinda Konan, 167 Vela Pillai, 171. R. Selvarama Ayyar, Ramachandra Dikshadar, 178. Annaswami Ayyar, 174. V. Vythinatha Ayyar, 99. Pakkiriya Pillai, 181. Subbalakshmi Ammal, 182. Ahamad Sultan Rawuttar, 183. Seshappayyar, 185. V. R. Nagulakhani Ammal, 188 Muruga Pillai, 186. S. Ayyaswami Ayyar, S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, 192. R. Sangaran Pillai, 81. Pethaperumal Pillai, Muthayya Pillai, 196 Srinivasa Dikshadar, 199. Thumbi Chetti, 201 Meenakshi Ammal, 205. K. Meloa Ayyar, 206. Allapichai Rawuttar, 208. Jayilani Abi Thavi Ammal, 213. Sivabaghyathammal, 117. Karuppan Chetti, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 78-11 A; west by No. 78 ..	0-16
Total ..	2-23

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Registration.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1922.

No. 40.—M.R Ry. B. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, District Registrar of Villupuram, leave for two years and twenty-one days from 11th February 1922, preparatory to retirement, consisting of leave on average pay for four months and leave on half average pay for the remainder of the period under rules 81 and 87 of the Fundamental Rules.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1922.

No. 41.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Government sanction the issue of licences to the undermentioned gentlemen to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

Reverend Valpala China Jacob of the Canadian Baptist Mission, residing at Vizianagram in the taluk of Vizianagram in the district of Vizagapatam.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

Reverend Robert Hosford Foster of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, residing at St. Thomas' Mount in the taluk of Saidapet in the district of Chingleput.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1922.

No. 42.—Under sections 9 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licences granted under the said sections to the Reverend Edwin Herbert Lewis of the London Missionary Society in the district of Bellary on the 1st February 1898 are hereby revoked.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

No. 43.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Government sanction the issue of a licence to the Reverend Robert Hosford Foster of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, residing at St. Thomas' Mount in the taluk of Saidapet in the district of Chingleput to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1922.

No. 44.—Under the provisions of section 8 (1) of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Government are pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st April 1922, the village hereinafter

mentioned in column (1) which now forms part of the registration sub-district named against it in column (2) be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district named against it in column (3) in the registration district of Trichinopoly. The limit of the village shall be the limit which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes :—

Mamul Taluk.
(Government.)

Survey number and name of village.	Transferred.	
	From sub-district.	To sub-district.
(1)	(2)	(3)
19. Manbarai	Musiri	Turaiyur.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1922.

No. 45.—It is hereby notified that Law (Registration) Department Notification No. 104, dated 26th August 1921, directing the opening of a new sub-registry office at Rasum in the Vizagapatam district, published on page 872 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th September 1921, is cancelled.

B. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1922.

No. 51.—Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib D. Arulanandam Pillai Avargal, Deputy Collector and Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the date of relief.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1922.

No. 52.—Under rule 81 (*b*) of the Fundamental Rules, B. Muhi-ud-din Khan Lodi Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Tanjore, leave on full pay for six weeks with effect from the date of relief.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1922.

No. 53.—Under rule 81 (*b*) of the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. P. Sri Hari Rao Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, Ganjam, leave on full pay for one month and twenty three days' and leave on average pay for one month and seven days with effect from the date of relief.

No. 54.—In modification of the thirteen days' privilege leave granted to him by the Board of Revenue M.R.Ry. C. F. Karunakara Menon Avargal, acting Deputy Collector and Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, leave on average pay under the Fundamental Rules for two months and twenty-eight days with effect from the 30th January 1922.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

No. 55.—Under article 286 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Abhinaya Patnaik Garu, Deputy Collector, an extension of privilege leave up to 23rd April 1922 inclusive.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1922.

No. 56.—The following appointments and postings of deputy collectors are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Vellore Parthasarathi Rajabhushanam Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Tanjore, to act as Deputy Collector and Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib D. Arulanandam Pillai Avargal on leave or until further orders.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1922.

M.R.Ry. Kottath Adiari Mukundan Avargal, Huzur Sarishtadar, Malabar, to act as Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Reconstruction, Malabar, with effect from 3rd March 1922.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1922.

M.R.Ry. K. C. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, Superintendent, Finance Secretariat, to act as Deputy Collector and Assistant Commissioner of Income tax, Madras.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1922.

No. 67.—The following posting of a deputy collector is ordered :—

Mr. Claude Michael Fairbairn, from general duty, Madura, to general duty, Tanjore.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St George, March 14, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·33 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a drainage channel to the Indian Colony; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, V. Muradur village.

	Acres.
Dry, S. No. 144-1, belonging to Karim Sahib, bounded on the north by S. No. 144; east by S. Nos. 130 and 131-1; south by S. No. 142-2, west by S. No. 147	0·26
Dry, S. No. 131-1, belonging to Narayanaswami Pillai, bounded on the north by S. No. 130; east by S. No. 127-6 B, south by S. No. 131-2; west by S. No. 142-1	0·20
Dry, S. No. 132-2, belonging to Sivagnana Asari, bounded on the north by S. No. 127-7; east by S. No. 130; south and west by S. No. 132-1	0·12
Dry, S. No. 127-6 B, belonging to Pumal Ammal, bounded on the north by S. No. 127-5 A; east by S. No. 127-6 B; south by S. No. 131-2; west by S. No. 131-4	0·10
Dry, S. No. 127-6 E, belonging to P. Kuppammal, bounded on the north by S. No. 127-6 A; east by S. No. 127-7; south by S. No. 132-1; west by S. No. 127-6 C	0·01
Total ..	0·33

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2½ cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a cattle pound; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ramnad district, Sivaganga taluk, Seikalattur village.

	Cents.
Village house-site, belonging to P. Venkatachalam Chetti, P. Suriyan Chetti, S. Suriyan Chetti, Muthiyappan Chetti and Kandan Chetti, bounded on the north by street; east by Mahalinga Ambalam's site; south by garden of Arasi Kottambal; west by Chinnakaruppa Kone's site	2½

Fort St. George, March 20, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 10·67 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing staff quarters in connexion with Lone scheme, Trichinopoly; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Varaganeri village.

	Acs.
Minor Inam, dry, S.F. No. 84 B-2 B, belonging to Durai'swami Pillai, senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, Sevarimuttu Udaiyan, Arokiyam, Ka. Se. Sevarimuttu Udaiyan, Se. Innasimuttu Udaiyan, all of Ponmalaipatti, hamlet of Varaganeri, bounded on the north by S.F. Nos. 84-1 and 71 A-1 east by S.F. No. 71 A, south by S.F. No. 204, west by S.F. No. 103	1·40
Agraharam, dry, S.F. No. 71 A-2, belonging to Chetti Michael Udaiyan, Pattadai Arokiyam, Setti Michael Udaiyan, V. Sami Udaiyan and V. Arokiyam, K. E. Arulandi'adiyan, E. Arokiya Udaiyan, Savatti Ammal, P. Sevarimuttu Udaiyar, K. S. Sevarimuttu Udaiyan, Ponmalaipatti Thomai Udaiyar, V. Sami Udaiyan, V. Arokiya Udaiyan, all of Ponmalaipatti, hamlet of Varaganeri, bounded on the north by Nos. 70 and 71 A-1; east by Nos. 72 and 73 A; south by Nos. 204 and 205, west by No. 69 B	8 87
Eyatwari, dry, S.F. No. 70-2, belonging to Sami Udaiyan, Arokiya Udaiyan, and Viswasa Udaiyan, all of Ponmalaipatti, hamlet of Varaganeri, bounded on the north by No. 73-2; east by No. 70 2 B, south by No. 71, west by No. 71	0·40
Total ..	10 67

E. W. LEGH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1922.

No. 89.—Mr. L. B. Green, Deputy Director of Industries, privilege leave for six months from or after the 16th April 1922.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1922.

No. 96.—The Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the areas specified in the schedule below which in notification No. 72, dated 18th February 1884, published on pages 185–187 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th February 1884, were declared to be reserved forests under section 16 of the Act, shall cease to be reserved forests with effect from 15th May 1922 :—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of reserve or portion of reserve disafforested.	Village.	Description of boundaries.
North Arcot.	Polur ..	Mukhad reserved forest.	Tuvakkadu ..	Bit 1 (area 32·50 acres).—*North, east and south.*—Starting from the first khandam stone south-west of the south-west corner of S. No. 178 of Tuvakkadu village and situated on its western side, the boundary runs south straight to the khandam stone in the western side of S. No. 161 of Tuvakkadu ; thence straight south-west to the north-east corner of S. No. 160 ; thence south-west to the south-west corner of S. No. 160, thence in the same direction to the westernmost point of S. No. 144. *West.*—Thence the line runs along the western sides of S. Nos. 144, 132, 143 137 and 178 of Tuvakkadu, to the starting point.
				Bit 2 (area 0·60 acre).—*North, east* and *south*.—Starting from the north-west corner of S. No 131 of Tuvakkadu, the boundary runs south-south-west in a point ten chains south south east of the north-west corner of S No. 112. *West.*—Thence the line runs along the western boundaries of S Nos 112, 122 and 131 to the starting point.
				Bit 3 (area 0·75 acre).—*North.*—Starting from the westernmost corner of S No. 184 of Tuvakkadu village, the boundary runs along its northern boundary and thence along the western boundary of S. No. 34 of the same village for a distance of five chains from the starting point. *East.*—Thence the line runs at a bearing of 161° for 13 chains to the khandam stone on the southern side of S. No. 34 of Tuvakkadu village. *South and west.*—Thence the line runs along the southern sides of S. Nos. 34 and 184 to the starting point.
				Bit 4 (area 0·60 acre).—*North, east and south.*—Starting from the south west corner of S. No 19 of Tuvakkadu village, the line runs south-south west to the south, 65 chains north of the khandam stone of the south-west corner of the block comprising S. Nos 5 to 15. *West.*—Thence the boundary runs along the western boundary of khandam No. 1 of Tuvakkadu to the starting point.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kidampalayam ..	Bit 5 (area 0·75 acre).—S. No. 186 of Kidampalayam.
				Bit 6 (area 1·10 acres).—The whole S. No. 208 of Kidampalayam village.
				Bit 7 (area 1·15 acres).—The whole S. No. 209 of Kidampalayam village.
				Bit 8 (area 1·12 acres).—The whole of S. No. 210 of Kidampalayam village.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Gangaveram ..	Bit 9 (area 1·28 acres).—Starting from the westernmost corner of S No 228 of Gangaveram, the line runs along its northern side to its easternmost corner. *East, south and west.*—Thence the line runs through S. No. 214 straight to the southernmost corner of S. No. 225 of Gangaveram, the on along its southern side to the starting point.
				Bit 10 (area 1·60 acres).—The whole of S No. 528 of Gangavaram village.
				Bit 11 (area 1·00 acres).—*North.*—Starting from a point on the northern side of S. No. 527 of Gangavaram and situated at a distance of 2½ chains from its westernmost corner, the line runs along the south sides of S Nos 527 and 524 to the easternmost corner of the latter number. *East, south and west.*—Thence the line runs west to the southernmost corner of S. No. 570 ; thence to the northernmost point of S No 572 ; thence north to the starting point.
				Bit 12 (area 5·00 acres).—*North.*—Starting from the northernmost corner of S No 430 of Gangavaram, the line runs along the northern side for a distance of eight chains to a point. *East and south.*—Thence to the north-east corner of S No. 442 ; thence along its northern side to its south-west corner ; thence in a straight line to the south-west corner of S. No 436. *West.*—Thence along the western side of S. No. 436 to the starting point.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vyalur ..	Bit 13 (area 71·75 acres).—*North.*—Starting from the south west corner of S. No 646 of Vyalur village, the boundary runs along the southern sides of S. Nos. 645, 641, 643, 643, 644, 643, 646 and 647 all of Vyalur village to the northernmost corner of the last-mentioned field. Thence in the same direction to the eairn on the western side of S. No 348 of Malaichchappan village at the co-terminal angle three chains from the last-mentioned point. *East.*—Thence the line runs south-east to the cairn on the bank of the Kottadu river in the northern boundary of S. no. 646. *South.*—Thence due west-south west straight to the cairn in the south-west corner of S. No. 670. *West.*—Thence the line runs along the western side of S. No. 670 to the starting point.
				Bit 14 (area 0·84 acre).—*North, east and south.*—Starting from the north-west corner of S No. 431, the line runs south-east to the north-east corner of S No 434 ; thence south to the Khandam stone on the west side of S. No. 467.—*West.*—Thence the western sides of S Nos. 467, 466, 460, 459, 433, 447 and 433 to the starting point.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kadaladi ..	Bit 15 (area 1·45 acres).—*North.*—Starting from a point on the northern side of S. No. 979 of Kadaladi sixteen chains from its south-west corner, the line runs south-east to the cairn on the southernmost corner of S. No. 1043. *East.*—Thence south-east

along the eastern side of S. No. 573 of Kadaladi to its south-east corner. *South and west.*—Thence along its southern boundary to the starting point.

Brief description and reasons for disafforestation.—The areas consist of poor scrub jungle and are proposed to be excluded from the reserved forest to reconcile the notified boundary with that on the ground.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1922.

No. 61.—The Governor in Council hereby notifies under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the areas, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below "reserved forests" under the Act:—

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk.	Name of reserve	Village.	Description and boundaries.
North Arcot ..	Vaur ..	Additions to Malaikad reserve.	Tumbakkadu.	Bit 1 (area 0·53 acre).—*North, east and south.*—Starting from the northernmost corner of S. No. 179 of Tumbakkadu village, the line runs along its western side to its southernmost corner; thence for 2½ chains south west to the first Khandam stone on the western side of S. No. 178. *West.*—Thence the line runs straight for 75 chains north to the starting point.

Bit 2 (area 0·13 acre) —*North, east and south.*—Starting from the north-west corner of S. No. 199 of Tumbakkadu village, the line runs along its western boundaries to the Khandam stone on the northern boundary of S. No. 182. *West.*—Thence the line runs north-east at a bearing of 44 45° for 2½ chains to the starting point

Bit 3 (area 0·79 acre).—*North, east and south.*—Starting from a point 2 chains south of the north-west corner of S. No. 112 of Tumbakkadu village, the line runs along its western side to its south-west corner. *West.*—Thence the boundary runs straight north east to the starting point.

Bit 4 (area 2·50 acres).—*North and east.*—Starting from the north-west corner of S. No. 22 of Tumbakkadu, the boundary runs along a portion of the western side of S. Nos. 22 and 21. *South.*—Thence west-south west for a length of 2½ chains at a bearing of 256·5°. *West.*—Thence the boundary runs nearly north straight to the starting point.

Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kidampakkam.

Bit 5 (area 0·50 acre).—*North, east and south.*—Starting from the north-west corner of S. No. 274 of Kidampakkam village, the line runs south to the north-west corner of S. No. 297; thence south-south west to the Khandam stone on the western side of S. No. 278 and to the south of the southernmost corner of S. No. 282. *West.*—Thence the line runs north-east straight to the starting point

Bit 6 (area 1·00 acre).—*North and west.*—Starting from the north west corner of S. No. 271 of Kidampakkam village the line runs at a bearing of 121° for 6½ chains to a cairn; thence to a bearing of 156° for 6 chains to another cairn. *South.*—Thence the line runs due west along the northern boundary of S. No. 190 to its north-west corner *West.*—Thence due north-east straight to the starting point.

Bit 7 (Area 2·37 acres).—*North and west.*—Starting from a cairn near the south west corner of S. No. 545, the line runs east-north-east to the south-east corner of S. No. 548 along its southern side; thence south-east, along the southern side of S. No. 542 to its southernmost corner. *South.*—Thence the line runs west-south-west straight to the starting point.

Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Gangaveram and Melaichankuppam

Bit 8 (area 14·15 acres).—*North.*—Starting from the cairn on the north-eastern corner of S. No 371 of Melaichankuppam village, the line runs east-south-east for a distance of ten chains to a cairn; thence south-east in a distance of 12 chains to links to the Khandam stone north-east of the south-west corner of S. No 231 of Gangaveram. *East.*—Thence the line runs along the western sides of S. Nos. 231 and 233 of Gangaveram to the south-west corner of the latter; thence in the Khandam stone on the eastern corner of S. No 630 of Gangaveram. *South.*—Thence the line runs south west along the northern side of S. No. 630 of Gangaveram to the village boundary stone common to Gangaveram and Melaichankuppam villages; thence along the northern side of S. No 113 of Melaichankuppam village to the south east corner of S. No. 371 of Melaichankuppam. *West.*—Thence along the eastern side of S. No. 371 of Melaichankuppam village to the starting point.

Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Melaichankuppam.

Bit 9 (area 2·43 acres).—*North.*—Starting from the north west corner of S. No. 344 of Melaichankuppam village, the line runs nearly east and straight to the cairn on the western side of S. No 343 of Melaichankuppam village at the re-entrant angle. *East.*—Thence the boundary runs along the western side of S. No. 343, to the south-west corner. *South.*—Thence along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 347, 346 and 344 of Melaichankuppam village to the starting point.

7. The Governor in Council under clause (c) of section 4 of the same Act appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the lands, comprised within the boundaries mentioned above or of any alleged right in regard to any forest produce on such lands and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in Chapter II of the said Act.

The Governor in Council under section 4 of the Act appoints the District Forest Officer, South Vellore Division, for the time being to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

8. The Governor in Council under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act appoints the Collector of North Arcot, for the time being, to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer, under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1922.

No. 92.—Under the provisions of section (1) of the Madras Cattle Disease Act, 1866, the Government, Ministry of Development, hereby direct that the provisions of the said Act shall be put in force in the village of Alwarturungiri in the Tirunelveli taluk, Tinnevelly district, from 5th June 1922 to 4th July 1922, both days inclusive.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1922.

In notification No. 17 dated 7th January 1922, published at pages 52 and 53 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th January 1922, disafforesting a portion of Irukalam reserve in the Chingleput district—

For the words "1st March 1921" appearing at the end of the preamble *substitute* "1st April 1922."

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(General.)

LEAVE

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

Under rule 91 of the Fundamental Leave Rules, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Coimbatore Lakshmanarasayya Venkatanarasayya Avargal, Assistant Engineer, is granted, with effect from the 3rd January 1922 forenoon, combined leave for one year, one month and fifteen days, viz., leave on average pay for eight months and leave on half average pay for the remaining period.

2. The privilege leave for one month and ten days granted to him by the Superintending Engineer and notified in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd January, 1922 is hereby cancelled.

Under article 286, Civil Service Regulations and G.O No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Lalgudi Duraiswami Ayyar Venkataramana Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., Superintending Engineer, I Circle, is granted privilege leave for six months from the 23rd March 1922 or date of relief.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1922.

Mr. Oswald W. Baskett, to be Inspector of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers, Madras, on probation, with effect from the 1st April 1922.

POSTINGS

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Sankaranarayana Bhaskara Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Executive Engineer, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, I Circle. To join cancelling the unexpired portion of his leave. His return to duty is optional.

In consequence of the abolition of the VII Circle from the 1st April 1922, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Rayapuram Nallaveeran Arogyaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, is posted to the charge of the V Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur Ankem Vengu Ayyar Ramalinga Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., proceeding on leave.

On the abolition of the Guntur division, Mr. Charles Lestourgeon Bushell, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the charge of the Vizagapatam division, V Circle.

Mr. Hans Raj Dugra, B.A.C., Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the charge of the Kistna Eastern division, II Circle.

Mr. Francis Michael Dowley, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the charge of the Ennapat division, I Circle.

Mr. Michael O'Brien, B.E., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is, on relief by Mr. Charles Lestourgeon Bushell, posted to the charge of the Godavari Eastern division, I Circle.

On the abolition of the Cuddapah division, III Circle, M.R.Ry. Sattiganda Sitarama Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.), Executive Engineer, will hold charge of the Madanapalle division of that Circle.

On the abolition of the Tank Restoration Scheme division, I Circle, M.R.Ry. Gopala Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the charge of the Kurnool division, III Circle, *vice* Mr. Charles Roland Sugden Richardson granted leave.

TRANSFER.

Mr. Edgar Howe, Assistant Executive Engineer and Officiating Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern division, is on relief by Mr. Michael O'Brien, transferred to the VI Circle for the charge of the Periyar subdivision, Madura division.

W. HUTTON,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads).

(Irrigation.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1922.

CLOSURE OF DUMMAGUDEM CANAL, GODAVARI NORTHERN DIVISION

In partial modification of the Notification, dated the 6th November 1921, published at page 1185 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th November 1921, the Dummegudem Canal, Godavari Northern division, will be closed on the 25th March 1922 instead of on the 15th March 1922.

A. H. SORIN, Col.,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Irrigation).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·04 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for closing the breaches in the Vadavar left bank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore N. district, Tanjore E. taluk, Melvadi village.

	Acs.
Mukasa, inam, dry, T.S. No. 603, belonging to Srirangammal, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 607; east by T.S. No. 604; south by Vadavar; west by T.S. No. 602	0·05
Mukasa, inam, dry, T.S. No. 604, belonging to Vaithianadha Naicken, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 607; east by T.S. No. 605; south by Vadavar; west by T.S. No. 603	0·02
Mukasa, inam, dry, T.S. No. 605, belonging to Gopalaswami Naicken, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 607; east by T.S. No. 606; south by Vadavar; west by T.S. No. 604	0·01
Mukasa, inam, dry, T.S. No. 606, belonging to Subbaraya Naicken and others, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 607; east by T.S. No. 630; south by Vadavar; west by T.S. No. 605	0·04
Mukasa, inam dry, T.S. No. 678, belonging to Annaswami Pathar, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 635; east by T.S. No. 685; south by T.S. No. 691; west by T.S. No. 677	0·01
Mukasa, inam, dry, T.S. No. 677, belonging to Rappanaul, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 678; east by T.S. No. 676; south by T.S. No. 691, west by T.S. No. 678	0·02
Mukasa, inam, dry, T.S. No. 676, belonging to Mariappa Asari, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 676; east by T.S. No. 677; south by T.S. No. 691; west by T.S. No. 679	0·02
Mukasa, inam, dry, T.S. No. 679, belonging to Narayana Asari, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 675; east by T.S. No. 676; south by T.S. No. 691; west by T.S. No. 690	0·02
Mukasa inam dry part, T.S. No. 680, belonging to Ramaswami Pillai, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 686; east by T.S. No. 679; south by T.S. No. 691; west by T.S. No. 681	0·04
Mukasa inam, dry T.S. No. 690, belonging to Narayana Pillai, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 689; east and south by Vadavar; west by T.S. No. 680	0·03
Mukasa, inam, dry, T.S. No. 692, belonging to Mariappa Asari, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 691; east by T.S. No. 693; south and west by Vadavar	0·11
Mukasa, inam, dry, T.S. No. 693, belonging to Rappanaul, bounded on the south by T.S. No. 691; east by T.S. No. 694; south by Vadavar; west by T.S. No. 692	0·01
Mukasa, inam dry, T.S. No. 694, belonging to Annaswami Pathar, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 691; east by T.S. No. 695; south by Vadavar; west by T.S. No. 693	0·01
Wet, T.S. No. 691-2 part, belonging to Sappa Mudali, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 698, east by T.S. No. 697; south by T.P. No. 710; west by T.S. No. 698-3	0·01
Dry, T.S. No. 711, belonging to Marudu Asari trustee to Samalaivi temple, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 710; east by T.S. No. 712; south by Vadavar; west by T.S. No. 691	0·05
Dry, T.S. No. 712, belonging to Sappa Mudali, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 710; east by T.S. No. 713; south by Vadavar; west by T.S. No. 711	0·07
Dry, T.S. No. 713, belonging to Sappa Mudali, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 710; east by T.S. No. 712; south by Vadavar; west by T.S. No. 712	0·12
Dry, T.S. No. 714, belonging to Krishnaswami Nayak, managing trustee to Sri Viswanathaswami, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 710, east by T.S. No. 716; south by Vadavar; west by T.S. No. 713	0·05
Dry, T.S. No. 716, belonging to Krishnaswami Nayar, managing trustee to Sri Viswanathaswami, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 709; east by T.S. No. 831, south by Vadavar; west by T.S. No. 715	0·13
Total ..	0·19
	1·04

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·17 acre, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating field bathis under Kopalli tank supply channel; and,

under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Guntur district, Repalle taluk, Patavu village

	acre.
Government, wet, No. 585-1, belonging to Chitti Venkatasubbayya Pranadam, Chitti Venkata Kishnayya, Sivaramavadanulu at Repalle and Lakshmiamma mham, bounded on the north by Public Works Department channel cultivation, east by S. No. 583, south by No. 586-2 west by No. 581-2 A	0 04
Government, dry, No. 603-2 A, Revenue, wet, belonging to Yerlagadda Peeraiyya, Yerlagadda Ramawami and Mala Somayya, bounded on the north by Public Works Department channel, east by S. No. 603-1; south by No. 581-2 B; west by No. 604-1	0 04
Government, wet, No. 597-3 A, belonging to Nouli Kaiayya bounded on the north by Public Works Department channel; east by S. No. 597-1, south by No. 597-3 B, west by No. 600-1	0 05
Government, wet, No. 600-1, belonging to Thota Pedu Anjaneyulu, bound-d on the north by Public Works Department channel; east by S. No. 597 3 A; south by No. 600 2, west by No. 619-1 B-1	0 07
Government wet, No. 618-3 D-1, belonging to Kuditipudi Venkayya, bounded on the north by Public Works Department channel; east by S. No. 618-3 C-1 A, south by No. 618-3 D-2, west by No. 619-3 F-1	0 01
Government, wet, No. 618-3 C-1 A, belonging to Sankara Pedu Bhadrayya, bounded on the north by Public Works Department channel; east by S. No. 617-3 C-2; south by No. 618-3 C-1 B; west by No. 616-2 D-1	0 02
Government, wet, No. 618 x F-1 belonging to Kuditipudi Venkayya, bounded on the north by Public Works Department channel; east by S. No. 619 3 D-1; south by No. 619-3 F-1; west by No. 618-1	0 03
Total ..	0 17

Fort St. George, March 17, 1922.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·7 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for repairs to Putrani tank of Koti; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Rajahmundry taluk, Sreerangapatnam village

	acre.
Dry, quit-rent service inam, S. No. 233 A, belonging to Adapa Venkanna, bounded on the north by No. 233 B; east and south by No. 235 A; west by Koti	0 0
Dry, Jirayati S. No. 234 A, belonging to Adapa Venkanna, bounded on the north and east by No. 236 A, south by No. 234 B, west by Koti	0·2
Total ..	0·2

Fort St. George, March 11, 1922.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·28 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to Gidangal tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot district, Tindivanam taluk, Gidangal village.

	acre.
Dry, R.S. No. 379-1 A, belonging to Tiruvu gula Gavarsan, bounded on the north by No. 349, east by No. 379-1 B; south and west by No. 379-1 A	0·58
Dry, R.S. No. 388 6 B belonging to Bhoovi Varadaraja Mudali and Gopalakrishna Mudali by guardian mother Arya Lakshmiammal, bounded on the north by No. 349; east by No. 379-6 A; south and west by No. 388 6 A	0·31
R S No. 379-5 A, belonging to Perumalsha, bounded on the north by No. 380; east by Nos. 379-1 A, 379-3 A and 379-5 B; south by No. 379 5 B; west by No. 388-6 B	0 31
R S. No. 379-6 A, belonging to aforesaid watta, bounded on the north by No. 379-1 A; east and south by No. 379-5 B, west by No. 379-5 A	0·09
Total ..	1 28

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·2 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the excavation of a bodi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Ramachandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Chellur village.

	acre.
Zamindari jirayati manual wet, S No. 923-10, belonging to Subbarama raju—Panchadappala, Panchadi Ramaswami, Panchadi Rangadu and Panchadi Kondayya, malwaru—Raja of Pithapuram, bounded on the north by No. 923-9; east by No. 923-9; south by No. 923 12, west by No. 923-11	0 2

Fort St. George, March 17, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·18 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the margins of the Pedupalem channel at Gampeswaram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Divi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Divi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Divi taluk, Gampeswaram village.

	Acre.
Private village-site, S. No. 919-1 A, belonging to Bhagavatvari Ramayya, bounded on the north by No. 919-2, east by No. 920 1; south by No. 918; west by No. 917	0 10
Private village-site, S. No. 919-1 B, belonging to Katta Narasimulu, bounded on the south by No. 920-1 A, east by No. 921; north by No. 920-2; west by No. 920	0 08
Total ..	0 18

Fort St. George, March 20, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·01 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for closing the branch in the left bank of Arasalar; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, Saru khai village.

	Acre.
Ryotwari, wet, part of S. No. 278 C-1, belonging to S. Raja Ayyangar, Krishnaswami Ayyangar and Muthuswami Padayachi, bounded on the north and east by part of No. 278 C-1, south by No. 278 C-2; west by No. 276	0·01

Fort St. George, March 20, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 4·93 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of the Sevaiyur channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Melpadi Sevaiyur village.

	Acre.
Ryotwari, dry, No. 68-4 B, belonging to Rangam Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 68-4 A; east by No. 71; south by No. 74-1 A; west by No. 72-2 B	0·52
Ryotwari, dry, No. 70-3, belonging to Kuvara Reddi, Rangam Reddi, minor Venkatasami Reddi, guardian Lakshmanayya Reddi, Krishna Reddi, Govinda Reddi, Lakshmanayya Reddi, Nara Reddi, Ramakrishna Reddi and Parasurama Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 70-1; east and south by No. 68-1, west by No. 74-1 E	0·10
Ryotwari, dry, No. 72-3 B, belonging to Venkatasami Reddi, guardian Lakshmanayya Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 72-3 A, east by No. 68-4 B, south by No. 74-1 A, west by No. 263-4 B ..	0·08
Ryotwari, dry, No. 74-2, belonging to Rama Ayyar and Krishna Reddi (mortgagee), bounded on the north by No. 74-4 A; east by No. 74-3; south by No. 76-1; west by No. 243-4	0·63
Ryotwari, dry, No. 74-3, belonging to Ramachandra Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 76-1 A; east by No. 76-2 A, south by Nos. 76-2 A and 76-2 B; west by No. 74-2	0·03
Panchangam, inam, ryotwari, dry, No. 74-1, belonging to Venkatarama Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 74-1, south by Nos. 76-2 and 76-1, west by No. 76-3 A	2 05
Ryotwari, dry, No. 75 2 A, belonging to Sellammal, bounded on the north by No. 74-3, east by No. 76-1, south by No. 75-2 B; west by No. 74-2	0·03
Panchangam, inam, dry, No. 76-1, belonging to Venkatarama Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 74-4, south by No. 76-2, west by No. 75-2 A	0·14
Ryotwari, dry, No. 243-2 E, belonging to Venkatapati Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 243-1 A; east by No. 243-2 B, south by No. 241-3, west by No. 236 2	0 05
Ryotwari, dry, No. 243-2 E, belonging to Parasurama Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 243-2 A, east by No. 243-3 B; south by No. 241-3; west by No. 243-1 E	0·17
Ryotwari, dry, No. 243-3 E, belonging to Royal Reddi, bounded on the north and east by No. 243-3 A; south by No. 241-3, west by No. 243-3 E	0 04
Ryotwari, dry, No. 243-4 E, belonging to Adivaboti Chetti, bounded on the north by No. 243-4 A; east by No. 72-3 E, south by Nos. 241-4 and 74-1, west by No. 241-4	0 16
Ryotwari, dry, No. 245-2, belonging to Venkatapati Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 245-1; east by No. 244-1 E, south by No. 241-3; west by No. 246-2	0·30
Ryotwari, dry, No. 246-2, belonging to Parasurama Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 246-1, east by No. 245-3, south by No. 244-3; west by No. 252-5 A	0 29
Ryotwari, dry, No. 251-3, belonging to Nilakanta Reddi and Matha Reddi (mortgagee), bounded on the north by No. 251 1; east by No. 252-1 A and 1 E, south by No. 252-1 C; west by Nos. 252-1 B and 254-2 ..	0 05
Ryotwari, dry, No. 252-1 E, belonging to E. Kuppa Reddi, bounded on the north by Nos. 254-2, 251-2 and 252-1 A, east by Nos 252 2 E and 253 4 E, south by No 251 1 C; west by No. 254-2	0 23
Ryotwari, dry, No. 252-2 E, belonging to Alathalakshmi Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 252-2 A; east by No. 252-4 A; south by No 252 4 E; west by No. 251-1 E	0·03
Ryotwari, dry, No. 252-4 E, belonging to Subbaraya Kavandan, bounded on the north by Nos. 252-2 E and 252-4 A, east by No. 252-5 A, south by No 252-4 C, west by No. 252 4 E	0·21
Ryotwari, dry, No. 252-5 A, belonging to Subbaraya Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 252-4 E; east by No. 252-6 E, west by Nos. 252-4 E	0·11

South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Melpudi Sornavur village—cont.

	Acs.
Ryotwari, dry, No. 254-2, belonging to S. Kuppa Reddi and Ravanappa Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 261-1, east by No. 261-2, south by No. 262-1 B; west by No. 253-3 B & B A	0-10
Ryotwari, dry, No. 257-2, belonging to Rama Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 257-1, east by No. 256-2 A, south and west by No. 258-2 A	0-26
Ryotwari, dry, No. 258-1 A, belonging to T. Kuppa Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 257, east by No. 258-2 A, south by No. 258-1 B, west by Nos. 271-2 and 268-1 C	0-13
Ryotwari, dry, No. 261-2 A, belonging to Muthu Reddi (mortgagee) and Vilvadasa Reddi, bounded on the south by No. 267-2; east by No. 258-3 A, south by No. 258-2 B, west by No. 258-1 A	0-72
Ryotwari, dry, No. 263-3 A, belonging to Kunda Reddi, bounded on the north by Nos. 257-1 and 256; east by No. 258-4 A & 4 B, south by No. 258-3 B, west by No. 258-2 A	3-09
Ryotwari, dry, No. 263-3 B, belonging to Rangaswami Kavandan (Muthu Reddi mortgagee), bounded on the north by No. 258-4 A; east by No. 263-5 B, south by No. 258-1 C; west by No. 258-3 A	0-11
Ryotwari, dry, No. 264-2 B, belonging to Kunda Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 258-3 A; east by No. 264-3; south by No. 264-2 A, west by No. 263-4 B	0-16
Ryotwari, dry, No. 268-1 A, belonging to V. Kuppa Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 258-3 B; east by No. 264-2, south by No. 268-2 B, west by No. 268-2 B	0-05
Ryotwari, Dry, No. 269-1 B, belonging to Nagamma (Ramaswami Reddi mortgagee), bounded on the north and east by No. 269-1 A; south by No. 271-2, west by No. 269-1 B	0-03
Ryotwari, dry, No. 269-1 C, belonging to Nagamma (Ramaswami Reddi mortgagee), bounded on the north by No. 269-1 A, east by No. 268-1 A; south and west by No. 271-2	0-01
Ryotwari, dry, No. 269-2 B, belonging to Perumbotma Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 269-3 A, east by No. 269-1 B, south by No. 271-2, west by No. 27-1	0-01
Ryotwari, dry, No. 270-1 B, belonging to M. Duraiswami Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 270-1 A; east and south by No. 271-1, west by No. 272-2 B	0-03
Ryotwari, dry, No. 272-2 B, belonging to M. Duraiswami Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 272-3 A; east by No. 270-1 B, south and west by No. 268-2	0-03
Ryotwari, dry, No. *284-2, belonging to K. Devanayaga Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 283-1 A; east by No. 283-2; south by No. 283-1; west by No. 288	0-07
Ryotwari, dry, No. 285-2, belonging to K. Muthu Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 283-1; east and south by No. 285-2, west by No. 284-2	0-04
Ryotwari, dry, No. 284-4 A, belonging to K. Muthu Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 283-2; east by No. 284-3 A; south by No. 284-1 B; west by No. 286-1	0-07
Ryotwari, dry, No. 284-2 A, belonging to Anbalakkal Ammal and Devanayaga Reddi, bounded on the north and east by No. 283-2; south by No. 284-2 B, west by No. 284-1 A	0-13
Ryotwari, dry, No. 284-2 B, belonging to Anbalakkal Ammal and Devanayaga Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 271-1, east by No. 284-2 A, south by No. 284-2 C, west by No. 271-1	0-18
Ilry, No. 284-3 A, belonging to K. Muthu Reddi, bounded on the north and east by No. 271-1, south by No. 284-3 B west by No. 284-2 C	0-06
Dry, No. 284-3 C, belonging to K. Muthu Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 271-2; east by No. 284-4 A, south by No. 284-3 B, west by No. 271-1	0-01
Dry, No. 284-4 A, belonging to Perumbotma Reddi, bounded on the north and east by No. 271-2, south by No. 284-4 B, west by No. 284-3 C	0-06
Dry, No. 284-1 A, belonging to Ranga Reddi, Narayana Kavandan, bounded on the north and east by No. 290 south by No. 286-1 B, east by No. 281-1	0-01
Dry, No. 284-1, belonging to Ravanappa Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 290, east by No. 284-1 A; south and west by No. 286-2	0-01
Dry, No. 285 1 B, belonging to Nagamma (Ramaswami Reddi, mortgagee), bounded on the north by No. 291-3 A, east by No. 291 2 B, south and west by No. 290	0-05
Dry, No. 291-2 B belonging to narayana Kavandan and Ranga Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 291-3 A; east by No. 292-2; south by No. 290; west by No. 291-1 B	0-05
Dry, No. 292-2, belonging to K. Rama Reddi (P. Ramaswami Reddi mortgagee), bounded on the north by No 292-1, east by No. 281-2, south by No. 288; west by No. 291-2 B	0-07
Dry, No. 300, belonging to baital poramboke, bounded on the north by No. 301-1, east by No. 294-1 B; south by No 299 B; west by No. 318-2	0 31
Dry, No. 310-3, belonging to Perumbotma Reddi, bounded on the north by No 310-1, east by No. 309-2; south by No. 299-3 west by No. 314-1	0-02
Dry, No. 314-3 B belonging to Venkatariya Kavandan (Govinda Kavandan mortgagee), bounded on the north by No. 314-3 A, east by No 314 1, south by No 312-2; west by No. 314-4 B	0-09
Dry, No 314-4 B, belonging to Sriyavan Kavandan (Saiavira Reddi mortgagee), bounded on the north by No 314-4 A; east by No 314-3 B, south by No. 314-3, west by No 313-2	0-07
Dry, No. 318-2, belonging to Sadaiya Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 318-1; east by No 299-4, south and west by No. 286-2	0 32
Dry, No. 320-2, belonging to Ranga Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 320-1, east and south by No 340-3; west by No 322 1	0 05
Dry No. 321-1, belonging to baital poramboke bounded on the north by No. 340-3; east by No 339-1 A; south by No. 321-1 west by No. 312-1	0-01
Dry, No. 312-1, belonging to Narayana Kavandan and Ranga Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 312-3, east by No. 341-1, south and west by No 312-2	0-12
Dry, No 316-1 A, belonging to Duraiswami Kavandan and Ranga Kavandan, bounded on the north and east by No. 340-2; south by No 316-1 B, west by No. 316-3 A	0 04
Dry, No. 345-2, belonging to tope poramboke, bounded on the north and east by No 340-2; south by No 345-2 B, west by No. 340-3	0-07
Dry, No. 346-1 A, belonging to Ammalu Ammal, (Kappa Devanayaga Reddi mortgagee,) bounded on the north and east by No. 340-1; south by No 346-1 B; west by No 317-1 C	0-04
Dry, No. 346-3 A, belonging to Duraiswami Kavandan, bounded on the north by No. 346-2; east by No. 346-1 A; south and west by No. 346-3 B	0-04
Dry, No. 347 1 A, belonging to Varadarajulu Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 353-2; east by No. 347 2 A; south by No. 347-1 B, west by No. 352-2	0-06
Dry, No. 347 2 A, belonging to Krishna Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 353-2, south by No. 347-2 B, west by No. 347-1 A	0 01
Dry, No. 347-2 B, belonging to Krishna Ayyr, bounded on the north by No. 353-2, east by No. 346-1 A; south by No. 347-2 C; west by No. 353-2	0 01
Dry, No. 351-1 A, belonging to Ranga Kavandan Duraiswami Kavandan and Duraiswami Reddi, bounded on the north by Nos 349 and 349-1, east and south by No. 351 C; west by No. 348	0 04
Dry, No. 351-1 B, belonging to Ranga Kavandan Duraiswami Kavandan and Duraiswami Reddi, bounded on the north and east by No. 352-2, south by No. 351-1 C, west by No. 353-2	0-04
Dry, No. 353-2, belonging to batta poramboke, bounded on the north by No. 353-1; east by No. 353-4 B, south and west by No. 352-2	0-41
Dry, No. 347-1 B, belonging to Appaji Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 347-1 A, east by No. 352-1, south and west by No. 349	0 18
Total ..	6-84

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·52 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to Cheinnamidi tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Madanapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chittoor district, Madanapalle taluk, Reddivaripalle village.

	Acre
Wet, survey, S. No. 400-3, belonging to Talluri Chinna Mikala Reddi, bounded on the north by S. No. 401; east and south by S. No. 400-1, west by S. No. 397	0·03
Inam, wet, S. No. 401-2 (1), belonging to Saiyid Abbas, bounded on the north by S. No. 401-1 (c); east by S. No. 400; south by S. No. 397, west by S. No. 401	0·06
Survey, wet, S. No. 402-2, belonging to Mogal Reddi and Venkatappa, bounded on the north by S. No. 403-1, east by S. Nos. 401 and 402, south by S. No. 397; west by S. No. 419	0·06
Inam, wet, S. No. 402-2 belonging to Reddivari Peda Veeram Reddi, bounded on the north by S. No. 419-1, east by S. No. 403, south by S. No. 397, west by S. No. 437	0·06
Survey, wet, S. No. 437-3 (4), belonging to Challa Veerayya bounded on the north by S. No. 437-3 (c), east by S. No. 437-4 (d), south by S. No. 397, west by No. 438	0·08
Survey, wet, S. No. 437-4 (c), belonging to Neelappa Reddi Lyttayya Reddi s/o, bounded on the north by S. No. 437-4 (c); west by S. No. 437-5 (b); south by S. No. 397; west by No. 437-2 (d)	0·02
Sheist, wet, S. No. 437-5 (3), belonging to Singam Narayana, etc., bounded on the north by S. No. 437-2 (c), east by S. No. 439; south by S. No. 397; west by S. No. 437 (c) and (d)	0·06
Inam, wet, S. No. 438-2, belonging to Saiyid Abbas, bounded on the north by S. No. 439, east by S. No. 437; south by S. No. 397, west by S. No. 402	0·06
Inam, wet S. No. 442-2, belonging to Moochanam Chin Vaneyya and others, bounded on the north by S. No. 442, east by S. No. 438, south by S. No. 397, west by S. No. 441	0·06
Total ..	0·52

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Under Secy to Govt., P. W. D. (Irrign. Ins)

PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 14TH AND 21ST MARCH 1922.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT—Dotacamund. G.O. No. 212, L. & M., dated 31st January 1922 (L.S.G.) [2 as.]
ADMINISTRATION REPORT—Walajapet. G.O. No. 230, L. & M., dated 31st January 1922 (L.S.G.) [2 as.]
ADMINISTRATION REPORT—Chidambaram. G.O. No. 19-A, L. & M., dated 3rd January 1922 (L.S.G.) [2 as.]
ADMINISTRATION REPORT—Kulattupalai. No. 107, L. & M., dated 12th January 1922 (L.S.G.) [2 as.]
ADMINISTRATION REPORT—Cuddalore. G.O. No. 20-A, L. & M., date 5th January 1922 (L.S.G.) [2 as.]
ADMINISTRATION REPORT—Tadpatri. G.O. 18-A, L. & M., dated 23rd January 1922 (L.S.G.) [1 a.]
ADMINISTRATION REPORT—Srivilliputtur. G.O. No. 27, L. & M., dated 4th January 1922 (L.S.G.) [2 as.]
ADMINISTRATION REPORT—Chingleput. G.O. No. 47, L. & M., dated 4th January 1922 (L.S.G.) [2 as.]
SANITATION REPORT—Erode. G.O. No. 28, L. & M., dated 4th January 1922 (L.S.G.) [2 as.]
ADMINISTRATION REPORT—Kalahasti. G.O. No. 2307-A, L. & M., dated 24th November 1921 (L.S.G.) [3 as.]
ADMINISTRATION REPORT—Pollachi. G.O. No. 2197-A, L. & M., 4th November 1921 (L.S.G.) [1 a.]
INFECTION NOTES—Tiruppattur Municipal Council.
G.O. No. 2151, L. & M., dated 2nd November 1921 (L.S.G.) [2 as.]
POLICE—Additional—Godavari district—Sanctioned—Prohibitation maps.
G.O. No. 195 dated 13th February 1922 (Judicial) [1 a.]
REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—Expenditure—retrenchment not found feasible—fees—scale—revised and sanctioned.
G.O. No. 35 Law (Regn.), 17th February 1922. [1 a.]
PANCHAMAS—Admission of — in schools under public management—report to be sent to local boards.
G.O. No. 28, Law (Edn.), 5th January 1922 [1 a.]
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, GUINDY—Revised rules relating to the constitution and working of the — Publication in the Gazette—ordered
G.O. No. 99, Law (Edn.), 23rd January 1922 [2 as.]
EDUCATIONAL RULES—Text-books in secondary schools—rule 31—altered
G.O. No. 123, Law (Edn.), 30th January 1922 [1 a.]
SCHEMES—A sum of Rs. 1,35,970—Secondary and sentinel schools—Territorial among Local Fodies.
G.O. No. 144, Law (Edn.), 3rd February 1922. [1 a.]
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, GUINDY.—Francis Cotton Walker scholarship—rules revised.
G.O. No. 227, Law (Edn.), 1st February 1922 [1 a.]
JAIL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.—Chapter XVII—Section VIII Lunatics.
G.O. No. 253, Law (General), 11th February 1922. [1 a.]
OATH NAMES—Hanuman—Ordered.
G.O. No. 439, Law (General), 17th February 1922 [1 a.]
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—November 1921—Resolution 162—Introduction of a simplified system of land water rates—A committee of officials and non-officials appointed to examine the question.
G.O. No. 324, Revenue, 20th February 1922 [1 a.]
AGENCY—Rompa—Development programme—Placed on the Council table.
G.O. No. 350, Revenue, 23rd February 1922 [1 a.]
CHENGAM—Trichinopoly district, Kulittalai taluk—Maruthur Nattu wethal—Advisory Board—report on the working in 1920-21, recorded. Further trial of the Board for a period of two years approved.
G.O. No. 89 I., P.W.D. (Irrigation), 1st March 1922 [1 a.]

[N.B.—*Copies of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the prices noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent, Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras.*]

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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Part I-A.—Local Self-Government.

CONTENTS.

SUPPLEMENT—
By-laws for the control of dogs in the City and for the levy of tax on timber brought into the City—Tamil.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1922

No. 221.—Major Frederick Colin Rogers, I.M.S., on reversion to civil, to be attached to the Government General Hospital, Madras, temporarily.

No. 222.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Hancock Tonker, I.M.S., on return from leave, to be attached to the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, temporarily, pending departure for Bellary to take up the appointment of Special Medical Officer, Mappilla Camp Jail, Bellary.

No. 223.—Under section 6 (4) (a) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.R.Ry. Dewara Botshi Venkata Rao Garu to be a member of the Vizagapatam District Board.

No. 224.—Under rule 5 (3) of Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint Mr. J. Aud to be a member of the Nilgiris District Board.

ERRATUM.

In notification No. 816, appearing on page 464 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I-A, dated 9th August 1921, for the acquisition of 0·00718 of an acre of land for diverting the coast road leading from Mangalore to Udipi in Surathkal and Idya villages, *substitute* "the Tahsildar of Mangalore" *for* "the Deputy Tahsildar of Moolky".

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 225.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby withdraw from the acquisition of 11 cents of dry land in S. No. 284-3 B in the Gopalasamudram village, Ambasamudram taluk, Tinnevelly district, notified at page 184 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd March 1921, as having been required for a path leading to a parachery in Gopalasamudram village.

No 226.—In exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 73 and 75 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Local Government are pleased to make the following rules for the appointment and punishment of municipal officers and servants :—

RULES.

Appointments.

1. The Chairman shall consult the District Medical and Sanitary Officer before appointing or transferring to a particular post on the schedule of municipal establishment any Government medical officer whose services have been placed at the disposal of the municipal council under section 77 of the District Municipalities Act.

2. The chairman shall consult

(i) the Surgeon-General before appointing any medical officer who is not a Government servant ;

(ii) the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools before appointing masters in elementary schools ;

(iii) the Inspector of Schools before appointing masters in colleges and secondary schools to posts carrying a maximum salary of not less than Rs. 50 ;

(iv) the Sanitary Engineer before appointing public works, water-works or drainage officers to posts carrying a maximum salary of not less than Rs. 50 ;

(v) the Health Officer or where there is no such officer the District Medical and Sanitary Officer before appointing vaccinators ; and

(vi) the Examiner of Local and Municipal Accounts before appointing the head accountant of the municipal office.

Punishments.

3. The Chairman shall not, without obtaining the consent of the Government or of such officer as they may designate in this behalf, inflict any punishment on a Government servant lent to a municipal council who is a member of an All-India or Provincial service.

4. In the case of all other Government servants lent to municipal councils, the Chairman shall have power to punish them with fine, reduction or suspension :

Provided that, in all cases of reduction and in cases where a suspension is not one pending inquiry into the conduct of the officer or servant concerned but is imposed as a substantive punishment, the previous consent of the head of the Government office or department concerned shall be obtained.

Provided further that suspensions pending inquiry shall not exceed one month without the consent of the head of the Government office or department concerned.

Procedure before inflicting punishments.

5. In the case of all officers and servants holding posts included in the schedule of municipal establishment and drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 20 per mensem, an inquiry in judicial form shall precede every order imposing any substantive punishment other than fine. The charge or charges against the officer or servant shall be reduced to writing and communicated to him. The evidence against him shall be brought on record and explained to him, and he shall be allowed reasonable time and opportunity to rebut the evidence adduced against him and to furnish in writing such explanation as he may have to offer. The order passed after such inquiry shall contain a statement of the charges, the explanation of the officer or servant, an examination of the evidence for and against him and the finding on each charge.

Appeals.

6. There shall be no right of appeal against any order of the Chairman inflicting a punishment of fine, but the committee referred to in rule 8 may, if it deems fit, exercise a power of revision and modify or cancel such order.

7. Where a Government servant lent to a municipal council is punished with reduction or suspension otherwise than with the consent of Government, he shall have a right of appeal to Government.

8. A municipal officer or servant, other than an officer or servant referred to in sections 72 and 77 of the District Municipalities Act, may appeal against an order of the Chairman reducing, suspending, removing or dismissing him from service to a committee consisting of

(1) the Collector of the district ;

(2) the President of the District Board or if he happens to be the Collector or the chairman, the vice-President of the district board ; and

(3) a councillor—other than the Chairman—of the municipality concerned.

The Collector shall be the Chairman of the committee and the councillor the convener.

Explanation.—(a) The reduction of a municipal employee from one permanent appointment to another on lower pay is a dismissal from the higher appointment within the meaning of this rule.

(*b*) The termination of a municipal employee's services by the issue of a month's notice not on the ground that his services are no longer required but on the ground that he has been unsatisfactory in his work or conduct is a dismissal within the meaning of this rule.

(c) In the case of employees on probation under municipal councils the termination of their services during the period of probation does not amount to any punishment and there is therefore no right of appeal.

9. (a) The councillor referred to in rule 8 (3) shall be elected by the municipal council concerned in January in each year, and shall serve on the Appeal Committee for a period of one year commencing from the 1st February following his election

(b) If there is a vacancy in the course of the year either on account of the member ceasing to be a councillor or otherwise, a fresh election shall be made by the council, but such member shall be entitled to hold office only up to the 31st January following

10. Where there is difference of opinion amongst the members of the Appeal Committee, the opinion of the majority shall prevail

11. No appeal under these rules shall be entertained unless preferred within one month from the date of receipt of the order appealed against.

No. 227.—Under section 37 (3) of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, the Local Government authorize the Registrar-General of Panchayats to exercise the power vested in the Local Government under sub-section (2) of section 28 of the said Act of approving the levy by a panchayat of taxes and fees other than those mentioned in sub-section (1) of the same section.

No. 228.—In modification of Notification No. 214, published on pages 125–127 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th March 1922, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published:—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Villages (including hamlets) or towns.	District and taluk.	Villages (including hamlets) or towns.	District and taluk.	Villages (including hamlets) or towns.
North Arcot—Arni division	Kuppam.	Coimbatore—*contd.*	Ningasallur. Tumumanallur. Tondamuthur. Vadavalli. Vedampatti. Vellakkinar.	Melur ..	Erumangalam. Pulipatti. Sattamangalam. Vallalapatti.
Tiruppattur.	Tiruppattur town.				
Tiruvannamalai.	Tiruvannamalai town.			Palni ..	Aiyampalli. Balasamudram. Kalayambuthur. Kavalpatti. Kodumangalam. Nelikkarappatti. Palni town Puppampatti.
South Arcot—Tirukkoyilur.	Mamalarpet.	Erode ..	Brahmana Sinna Agraharam. Erode municipality.		
Bellary—Harpanahalli.	Muthahalli. Ranchchikoly. Uchangidroog.	Gobichettipalayam.	Bayyanpuram. Gettavadi. Kuduvay. Maduballi.		
Hadagalli.	Jitigi.			Periyakulam.	Andipatti. Periyakulam town.
Hospet ..	Hospet town.	Palladam.	Arwur. Iragur. Kalangal. Karuppudur. Moppiripalayam. Nattanapuram. Palladam Sampalayam Semmandanpalayam. Tirupur municipality	Tirumangalam	Kokkulanjeri.
Kudligi.	Hosahalli. Kudligi. Moraba.			Ramnad—Aruppukkottai.	Pulayanur.
Coimbatore—Avanashi	Chikkadanam palayam. Duppanattam. Narayanapuram. Palangarai. Sembanallur.			Sivaganga.	Tiruppuvanam.
				Salem ..	Sattaraddipatti.
Coimbatore	Coimbatore town. Devarayapuram. Ganapati. Idigarai. Kalikkanaickan palayam. Kuranallam. Kundayampalayam. Krishnarayapuram. Severipalayam, sugarer. Sunnavadampath.	Pollachi.	Mettupalayam. Vadakkipalayam.	Salem—Attur.	Abinavam. Ammapalayam. Attur. Dalavoipatti. Kalliyanagiri. Kalpaganur. Malliyakkarai. Mojari. Mathekkarai. Nadavalur Odiyattur. Puttur. Puttur.
		Udumalpet.	Sinnavalavadi		
		Madura—Madura.	Chundanam. Chinna Anuppanadi Madura town. Managiri. Manjampatti. Silaimun.		

*A.—In the Madras Presidency—*contd.

District and taluk.	Village (excluding hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (excluding hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (excluding hamlets) or town.
Attur —*contd.*	Navasingapuram	Hosur —*contd.*	Kakkadasam.	Salem ..	Solur.
	Paddanaickenpalaiyam		Kalastiparam.		Kammankurichchi.
	Silaiyampatti		Kandiganapati		Mannarpalaiyam.
	Tandavarayapuram		Kottur.		Nagalur.
	Tirumalaisamudram		Matagondapalli.		Pallipalaiyam Agraharam.
	Uttayapuram.	Namakkal	Namakkal.		Pattipadi.
Dharmapuri.	Adigodpadi.		Sandamangalam.		Ponnarampatti.
	Akkamanahalli.	Rasipuram.	Anvagoundenpatti.		Poparapipatti.
	Anchalli.		Elur.		Patter
	Anasagaram.		Jadarpalaiyam.		Sirunvalappadi
	Erigollanur.		Kankanari.		Solur.
	Marandahalli.		Kattanmukempatti.		Velavandipattur.
	Nagavanahalli.		Kattanachchampatti.		
	Pennagaram.		Koneripatti.		
	Sengadur.		Muthakalipatti		
	Thoppur.		Odayarankurichchi.		
	Vellalapatti.		Pattanam.	Trichinopaly—Karur taluk.	Karur town.
	Vellayagoundanpalaiyam.		Puliankade.		
	Virapakshipuram.		Pudupalayam.		
Hosur ..	Bagalatipatti.		Rasipuram.	South Kanara—Mangalore.	Mangalore municipality.
			Sirappatti		
			Thoppayedarpalaiyam.		
			Vellalakulpatti		

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

(Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.)

I. Mysore

The whole State.

II. Bombay.

1. *Northern Division*—
Town—Bombay City.
2. *Central Division*—
Districts—Nasik, East Khandesh and Kolaba.
3. *Southern Division*—
Districts—Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dharwar, Satara and Thana.
4. *Feudatory Charges*—
States and Agencies—Kathiawar Agency, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States.

Sind—
Karachi Town and Kemari.

Punjab—
Districts—Attock, Gujranwala, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Sheikhupura.
Native State—Jammu.
City—Jammu.

III. Bihar and Orissa.

(a) Districts—Darbhanga, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Patna, Purnea, Saran and Shahabad.
(b) Town—Darbhanga.

IV. Burma.

(a) Districts—Amherst, Bassein, Bhamo, Hanthawaddy, Henzada, Insein, Magwe, Mandalay, Maubin, Meiktila, Myingyan, Pegu, Prome, Pyapon, Schwebo, Thayetmyo, Tharrawaddy, Thaton, Toungoo and Yamethan.
(b) Towns—Bassein and Mandalay.
(c) Towns and ports—Maymyo, Moulmein and Rangoon.
Native States—Southern Shan States and Northern Shan States.

V. United Provinces

Districts—Aramgarh, Ballia, Banda, Bara Banki, Basti, Bahraich, Benares, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakpur, Pilibhit, Rai Bareli and Unao.

VI. The Central Provinces.

(a) Districts—Akola, Amraoti, Bhandara, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nagpur, Narsinghpur and Seoni.
(b) Towns—Jabbulpore and Mandla.

VII. Coorg

Towns—Somwarpet and Suntikoppa.

VIII. Hyderabad State.

Hyderabad City and Suburbs, Bidar, Raichur and Osmanabad

No. 229.—Under rule 13 of Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government hereby fix the 1st of April 1922 as the date for the first constitution under that Act of the union boards in the Ramnad district except that of Abhiramam and for the coming into office of the members of those boards newly elected or appointed under rule 14 (2) of the same schedule.

No. 230.—In view of the facts that the elections to the Abhiramam union board held on the 13th February 1922 proved abortive and that there is no time to arrange for re-election before 1st April 1922, the Government, as a special case, extend under the proviso to rule 13 of Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, by six months the time allowed by the previous part of the same rule and fix the 1st October 1922 as the date for the first constitution of the Abhiramam union board in the Ramnad district and for the coming into office of the members newly elected and appointed under rule 14 (2) of the same schedule.

No 131.—In exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 201 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government with the approval by resolution of the Legislative Council, make the following rule altering rule 12 (1) of Schedule X of the said Act:—

In rule 12 (1) of Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by notification No 78, published on page 44 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th January 1922, for the words 'twelve months' occurring in the first time the words 'fifteen months' shall be substituted.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

The following notification of the Cochin Darbar, dated 20th February 1922, is republished:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from these and other plague-infested areas are allowed to attend the Bharani festival and fair at Cranganur in the Cochin State, on the 16th Meenam 1097, corresponding to the 31st March 1922, it is hereby notified in exercise of the powers conferred upon the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation I of 1072, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Bharani festival and fair at Cranganur is prohibited

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS, ETC.

Under rule 7 (2) of G O No. 869, L. & M., dated 18th May 1921, the following gentlemen have been declared to have been duly elected as members of the Badvel Taluk Board for the Badvel circle with effect from 1st April 1922:—

M.R.Ry. T Krishnaswami Ayyar Garu of Badvel.

M.R.Ry. G Subbarami Reddi Garu of Obannampalli.

Under rule 7 (1) of G O No. 869, L. & M., dated 18th May 1921, the following gentleman have been declared to have been duly elected as members of the Badvel Taluk Board for the circles noted over them with effect from 1st April 1922:—

Badvel Circle

M.R.Ry. Poddireddi Venkatareddigari Chennayya Garu.

Porumamilla Circle

M.R Ry Singireddi Seshe Reddi Garu.
" Varilla Venkatayya Garu.
" Vempalli Venkata Subbayya Garu.

Pekuvemulapalli Circle

M R Ry Muvvalati Guruvireddi Garu.
" Vobbinemi Nagi Reddi Garu.

Kalasamudram Circle.

M.R.Ry. Hariyagamu Subba Rao Garu.

Under rule 28 (c) of G.O. No. 869, L. & M., dated 18th May 1921, the following gentleman has been declared to have been duly elected as member of the Badvel Taluk Board in respect of Sidhavattam circle with effect from 1st April 1922:—

M.R Ry. Appaseni Ravanayya Garu.

Badvel Taluk Board's Office,
13th March 1922.

Under rule 7 (1) of G O No. 869, L. & M., dated 18th May 1921, the following gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Badvel Taluk Board for the circles noted over them with effect from 1st April 1922:—

Obulam Circle

M.R.Ry. Sreeram Narasayya Shetti Garu.
" Kalavoy Venkata Subbayya Garu

Kondur Circle

M.R Ry. Bandaru Chinna Venkataswami Garu.
M.R.Ry. Bandaru Chitamharam Chetti Garu.

Badvel Taluk Board's Office,
24th February 1922.

T. ABBOY NAYUDU,
President

The following gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Bezwada Taluk Board with effect from 1st April 1922 for the electoral circles noted against their names:—

M R Ry Ambati Venkayya Garu—For Electoral Circle No. 3, Bezwada.
" Vadlamudi Bhimayya Garu—For Electoral Circle No. 4, Kondapalli.
" Narra Krishnayya Garu—For Electoral Circle No. 7, Kalavapamula.
" Narra Venkatramayya Garu—For Electoral Circ No. 8, Gannavaram.
" Boddapati Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu—For Electoral Circle No. 12, Tiruvur.
" Kokkanana Pitchayya Garu—For Electoral Circle No. 14, Nandigama.

M.R.Ry. Gamadapu Venkata Rangarao Garu—For Electoral Circle No. 15, Kanchalamcharla.
" Mannam Narasayya Garu—For Electoral Circle No. 16, Peruganchipralu.
" Kluri Rangayya Garu—For Electoral Circle No. 17, Jaggayyapeta.

Bezwada Taluk Board's Office, 18th March 1922. [Illegible], *President.*

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Board's Act of 1920, the President Taluk Board notifies that the following candidates have been declared duly elected as members of the reconstituted Chingleput Taluk Board for the circles noted against each. They will assume office on 1st April 1922 :—

Walajabad Circle.
M.R.Ry. V. Gopal Nayudu.

Sakvekkam Circle.
M.R.Ry. T. Pulanivela Modaliyar.

Perambur Circle
M.R.Ry. E. V. Krishnasami Naicker.

Perukaranai Circle
M.R.Ry. Muthukumarappa Reddiyar.

Kadaperipatta Circle.
M.R.Ry. Raghava Reddiyar.

Madurantakam Circle.
M.R.Ry. Jayaram Nayudu.

Perambakkam Circle
M.R.Ry. Kuppusami Reddiyar.

Kayaranbedu Circle.
M.R.Ry. V. R. Nithiakalliyana Naicker.

Chingleput Taluk Board's Office, 18th March 1922. C. MUTHAYYA MUDALIYAR, *President*

Under section 12 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Taluk Board, Coimbatore, unanimously elected M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar Avargal as its President.

2. Under section 12 (3) of the same Act, the Taluk Board, Coimbatore, unanimously elected M.R.Ry. S. C. Nanjunda Rao Avargal as its Vice-President.

3. Under section 47 (1) of the same Act, the Taluk Board of Coimbatore, unanimously elected the following Taluk Board members as members of the District Board, Coimbatore :—

M.R.Ry. S. Bomi Goundar Avargal.
" V. R. Kappina Goundar Avargal.
" K. V. Lakshmiah Nayudu Garu.
M.R.Ry. V.M. Kumaraswami Goundar Avargal.
" P. A. Ramaswami Goundar Avargal.
" M. Ramaswami Goundar Avargal.

Coimbatore Taluk Board's Office, 15th March 1922. C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR, *President.*

Under rule 23 (*a*) of the election rules of taluk boards the following candidates are declared to have been duly elected as members of the Coondapoor Taluk Board to be reconstituted under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, with effect from the 1st April 1922 :—

Coondapoor Circle.
M.R.Ry. Keachanoor Venkappa Shetti Avargal.
" Yedarhobli Narasimha Karantha Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Nerabelli Subbannaya Avargal.
" Koondapoor Narasma Shenai Avargal.

Baindur Circle.
M.R.Ry. Alasdur Ramaya Shetti Avargal.
" Baindur Mahabulla Holla Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Marvantha Nagappaya Avargal.
" Khambadkone Venkat Rao Avargal.

Wandse Circle.
M.R.Ry. Savakur Anthaya Shetti Avargal
" Halsanad Madeppaya Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Koondapoor Narasimha Kamath Avargal.
" Hattiangadi Lakshmanayana Kamath Avargal.

Coondapoor Taluk Board's Office, 16th March 1922. PETER R D'SOUZA, *President in charge of elections*

Under rule 23 (*a*) of the rules for the conduct of election of members of taluk and union boards, the following persons have been declared duly elected as members of the Taluk Board, Devakotta, for the circles noted above each with effect from 1st April 1922 :—

Tiruvadanai Circle.
M.R.Ry. P. S. A. R. A. R. Arunachalam Chettiyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. A. L. A. R. R. M. Chockalingam Chettyar Avargal.
M. R. M. Muhammad Kasim Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. S. Apadharana Gurukkal Avargal.
M.R.Ry. R. M. M. S. T. Vyravan Chettiyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. C. Sundaram Ayyar Avargal.

Sivaganga Circle.
M.R.Ry. N. Muthusamy Servai Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Kachiraya Thevan Avargal.
M.R.Ry. S. M. Narayana Ayyangar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. A. Nallathamba Pillai Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Rangayala Naicker Avargal.
M.R.Ry. M. G. Mahandaraja Ayyangar Avargal.

Devakotta Taluk Board's Office, 15th March 1922 M. S. PAIS, *President.*

Under section 12 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur Nallathambi Sarkarai Muniadhar Avargal has been declared duly elected as President of the Erode Taluk Board.

Under section 47 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 8 of the rules for the election of members of District Board by Taluk Boards, it is hereby notified that the following gentlemen have been declared duly elected as members of the Coimbatore District Board by the Erode Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. Ananthanarayana Kavandar Avargal.
M.R Ry K. Arumuga Kavundar Avargal.
" Govindasami Kavandar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. K. Komarasamy Bahadur Thondama Kavandar Avargal.
M B Ry. S. Sambasivam Pillai Avargal.
" C. S. Ramasamy Ayyar Avargal

Under section 12 (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, M R.Ry. S. Raja Goundar Avargal has been declared duly elected as Vice-President of the Erode Taluk Board.

Erode Taluk Board's Office,
15th March 1922.

N. SARKARAI MUNRADIYAR,
President.

Under section 12 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule III of the rules for the election of Presidents of Local Boards, M.R Ry. C. K. Ramaswami Goundar Avargal, Taluk Board Member, is declared to have been duly elected as President of the Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board.

Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board's Office,
15th March 1922.

K. G. B. NARAYANA AYYAR,
Presiding Member.

Under rule 12 (3) of Schedule 10 of the Local Boards Act of 1920, the following gentlemen have been duly elected by the Kollegal Taluk Board as members of Coimbatore District Board :—
M.R.Ry. A. B Channavasva Chettiyar Avargal | M.R.Ry. G. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal.

Under section 12 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, M.R.Ry. A. B Channavasva Chettiyar Avargal has been declared duly elected as Vice-President of the reconstituted Taluk Board, Kollegal.

Under rule 12 (3) of Schedule 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act XIV of 1920, M R Ry. G. P. Mallappa Avargal has been declared duly elected as president of the reconstituted Taluk Board, Kollegal.

Kollegal Taluk Board's Office,
18th March 1922.

N. DEVAJI RAO,
President

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the election of members of Taluk Boards, the following gentlemen have been declared to have been duly elected as members of the Mangalore Taluk Board for the circles noted over their names with effect from 1st April 1922 :—

Mangalore Circle.

M.R.Ry Rao Bahadur Sujir Raghunathaya Avargal, B.A., B.L.
M.R.Ry. Narasimha Mattha Bhandary Avargal.
M.R.Ry Nellikai Venkat Rao Avargal.

Gurpur Circle.

M.R.Ry. Kattemar Raghunchandra Ballal Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Karnangala Muthayya Shetti Avargal.
M R Ry. Bail Uggappa Bhandary Avargal.

Malki Circle.

M R.Ry. Bola Madhava Rao Avargal.
M R Ry. Malki Ramakrishna Pooja Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Pade Manjaya Shetti Avargal.

Bantwal Circle.

M.R.Ry Narkombu Rama Rao Avargal.
" Kumbrabad Krishna Rao Avargal.
Bantwal Ahamad Beary Sahib Bahadur.

Mangalore Taluk Board's Office,
11th March 1922.

S. RAGHUNATHAYA,
President.

Under section 47 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by election as members of the Salem District Board by the Namakal Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. Thothiengarpatti Ammayappa Kavandar Perumal Kavandar Avargal.
M.R.Ry Ramaraya Sahib Chettiyar Krishna Chettiyar Avargal.

Namakal Taluk Board's Office,
12th March 1922

D. P. CHIDAMBARA REDDIYAR,
President.

Under rule 12 (3) of schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, M.R.Ry. M. K. Sundaram Chettiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., has been duly elected as President of the Palladam Taluk Board

Palladam Taluk Board's Office,
15th March 1922.

S. K. KARUPPANNA TEVAR,
Member Presiding.

Under rule 12 (3) of Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the following gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Coimbatore District Board by the Palladam Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. G. Lakshmanaraya swami Nayudu Avargal.
M.R.Ry. P. Muthukumaraswami Kavandar Avargal
M.R Ry. A. Periaswami Kavandar Avargal.

Under section 12 (6) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, M.R Ry. R. Subbarayu Gonadar Avargal has been duly elected as Vice-President of the Palladam Taluk Board.

Palladam Taluk Board's Office,
16th March 1922

M. E. SUNDARAM CHETTIYAR,
President.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk and union boards the following candidates are declared to have been duly elected as members of the Parvatipur Taluk Board for the circles noted against each with *effect from* 1st May 1922 :—

M R Ry. Mallikarjunarao Pantulu Garu Soukara —Mirsangi Circle.
M R Ry. Narasimha Suryanarayana Raja Bahadur Garu, Vayuricheria—Kumarada Circle.
M R.Ry. Kasi Sastri Garu, S —Bobbili Circle.
M R.Ry Suryaprakasa Rao Pantulu Garu, Dhavala—Peramala Circle.
M R Ry Venkatarajagopalam Garu. Dameru—Pattern Circle.
M.R.Ry. Venkatagopala Rao Garu, Chelikana—Sitanagaram Circle
M R Ry. Sivaramudu Pantulu Garu, Kothapapeti—Pathi Circle.
M.R Ry. Jagannadham Pantulu Garu, Adhikarla—Vantaram Circle

Parvatipur Taluk Board's Office,
14th March 1922.

A. JAGANNADHAM,
President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the undermentioned gentlemen have been elected as President, Vice-President, and members of the District Board, Coimbatore, by the Pollachi Taluk Board :—

M R Ry. A. M. Krishnaswamy Kalingarayar Avargal, Kumara Zamindar of Uthukuli, as the President, Taluk Board, Pollachi.
M.R.Ry. U. M. Sivasubrahmaniya Pillai Avargal, retired Tahsildar, as the Vice-President
M.R Ry. M S. Sennappa Kavandar Avargal, M R Ry. U M Sivasubrahmaniya Pillai Avargal, M.R.Ry. R. Palani Kavandar Avargal, M R.Ry. Kallappa Kavandar, A.C.M. Abdur Razack Sahib Bahadur as members of the District Board.

Pollachi Taluk Board's Office,
15th March 1922.

A. M. K. KALINGARAYAR,
President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 7 (1) of the rules prescribed for the conduct of election of members for Taluk Boards published in G.O. No. 869, L. & M., dated 13th June 1921, the President, Taluk Board, Pulur, hereby notifies that the following candidates have been declared duly elected as members of the Pulur Taluk Board for the circles noted over their names :—

Pulur Circle.

M R Ry. V. R Subrahmani Ayyar Avargal
M.R Ry. M. K Sampu Gounder Avargal

Santhavasal Circle.

M.R Ry. K. Sundara Rao Avargal.
M.R.Ry. K. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal.

Tatchambadi Circle.

M.R Ry. S. Sundaresa Ayyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. K. Duraiswami Nayudu Avargal.

Kalampalam Circle

M R.Ry P R. Seetharama Ayyar Avargal, B.A.
M R.Ry E. P. Krishna Ayyar Avargal

Kadaladi Circle.

M.R.Ry. Anthariudyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. O. Seetharama Reddyar Avargal.

Pulur Taluk Board's Office,
16th March 1922.

M. KUPPUSWAMI AYYAR,
President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 and under rule 7 (1) of the rules prescribed for the conduct of elections of members for taluk boards, published in G. O. No 869, L. & M., dated 13th June 1921, the President of the Mandakolathur circle hereby notifies that the following candidates have been declared duly elected as members of the Pulur Taluk Board for the circles noted against their names :—

Mandakolathur circle.

M.R.Ry M. Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal
M.R.Ry. A. Viranatha Ayyar Avargal.

Pulur Taluk Board's Office,
16th March 1922.

T. R. KUPPA REDDIYAR,
President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the undermentioned gentlemen have been declared duly elected as members of the Proddatur Taluk Board for the circles noted above their names. To take effect from 1st April 1922 :—

Proddatur Circle

M.R.Ry. Juturu Chinna Subbiah Garu.
" Pathakota Pulla Reddi Garu.
" Somisetti Kondayya Garu.

Duvvur Circle.

M.R.Ry. A. Sreenivasa Rao Garu, B.A.
" Coram (c) Narasimhachalu Garu, B.A
" Buram Ankolareddigari Subbi Reddi Garu.
M R.Ry. Vellala Narasamiah Garu.

Chintakunta Circle,

M.R.Ry. Sankarayogi Lakshmanaswamiah Garu

Mydukur Circle,

M M.Ry. Vellore Vasanta Rao Garu, B.A.

Kamalapuram Circle.

M R.Ry. Gangalareddi Venkata Subba Reddi Garu,
" Nivarthi Subramanyam Garu.

Yerraguntla Circle.

M.R Ry. Gangireddi Naga Reddi Garu.
" Moolai Muni Reddi Garu,
" Moolai Pedda Seshareddi Garu.

Proddatur Taluk Board's Office,
17th March 1922

A. ANDREW,
Presiding Member, Taluk Board Elections, Proddatur.

Under rule 7 (1) of election rules of members of taluk boards, the following candidates have been declared to have been duly elected as members for the Rayadrug Taluk Board for the circles noted over their names:—

Kottur Circle.

M.R.Ry T. Basavana Gowd Garu, Patel of Ujjini, Kudligi taluk.
M.R.Ry. Ujjanappa Garu, Munsiff of Ujjini, Kudligi taluk.

Gudikote Circle.

M.R.Ry Seta Rao Garu, karnam-landlord of Gudikote, Kudligi taluk.

Uddihal Circle.

M.R.Ry Thimmarayappa Garu, Paramal, merchant, Rayadrug.

Rayadrug Taluk Board's Office,
18th March 1922.

A. SRINIVASA RAO,
Election Officer.

Under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the election of members to the taluk board the following candidates are declared to have been duly elected as members of the Sivakasi Taluk Board for the circles noted over their names.—

Sayalkudi Circle.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal

M.R.Ry Ramayya Nayudu Avargal.

Sattur Circle.

M.R.Ry. K. Alagiriswami Nayakar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal.

Kalayarkovil Circle.

M.R.Ry Pushakarappa Thevar Avargal.

Elayirattai Circle.

M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Nayakar Avargal.

Nathampatti Circle.

M.R.Ry. Venkatasubba Ayyar Avargal.

Watrap Circle.

M.R.Ry. Kundama Nayudu Avargal.
M.R.Ry. A Doraisingamoorthy Ayyangar Avargal

Sivakasi Circle.

M.R Ry. Vankitaswami Nayakar Avargal.

Sivakasi Circle.

M.R Ry. Chenchakesava Nayakar Avargal.

Sivakasi Taluk Board's Office,
10th March 1922.

V. T. S. SEVUGA PANDIA THEVAR,
President.

Under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Tinnevelly, hereby notifies that the following candidates have been declared duly elected as members of the Tinnevelly Taluk Board for the circles noted above each. They will assume office on the 1st April 1922:—

TINNEVELLY TALUK.

Kadayanallur Circle.

M.R.Ry. Krishnapuram Nallanayagam Pillai Kalyanasundaram Pillai Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Krishnapuram Rango Ayyar Sankaranarayana Ayyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. T. Arunachalam Pillai Methukanakaswami Pillai Avargal.

Tenkasi Circle.

Anumanthakudi Muhammad Mustaffa Ahmad Mirza Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry Bangi Chidambaram Pillai Iswaram Pillai Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Kunago Mathia Pillai Namasivayam Pillai Avargal.

Alangulam Circle.

M.R.Ry Kuttalinga Adinarayana Nadar Avargal.
M.R.Ry Kumandai Moses Dhavam Nadar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Krishna Dikshitar Venkataramana Dikshitar Avargal.

Tinnevelly Circle.

M.R.Ry. Chavadi Kuthanainar Pillai Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal
M.R.Ry. Lakshmipathi Ayyar Sadu Ganapati Pantalu Garu
M.R.Ry. Arianayagipuram Srinivasa Ayyar Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal.

Melapalayam Circle

M.R.Ry. Ananthakrishnapuram Sivan Srinivasa Ayyangar Varadaraja Ayyangar Avargal.
M.R.Ry Tirumalai Pillai Sankaralingam Pillai Avargal.

Manur Circle.

M.R.Ry. Piraiperumal Pillai Nallaiyappa Pillai Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Chellam Ayyar alias Krishna Ayyar Sankaranarayana Ayyar Avargal

Nanguneri Circle.

M.R.Ry. Servaikarakonar Ramaswami Dass Avargal.
M.R.Ry Tinnevelly Ramabhadra Ayyar Ganapathirama Ayyar Avargal.

Tinnevelly Taluk Board's Office,
13th March 1922.

V. P. SUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR,
President.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 23 (a) of election rules of taluk board members, the following gentlemen have been declared duly elected as members of the Tirupattur Taluk Board for the circles noted above each with effect from 1st April 1922 :—

Kuppidi Circle.

M.R.Ry. T. M. Giyanasabapathi Mudaliyar Avargal.

Tirupattur Circle.

M.R.Ry. C. Kullappa Kavundar Avargal
M.R.Ry. K. M. Ranguh Chetti Garu.

Kilnokur Circle.

M.R.Ry. C. Ayyadorai Mudaliyar Avargal

Kavalli Circle.

M.R.Ry. T. S. Swami Chettiyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. A. B. Venkatrama Kavundar Avargal

Gudiyattam East Circle.

M.R.Ry. K. Veeraswami Nayuda Garu.

Veppanhalli Circle.

M.R.Ry. E. K. Lakshmana Kavundar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. C. Thimma Reddi Garu.

Peruvalat Circle.

N. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.

Thathiyej Circle.

M.R.Ry. B. T. Seshadrisharyar Avargal.

Kappam Circle.

M.R.Ry. C. Gundu Rao Garu.
M.R.Ry. R. C. Hanumanlin Kavundar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. S. Kandaswami Kavundar Avargal.

Gudiyattam West Circle.

M.R.Ry. K. Thippiah Nayudu Garu.

Tirupattur Taluk Board's Office,
18th March 1922.

T. B. RUSSELL,
President.

Under section 9 (1) (c) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Tiruvallur, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentlemen as members of the Nagalapuram Union Board with effect from 1st April 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. Kalvala Namasivaya Subraya Mudaliyar. | M.R.Ry. L. Narayanaswami Reddiyar.

Tiruvallur Taluk Board's Office,
18th March 1922.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards the following gentlemen have been declared to have been duly elected as members of the reconstituted Taluk Board of Tiruvallur for the circles noted above each with effect from 1st April 1922 :—

Ukkottai Circle

M.R.Ry. Rajagopala Reddi Garu (Palavakkam).

Madavoyal Circle.

M.R.Ry. Thanappa Mudaliyar Avargal (Thathamanji).

Tiruvallur Taluk Board's Office,
17th March 1922.

C. ARULAYYA NAYUDU,
President.

Under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of taluk board member and under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the following candidates are declared duly elected as members of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board to be constituted from 1st April 1922, for the Padur circle and they will assume office from the 1st April 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. Venkatrama Reddiyar Sowba Reddiyar Avargal

M.R.Ry. Muthurama Reddiyar Venkatakrishna Reddiyar Avargal.

Under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of taluk board members and under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the following candidates are declared duly elected as members of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board to be constituted from 1st April 1922 for the circles noted over each and they will assume office from the 1st April 1922 :—

Kanzior Circle.

M.R.Ry. Tiruvannamalai Raghava Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Pachaimuthu Udayar Venkatachala Udayar Avargal.

Chengam Circle.

M.R.Ry. Vedappa Mudaliyar Ratna Mudaliyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Anantakrishna Reddiyar Perumal Reddiyar Avargal.

Venagaram Circle.

M.R.Ry. Appavu Pillai Swaminathe Pillai Avargal
M.R.Ry. Mannar Reddiyar Venkatakrishna Reddiyar Avargal.

Mangalam Circle.

M.R.Ry. Annamalai Reddiyar Ranga Reddiyar Avargal
M.R.Ry. Peruethur Ramaswami Ayyar Venkatramana Ayyar Avargal.

Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board's Office,
13th March 1922.

M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI,
President.

Under rule 24 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of Taluk Board members and under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the following candidates are declared duly elected as members of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board to be constituted from 1st April 1922, for the Tanipadi circle and they will assume office from the 1st April 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. Maniam Rajagurava Reddiyar Rangaswami Reddiyar Avargal.

M.R.Ry. Sokka Kavandar Parasurama Kavandar Avargal.

Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board's Office,
16th March 1922.

A. RANGA REDDI,
Election President.

Under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of election of members of taluk and union boards the following gentlemen to whom most valid votes have been given are declared to have been duly elected as members of the Vellore Taluk Board for Thatchur circle from 1st April 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. Y. N. Govindarajulu Chetti Garu.

M.R.Ry. A. S. Balasundara Mudaliyar Avargal

M.R.Ry. S. A. Parijotha Mudaliyar Avargal.

Vellore Taluk Board's Office,
16th March 1922.

K. KRISHNASWAMI NAYUDU,
President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, Taluk Board, Venkatagiri, hereby notifies that M.R.Ry. Raya China Venkatrama Nayudu Garu has been declared duly elected as a member of the Venkatagiri Taluk Board for Mukam circle. To take effect from 15th March 1922.

Venkatagiri Taluk Board's Office,
14th March 1922

N. SUBBA RAO,
for President.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President of the Vizianagaram Taluk Board hereby notifies that the following candidates have been declared duly elected as members of the reconstituted Vizianagaram Taluk Board for the Circle noted against each. They will assume office on 1st April 1922 :—

M.R.Ry. Dasgirala Venkata Dasaih Garu—Borza Circle.

M.R.Ry Nidadavolu Ramachandra Raju Garu—Pelkonda Circle.

M.R.Ry Yellamahanty Venkata Appala Bhaskara Rao Garu—Pelkonda Circle.

M.R.Ry. Voreganty Somasundarama Pantulu Garu—Kalavancheila Circle

M.R.Ry. Budharaju Venkata Jagannadha Raju Garu—Mentada Circle.

M.R.Ry. Potla Appalaraju Chetti Garu—Garbham Circle.

M.R.Ry. Potla Yerakayya Chetti Garu—Garbham Circle.

Vizianagaram Taluk Board's Office,
16th March 1922

P. L. NARASIMHA RAJU,
President.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 9 (4) (b) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, District Board, Kurnool, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the reconstituted taluk boards specified over their names with effect from the 1st April 1922 :—

Kurnool Taluk Board.

M.R.Ry Allamraru Venkata Subbayya Garu of Luddipalli.

Mr. B Paul of Gudur.

M.R.Ry. Lingam Venkatakrishnayya Garu of Orvakal.

M.R Ry. Saya Pakeruppa Garu of Kothakota.

Dhone Taluk Board.

M.R.Ry. D. Eliareddi Garu of Maddikera.

M.R.Ry. S. Seshayya Chetti Garu of Pasupali

M.R.Ry. Hungappa Nayudu Garu of Pandikona,

Rev. N. Abraham of Dhone.

Koilkuntla Taluk Board.

M.R.Ry. Golla Bodayya alias Thimmayya Garu of Kampamalla.

Koilkuntla Taluk Board—cont.

M.R Ry. Salija Maddulata Garu of Padigapad.

M.R.Ry. Boya Honnurappa Garu of Gubagundam Jambuladinne.

H. M. D. Shamshur Khan Sahib Bahadur of Sirvel

Rev Elias Simon of Koilkuntla.

Markapur Taluk Board.

H. M. D Khan Meera Nizabath Alli Sahib Bahadur of Cumbum.

Rev. P. Abraham of Bantawarpet.

M.R.Ry. Reddicherla Veeram Raju Garu of Reddichalla.

M.R.Ry. Mandla Ellamanda of Gowthavaram.

M.R.Ry. S. Seshachalla Mallikarjuna Prasad Rao Garu of Sommalapuram.

Kurnool District Board's Office,
13th March 1922.

A-4

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 9 (4) (b) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, District Board, Kurnool, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Boyapati Pullayya Garu of Yangalampalle to be a member of the Dhone Taluk Board.

Kurnool District Board's Office,
18th March 1923.

S. V. NARASIMHA RAO,
Vice-President.

Under the provisions of the District Municipalities Act, V of 1920, M.R.Ry. Dasi Gownder T. Narayana Gownder Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor for the 14th ward of the Coimbatore Municipality for the unexpired portion of the term of office of M.R.Ry. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty ar Avargal, B.A., M.L., who had resigned his seat.

Coimbatore Municipal Office,
13th March 1923.

C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR,
Chairman.

Under rule 23 (*a*) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, M.R.Ry. Muthukumara Chidambara Sabapathi Chettiyar Swaminatha Chettiyar Avargal is declared to have been duly elected as municipal councillor for the sixth (Sri Sarangapaniswami north) ward of the Kumbakonam Municipality. The elected councillor shall, under clause (4) of section 8 of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920, enter upon office forthwith; but shall hold office until 1st November 1923.

Kumbakonam Municipal Office,
16th March 1923.

M. C. N. MUTHUKUMARA CHETTIYAR,
Chairman.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of election of members of Taluk and Union Boards, the following gentlemen are declared to be duly elected as Members of the Bezwada Taluk Board with effect from 1st April 1923 for the Electoral Circles noted against their names:—

M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur Koneruadi Gopalakrishnayya Chowdari Garu, B.A. M.L.C.—Electoral Circle No. 1, Kankipadu.
" Pinnamaneni Punnayya Garu—Electoral Circle No. 2, Vallur.
" Balla Reddi Kota Reddi Garu—Electoral Circle No. 5, Mailavaram.
" Kilaru Ramakotayya Garu—Electoral Circle No. 6, Godavarru.
" Sankara Basavayya Garu—Electoral Circle No. 9, Pottipadu.
" Bandili Ramaiah Garu—Electoral Circle No. 10, Nuzvid.
" Nukala Vira Raghavayya Nayadu Garu—Electoral Circle No. 11, Gollapalli.
" Katrapati Tirumalarayuda Pantulu Garu—Electoral Circle No. 13, Vissannapeta.
" Rao Sahib C. Kolandai Reddi Garu, B.A.—Electoral Circle No. 18, Mungala.

Bezwada Taluk Board's Office,
18th March 1923.

[Illegible],
President.

Whereas the Kulittalai Taluk Board has in its resolution No. 186, dated 27th February 1923, resolved to issue a notification under section 193 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the following notification is issued for the information of the general public:—

NOTIFICATION.

1. It is hereby notified that no place within the limits of the Munnpparai Union Board shall be used for any one or more of the purposes specified in Schedule VII as mentioned below without the license of the President of the Union Board and except in accordance with the conditions specified therein.

2. The owner or occupier of every such place shall within thirty days of the publication of such notification apply to the President, Union Board, for a licence for the use of such purpose.

3. The President may by an order and under such restrictions and regulations as he thinks fit grant such licence or refuse to grant it.

4. Every such licence shall expire at the end of the year unless for special reasons the President considers it should expire at an earlier date, when it shall expire at such earlier date as may be specified therein.

5. Applications for renewal of such licences shall be made not less than thirty days before the end of every year and applications for licence for places to be newly opened shall be made not less than thirty days before they are opened.

6. Any person aggrieved by an order of the President, Union Board, may appeal to the Union Board against such order under sub-section (3).

7. Purposes for which premises may not be used without a licence—

(1) Storing or otherwise dealing with offal, blood, bones, hides or skins.
(2) Tanning hides and skins.
(3) Making soap or burning lime.
(4) Manufacturing gunpowder or fireworks.
(5) Burning bricks or tiles in kilns.
(6) Manufacturing ice or aerated water.
(7) Selling timber or storing it for sale.
(8) Dealing with bamboos.
(9) Using oil-engine, rice mills, etc.
(10) Keeping a hotel, restaurant, eating house, coffee house, boarding house or lodging (other than a student's hostel under public or recognized control).
(11) Fuel depots.

8. Failure to use a place for any of the purposes mentioned above without a licence may entail the owner or occupier to a fine of Rs. 100.

9. A daily fine of Re. 20 may be imposed for continuous breaches.

Kulittalai Taluk Board's Office,
11th March 1922.

M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR,
President.

Under section 105 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, the District Board of Madura hereby notifies that, from and after 1st April 1922, the Eriodu toll-gate now situated at 14/2 of road No. 33 (Dindigul-Karur) will be shifted and located at the 14th mile 3rd furlong of the same road and that tolls at the maximum rates specified in schedule IV of the Act will be levied on all carriages, carts and animals, etc., passing through it.

Madura District Board's Office,
11th March 1922.

R. FOULKES,
President.

Statement showing the Union Board wards and its boundaries of Amalapuram Union wards.

Amalapuram Union Board.

Boundaries of the proposed wards.	Names of the streets included in each Ward.	Population of each ward.	Voters in each ward	Number of members to be elected in each ward	Number of nominations to be made.	Total number of members.
I. North, Zamipalli; south, ward No. VI; east, ward No. II; west, Savarma channel.	Ravalakaruvu Bazaar road, Vinayakkivari street, Vantedevari street	2,190	237	2	..	..
II. North, Amalapuram Commissariat; south, ward No. III; east, Yedurlanka road; west, ward No. I.	Muktiswaram Bridge street, Melanthpeta with Pothichera, Kalivaleswari street, Nallavari street, Gokarnakondavaru street, Vaishnavi agraharam.	2,093	220	1	..	..
III. North, ward No. II; south, ward No. V; east, fields; west, ward No. IV.	Gurrapeta Mallayya street, Ganda street, Madurasvari street, Ganapati Chennakkya street, Ratnasami street, Annapurnam-street, Gurugantu street, Mupth street.	2,842	231	1	3	..
IV. North, ward No. I; south, Ikurapalli Panta; east, ward Nos. III and V; west, Ikurapalli canal	Dakkevari agraharam Bazaar road No. 2, Durungi street, Market street, Bogum street, Ikurapalli road.	2,134	233	2	..	..
V. North, ward No. III; south, ward No. VI; east fields; west, ward Nos IV and cowsala.	Kakkala Gunta street, Viswanathpalem with Chennakyapet, Kamsara cheruvu, Mandu road agraharam.	2,277	247	2	..	..
VI. North, ward No. V and fields, south, Perurupeta; east, Gurava kulam, West, Perura.	Angalamma; Bhupayya agraharam, Kachamma agraharam, Perumal agraharam.	1,824	205	2	..	..
				12	3	15

Amalapuram Union Board's Office,
28th February 1922.

R. SITAPATHROW NAYUDU,
President.

ERRATA.

Add "with effect from 1st April 1922," *after* " for the circles noted against each" published in line 11 of page 338 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th March 1922

Tiruvallur Taluk Board's Office,
17th March 1922.

O. ARULAYYA NAYUDU,
President.

For "M.R.Ry. Pusapaty Kumara Venkatapathi Raja Garu," published at the bottom of page 90 of *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I-A, dated 21st February 1922, *read* " M.R.Ry. Pusapati Cumara Venkatapathi Raz Garu."

Vizagapatam Taluk Board's Office,
15th March 1922.

P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU,
President.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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LAW DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1922.

No. 69.—Conductor P. H. England, Superintendent, School of Engineering, Vizagapatam, privilege leave on full salary for fifteen days in continuation of the ensuing summer vacation of the school.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1922.

No. 70.—Miss Ida Gunther, Senior Lecturer, L.T. Class attached to the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, leave on half average pay, for seven months in continuation of the summer vacation of the college. [This cancels Law (Education) Department notification No. 46, dated 21st February 1922, published on page 201 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th February 1922.]

EXTENSION OF LEAVE

Fort St. George, March 16, 1922.

No. 71.—Mrs. M. A. Rhenivasan, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, extension of furlough on average salary from the 1st March to the 31st March 1922, both days inclusive.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1922.

(With effect from 10th July 1922)

No. 72.—Miss Alice Sergeant, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, to act as Principal, Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, during the absence of Miss de la Hay on leave or until further orders.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1922.

No. 73.—Mrs. B. Kalyani Amma, Assistant, Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry, and acting Assistant, Government Girls' High School, Cannanore, to act as Superintendent, Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore, in the Madras Educational Service (Women's Branch), during the absence of Mrs. M. Varugis on other duty.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1922.

No. 74.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 16, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the Madras University :—

Mr. Hugh Charles Sampson, B. Sc., C.I.E.
M.R.Ry. Yechuri Narasimham Garu, M.A.

No. 75.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 16, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to renominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the Madras University :—

(With effect from 20th March 1922)

M.R.Ry. Cattamanchi Ramalinga Reddi Garu, M.A.

(With effect from 21st May 1922)

The Reverend William Michael Zumbro, M.A.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1922.

No. 76.—The Government (Ministry of Education) propose to make the following alteration in the rule prescribing the procedure for the assessment and realization of the education tax, issued in notification No. 410, published on page 873 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th September 1921. Any objections or suggestions in respect of these rules will be considered if received before the 14th April 1922.

DRAFT ALTERATION.

The following shall be substituted for the existing rule:—

The tax levied by a local authority under section 34 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, under any head of taxation specified therein shall be treated as an addition to the tax levied under that head by the local authority under the law for the time being in force governing it, and shall be assessed and recovered along with the said tax as an integral part of it.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1922.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·37 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of play-ground attached to the Government High School at Tirupati; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chandragiri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chandragiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chittoor district, Chandragiri taluk, Tirupati non-municipal village.

	acs.
Inam, dry, S. No. 316 A-1 B, belonging to (a) Sri Mahant Raghunatha Dasjeeru of Boggamatti at Tirupati, (b) M.R.Ry. Chetlur Venkatramana Ayyar, Vakil, Chittoor, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 316-1, Tirupati municipal town; east by T.S. No. 968-2 C, Tirupati municipal town; south by S. No. 310 A-1, Tirupati village non-municipal area; west by T.S. No. 968, Tirupati municipal town	0·91

Chittoor district, Chandragiri taluk, Tirupati municipal town.

		acs.
Inam, dry, T.S. No. 983/2 B	belonging to (a) Sri Mahant Raghunath Dasjiwate of Sapgaonli as Tirupati, (b) Devakula Venkatamba Reddi of Muthyal Reddipalli, hamlet of Tirupati village, bounded as the north by T.S. No. 983, east by T.S. Nos 983-2 C and 987, south by T. No 983-2 and west by T.S. No. 983-2 A	1·36
	Total ..	1·37

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

TRAINING-SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, MARCH 1922.

Notice.

The following ladies and gentlemen have been appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to act as Chief Superintendents of the Training-School Leaving Certificate Examination to be held in March 1922 :—

Centre.		Place of examination.	Chief Superintendent.
Russellkonda ..	1.	Government Training School, Russellkonda ..	Headmaster.
Chatrapur ..	2.	Do. Chatrapur	Do.
G. Udayagiri ..	3.	Do. G. Udayagiri ..	Do.
Berhampur ..	4.	Do. Berhampur	Do.
Parlakimedi ..	5.	Combined Sessional and Training School for Savaras, Parlakimedi.	Do.
Chicacole ..	6.	Government Training School, Chicacole	Do.
Parvatipur ..	7.	Do. Parvatipur	Do.
Narasapatam ..	8.	Do. Narasapatam	Do.
Vizagapatam ..	9.	Do. Vizagapatam	Do.
Bimlipatam ..	10.	Do. Bimlipatam	Do.
Cocanada ..	11.	C B M Training School, Cocanada	Correspondent.
Bhadrachalam.	12	Government Secondary School, Bhadrachalam ..	Headmaster.
Rajahmundry ..	13	Government Training College, Rajahmundry (for Secondary grade only).	Principal.
	14	Government Training School, Rajahmundry ..	Headmaster.
	15	Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	Headmistress.
Amalapuram ..	16.	Government Training School, Amalapuram ..	Headmaster.
Narasapur ..	17.	Do. Narasapur	Do.
Ellore ..	18.	Do. Ellore	Do.
Masulipatam ..	19.	Do. Masulipatam	Do.
	20.	C M S Normal School, Masulipatam	Correspondent.
	21.	C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Training School for Mistresses, Masulipatam	Do.
Narasaraopet ..	22.	Government Training School, Narasaraopet ..	Headmaster.
Guntur ..	23.	Government Secondary Training School, Guntur ..	Do
	24.	The Stail Girls' Training School for Mistresses, Guntur.	Correspondent.
	25.	Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Guntur.	Superintendent.

NOTE.—Candidates of St. Anne's Training School for Mistresses, Pharangipuram, should sit at Centre No. 24.

Bapatla ..	26.	A.B.M. Training School, Bapatla	Correspondent.
Ongole ..	27.	Government Training School, Ongole	Headmaster.
	28.	A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole ..	Correspondent.
Kandukur ..	29	Government Training School, Kandukur	Headmaster.
Nellore ..	30.	Government Training School, Nellore	Do.
	31.	A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Nellore ..	Correspondent.
	32	Government Training School for Mistresses, Nellore ..	Superintendent.
Nandyal ..	33	S P G Training School, Nandyal	Correspondent.
Kurnool ..	34.	Government Training School, Kurnool	Headmaster.
Adoni ..	35.	Do. Adoni	Do.
Bellary ..	36.	Do. Bellary	Do.
	37.	Government Training School for Muhammadans, Bellary.	Do.
Hospet ..	38.	Do. Hospet	Do.
Gooty ..	39.	London Mission Training School, Gooty	Correspondent.
Anantapur ..	40.	Ceded Districts College, Anantapur (for Secondary grade only)	Principal.
	41.	Government Training School, Anantapur	Headmaster
Penukonda ..	42.	Do. Penukonda	Do.
Rayachoti ..	43.	Do. Rayachoti	Do.
Tirupati ..	44.	Do. Tirupati	Do.

Centre.		Place of examination.	Chief Superintendent.
Chittoor	45	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Chittoor	Headmaster.
	46	Government Secondary Training School, Chittoor	Do
Note.—Candidates of Hadha Memorial Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor, should sit at Centre No. 46.			
Vellore	47	Union Mission Training School, Vellore	Correspondent.
Ranipet	48	Government Training School, Ranipet	Headmaster.
Arcot	49	Do. Arcot	Do.
Madras	50	Government Paumbanna Training School, Madras	Do.
	51	Government Training School for Gunters, Triplicane.	Do
	52	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	Do.
	53	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore	Superintendent.
	54	Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane.	Do.
	55	U.F.C.M. Training School, Royapuram	Do.
	56	Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Royapetta.	Headmistress.
Saidapet	57	Teachers' College, Saidapet (for Secondary grade only)	Headmaster (Secondary Training Section)
Chingleput	58	Government Training School, Chingleput	Headmaster.
Villupuram	59	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Villupuram.	Do.
Cuddalore	60	Government Training School, Cuddalore	Do
	61	Government Training School for Mistresses, Cuddalore.	Headmistress.
Chidambaram	62	Government Training School, Chidambaram	Headmaster.
Mayavaram	63	Do. Mayavaram	Do.
Tranquebar	64	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar	Correspondent.
Tanjore	65	Government Training School, Tanjore	Headmaster.
	66	Government Training School for Mistresses, Tanjore Palace.	Headmistress.
Tiruvalur	67	Government Secondary Training School, Tiruvalur	Headmaster.
Trichinopoly	68	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	Do.
	69	R.C. Training School for Mistresses, Trichinopoly	Correspondent.
	70	Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Trichinopoly.	Superintendent.
Dindigul	71	Government Training School, Dindigul	Headmaster.
Madura	72	Caprea Hall Training School for Mistresses, Madura	Correspondent.
Paumalai	73	A.M. Training Institution, Paumalai	Do
Ramnad	74	Government Training School, Ramnad	Headmaster.
Srivilliputtur	75	Government Training School, Srivilliputtur	Do.
Palamcottah	76	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah	Correspondent.
	77	Sarah Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah	Principal.
Tinnevelly	78	Government Training School, Tinnevelly	Headmaster.
Ambasamudram	79	Tirthapathi High School, Ambasamudram	Do.
Nazareth	80	S.P.G. Training School, Nazareth	Correspondent.
Salem	81	Government Training School, Salem	Headmaster.
Erode (a)			
Coimbatore	82	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Coimbatore.	Do
	83	Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	Headmistress.
Palghat	84	Government Training School, Palghat	Headmaster.
Calicut	85	Do Calicut	Do
	86	Government Training School for Mistresses, Calicut	Superintendent.
Tellicherry	87	Brennen College, Tellicherry	Principal.
	88	Government Training School for Mistresses, Tellicherry.	Headmistress.
Cannanore	89	Government Training School, Cannanore	Headmaster.
Malappuram	90	Do. Malappuram	Do.
Badagara	91	Do. Badagara	Do.
Mangalore	92	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore.	First Assistant.
	93	Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	Superintendent.
Mercara	94	Government Training School, Mercara	Headmaster.
Bangalore	95	Government Training School, St. Aloysius School Compound, St. John's Hill, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do.
	96	St. Euphrasias Training School, Albert Street, Bangalore.	Correspondent.

(a) The examination will not be held at Erode. The Government Training School, Erode, has been working at Salem and students and ex-students announced here to sit for their examinations at Salem.

NOTE.—All the students of a school, whether male or female, should sit for their examination at one and the same centre although there is a separate centre for females in that locality.

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 7th March 1922.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SECONDARY-SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR THE BENEFIT OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION OR THE UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR SECONDARY GRADE TRAINING—MARCH 1922.

Notice.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table :—

Days and dates. 1922.	Hours.	Subjects.
Monday, 27th March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	English (First Paper)
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Do. (Second Paper).
Tuesday, 28th March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Elementary Mathematics.
	2 p.m. to 2-45 p.m.	Vernacular Composition and Translation (Group A) (a)
	4 p.m. to 5-15 p.m.	Vernacular Poetry (annotated) and Grammar—Detailed study Group A) (d) ; Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin and French Texts (Prose and Poetry for detailed study) Group A (e).
Thursday, 30th March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	History of England and British India, Physics (Theoretical).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Vernacular Texts (Group C), for detailed study and non-detailed study (c) ; Classical and Foreign languages (Group C) (e).
Friday, 31st March ..	9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	History of India.
	2 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Botany (Theoretical).
Saturday, 1st April ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Algebra and Geometry ; Botany (Practical) (f).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Chemistry (Theoretical).
Monday, 3rd April. ..	9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	Geography
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Practical Mathematics.

(b) To be answered in addition to (a) *supra* by all candidates who bring up Vernacular Composition and Translation and also by candidates who bring up a vernacular under Group C, whether they bring up or not Vernacular Composition and Translation under Group A.

(c) To be answered in addition to (a) *supra* by all candidates who bring up the same language (classical or foreign) under Group C, and also by candidates who bring up Vernacular Composition and Translation (a) *supra* but have not to answer Vernacular Poetry (annotated) and Grammar, whether they bring up or not the (classical or foreign) language under Group C.

(d) To be answered only by candidates who bring up a Vernacular under Group C.

(f) Candidates for the Practical Examination in Botany will receive all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent concerned.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 4th March 1922.

WOMEN'S SECONDARY GRADE FINAL EXAMINATION—MARCH 1922.

Notice.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table :—

Days and dates. 1922.	Hours.	Subjects.
Monday, 27th March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	English (First Paper).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Do (Second Paper)
Tuesday, 28th March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Elementary Mathematics.
	2 p.m. to 2-45 p.m.	Vernacular Composition and Translation (Group A) (a).
	4 p.m. to 5-15 p.m.	Vernacular Poetry (annotated) and Grammar—Detailed study (Group A) (d) ; Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin and French Texts (Prose and Poetry for detailed study) Group (A (e).
Thursday, 30th March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	History of England and British India.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Vernacular Texts (Group C) for detailed study and non-detail study (c) ; Classical and Foreign languages (Group C) (e)
Friday, 31st March ..	9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	Music
	2 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Botany (Theoretical).
Saturday, 1st April ..	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.	Algebra and Geometry ; Botany (Practical) (f)
Monday 3rd April ..	9 a.m. to 12 noon 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Needlework and Dressmaking. Physiology.

(b) To be answered in addition to (a) *supra* by all candidates who bring up Vernacular Composition and Translation, and also by candidates who bring up a Vernacular under Group C, whether they bring up or not Vernacular Composition and Translation under Group A

(c) To be answered in addition to (a) *supra* by all candidates who bring up the same language (classical or foreign) under Group C, and also by candidates who bring up Vernacular Composition and Translation (a) *supra* but have not to answer Vernacular Poetry (annotated) and Grammar, whether they bring up or not the (classical or foreign) language under Group C.

(d) To be answered only by candidates who bring up a Vernacular under Group C.

(f) Candidates for the Practical Examination in Botany will receive all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent concerned.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 4th March 1922.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1921 AND JANUARY 1922.

(1) Notice regarding issue of Single Subject Certificates.

Candidates who passed in one or more subjects at the Government Technical Examinations held in November, December and January last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 8th July next *and for three months only from that date*

2. All candidates, except such of them as were examined at Madras, Mercara, Bangalore, Mysore, Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Trichur or Ernakulam, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which the centres entered opposite to their names in the pass-lists are situated ; those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Tahsildar of Madras ;

those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara; those examined at Bangalore and Mysore, to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore; and those examined at Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Trichur and Ernakulam, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds.

4. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they appeared and passed in one or more subjects at the above examinations (the subjects and grades being specified).

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 7th October next will be required, under G.O. No. 300, Educational, dated the 24th May 1897, to pay a penalty of As. 8 for each certificate for the Elementary grade and of Re. 1 for each certificate for the Intermediate or for the Advanced grade.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. This application should not be made *to the undersigned*, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (vide No. 2 supra) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(2) NOTICE REGARDING GROUP CERTIFICATE AND DIPLOMA.

Candidates who at the Government Technical Examinations held in November, December and January last, completed the tests prescribed for a Group Certificate or a Diploma or likewise completed the tests at the examinations held in January, April, November or December in any year before the 30th June next, with the examinations required under the several heads in the annexed form.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application for a Group Certificate or a Diploma which does not contain all the required particulars. [Applications which are received later than the 1st July will *not* be attended to before December next.]

[The Group Certificates and Diplomas will be forwarded to applicants on or after the 31st August next.]

Register number.	Name of candidate *	Subjects passed in				Year and month in which the examination was held.	Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette* notifying candidate's success.		Address in full.	Remarks.
		Subject.	Grade.	Class.	Number in order of merit		Date.	Page.		

* The entries in this column should exactly correspond with the entries in the respective pass-list. Wherever they do not correspond, the necessary explanation and proof of identity should be submitted.

(By order)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 3rd March 1922.

D. A. HORDAY, *Secretary.*

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS, JULY 1922.

The usual half-yearly examinations will be held at Madras or in the mufussal on the 3rd July 1922. The vernacular examination of candidates for the post of Deputy Collector, whether by the second class test prescribed for Indian candidates or by the third class test prescribed for European and Anglo-Indian candidates, will be held at centres which will be notified separately. Except by special permission, all other examinations in the vernaculars will be held at Madras only.

2. The examinations that may be held are as follows:—

I. The First and Second Standards for Assistant Collectors and Probationary Deputy Collectors.

II. Law and Vernacular test for Police officers.

III. Law test for Cantonment Magistrates.

IV. Vernacular tests for—

(1) European and Eurasian Civil officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service.
(2) Educational and Medical officers.
(3) Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs
(4) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service.
(5) Private candidates, Bank and Railway officers
(6) Proficiency, High Proficiency and Honours.
(7) Higher standard in Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit.
(8) Oriental Language Teachership Examination

V. Departmental test for Forest office establishments in the Forest Code and Accounts and in the Board's Standing Orders

VI. Law, Revenue and Office Procedure and Accounts for Forest officers.

VII. Division D of the Higher Standard prescribed for Assistant Collectors, for Deputy Collectors and other officers of the Revenue Department.

VIII. Examination of the non-civilian Assistant Collectors of the Imperial Customs Service in Hindustani by the Higher and Lower Standards.

IX. The Ladies' Vernacular Examinations.

3. Candidates must send in their applications made out *legibly* in English on printed forms so as to reach *the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras*, on or before the 30th April 1922, after which date no applications will be considered. Applications which are irregular or defective in any particular will not be taken notice of.

Officers in the service of Government should send in their applications through the heads of their departments.

All applications for examination for rewards should be submitted, through the head of the department concerned, three months before the date fixed for the examination.

Applications for the Oriental Language Teachership Examination should reach the undersigned by 3rd June 1922.

4. All mufassal candidates should obtain the required application forms from the treasury of the district to which they belong. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from mufassal candidates requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

5. A fee of Rs. 10 for the Oriental Language Teachership Examination and a fee of Rs. 15 for all other examinations in the vernaculars of candidates not in the Government service should be paid into the nearest treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Imperial Bank of India, Madras. The receipts should be forwarded to the undersigned with the application for examination direct, but in the case of Bank and Railway officers, through the heads of their departments. The fees paid for admission to the above examinations will not be refunded or held over to the next examination. Fees paid by candidates for the Oriental Language Teachership Examination will, however, be refunded on receipt of application for the same at least ten days before the date of examination.

6. As very great inconvenience has been caused by applications for examination being sent in after the prescribed date, the Board once more desires it to be distinctly understood that the above dates will be strictly adhered to.

COMPULSORY VERNACULAR TEST PRESCRIBED FOR DEPUTY COLLECTORS, JULY 1922.

The President, Board of Examiners, Madras, notifies that the next vernacular examination of candidates for the post of Deputy Collector whether by the second-class test prescribed for Indian candidates or by the third-class test prescribed for European and Anglo-Indian candidates, will be held on Thursday, the 6th July 1922 and succeeding days at the following centres in accordance with G.O. No. 758, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 11th November 1915:—

(1) Bellary.	(3) Coimbatore.	(5) Madura.
(2) Cocanada.	(4) Madras.	(6) Chittapur.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out legibly in English on printed forms through the heads of their departments, so as to reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 30th April 1922, *after which date no applications will be considered.* Applications which are irregular or defective in any particular will not be considered.

3. All mufassal candidates should obtain the required application forms from the treasury of the district to which they belong. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from mufassal candidates requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

4. The application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not in the above list of centres will be rejected and no candidate will be allowed to name more than one centre. The centre selected must be the one nearest to the place where he is employed or ordinarily resides. No candidate will on any account be allowed to change the place of examination entered in his application. A candidate appearing without previous permission for examination at a centre other than the one mentioned by him in his application will not be admitted to the examination.

5. A candidate whose examination cannot be arranged at the centre selected by him will be required to appear at Madras or such other centre as may be notified to him.

6. All candidates from the same district must select the same centre. Heads of departments in forwarding applications are requested to see that these instructions are strictly followed.

7. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects. They are advised to give special attention to preparing themselves in manuscript reading and conversation. In deciding whether to allow travelling allowance to candidates who fail in the examination the Board will give special weight to their degree of proficiency in those subjects. The text books already prescribed have been abolished:—

(a) Conversing with accuracy and fluency in the vernacular.

(b) Reading with fluency and translating correctly two or three civil or other official manuscripts written in a plain running office hand.

(c) Taking down in English evidence given in the vernacular and asking questions thereon in the vernacular.

(d) Dictating an order on a given subject in the vernacular.

(e) Translating in writing, with fair accuracy of idiom and grammar, an easy passage of English prose relating to Indian subjects and containing no words that have not familiar vernacular equivalents; the passage shall, as far as possible, bear upon questions connected with the department to which the candidate belongs

8. A candidate coming in half an hour after the appointed time will not be admitted to the examination

9. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination room till he has given up his answer paper and till the expiration of at least half an hour after the question papers have been given out.

10. To guard against disappointment candidates are recommended to refer to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, JULY 1922.

The President, Board of Examiners, notifies that the next examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department will be held on Monday, the 3rd July 1922, and succeeding days at the following centres in accordance with the revised Special Test Notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 4th March 1919, Part I, pages 358 to 361 :—

(1) Bellary.	(4) Madras.	(7) Tuticorin.
(2) Cannanore.	(5) Negapatam.	(8) Vellore.
(3) Cocanada.	(6) Nellore	(9) Waltair.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so as to reach *the office of the Board of Examiners* on or before the 30th April 1922 ; after which date no applications will be received on any account. CANDIDATE'S NAME IN FULL SHOULD BE CLEARLY WRITTEN AND THE CIRCLE TO WHICH THEY ARE ATTACHED SHOULD BE STATED.

3. All candidates should obtain the required application forms from the offices of the Assistant Commissioners.

4. The prescribed fee of *Rs. 5* for each test, or branch of a test except Tests D-iv and E, must be paid into a Government Treasury or that Madras, into the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Secretary and Treasurer, the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, attached to the application. On no account will the fees be received in the office of the Board of Examiners

5. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, all the necessary enclosures being securely fastened to it :—

[*Application for admission to the Special Test Examinations for Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department—July* 1922.]

To the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras.

N.B.—Candidates anxious to ensure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an addressed post card in their applications Each candidate should send in a separate card for acknowledgment. Such post cards will be returned to them in due course with an acknowledgment. No notice will be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

6. Candidates for Test E should state whether the vernaculars in which they desire to be examined are (1) their mother tongue or (2) their optional language in their University examinations or (3) a second language. The information required in the application form and *the details of the branches of the Tests B, D and G in which a candidate wishes to be examined should be clearly shown.* Applications defective in any particulars will be returned and if they are not resubmitted with the omissions supplied, so as to reach this office within a week from the date of the objection memorandum, they will not be accepted.

7. In paying fees into the treasury, candidates should specify the particular test or tests for which the fees are paid.

8. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not included in the list of centres given in paragraph 1 supra.

9. The fee paid by candidates who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the above examinations will, on no account, be refunded to them.

10. Subject to any changes that may be rendered necessary, the examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table :—

Date.	Hour.	Subject.	Test.
1922.			
Monday, 3rd July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Criminal Law	Test A—Criminal.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Salt Manual, Volume I	Test B-i—Salt.
Tuesday 4th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Salt Manual, Volume II	Test B-ii—Salt.
	1 to 4 p.m.	The Chemistry of Salt and Saltpetre	Test B-iii—Salt.
Wednesday, 5th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code.	Test C—Accounts.
	12 noon to 1-30 p.m.	Mensuration	Test D-ii—Engineering.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Surveying and Levelling	Test D-ii—Engineering.
Thursday, 6th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Plan Drawing	Test D-ii—Engineering.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Estimating	Do.
Friday, 7th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Excise Manual	Test F—Excise.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Customs Law	Test G-i—Customs.
Saturday 8th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Rules under the Customs Act	Test G-ii—Customs.
	1 to 2 p.m.	Translation into vernacular	Test E—Litigation.

Arrangements will be made to hold examinations in D-iv if there are any candidates. The date fixed for this test will be notified later on.

The date fixed for the *viva voce* examination in Test E in vernaculars will be notified later on.

(By order)

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, 28th February 1922

C. F. SHARP, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, TELLICHERRY.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the above school in July next.

2. The period of training is two years. The rates of provincial stipends shall be as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Stipendiaries in the elementary higher grade (those who have completed the old seventh standard or the new eighth standard)	10	8	0
Stipendiaries in the elementary lower grade (those who have completed the old fourth standard or the new fifth standard course) ..	8	8	0

3. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries candidates whose stipends are paid by local or municipal boards will be admitted for training. No provincial stipends will be granted to teachers who hold permanent appointments in board or municipal schools.

4. The nature of the appointments held by such candidates (permanent, temporary, sub. *pro tem* or acting as the case may be) should be clearly stated in column 8 of the application. The application of these candidates should invariably be signed by the Presidents of Local Boards or the Chairman of the Municipal Councils concerned.

5. As regards the qualifications for admission only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or the old seventh standard or new eighth standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school leaving certificate of the old seventh or new eighth standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher grade and those who have passed the late Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the elementary grade. Candidates who have completed the third form course of a secondary school will be admitted into the higher elementary grade even though they do not pass the examination.

6. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age-limit under rule 124 of the Madras Educational Rules will not be selected. The age must not be less than 14 and must not exceed 25 years or in the case of candidates who have been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognized school for not less than three years, 30 years.

7. A selection examination will be held on the 2nd (Friday) June 1922 for the admission of candidates into the training school in Arithmetic, Geography and General Knowledge and only those who obtain the minimum number of marks will be admitted.

8. Applications in the prescribed form signed by an Inspecting officer or the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Principal or Manager of a recognized secondary school with a promise of appointment after training should be sent before the close of April 1922 to the Headmistress of the abovementioned training school from whom forms may be obtained. Certificates of general education and character should be attached to the application. A certificate of physical fitness will be required only from the selected candidates.

Tellicherry, 20th February 1922.

A. D'CRUZ, *Headmistress*

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE GUNTUR AND NELLORE DISTRICTS.

Applications are invited from candidates of the elementary grade for admission from July 1922 into the Government Training Schools of the Circle.

2. The number of provincial stipends available is as follows:—

Name of school.			Elementary grade	
			Higher.	Lower.
Government Training School, Guntur			30	27
Do	do.	Ongole	30	27
Do.	do.	Nellore	24	20
Do	do.	Narasaraopet	30	30
Do.	do.	Kandukur	30	30
Government Muhammadan Training School for Masters, Guntur ..			..	30

3. The period of training will be two years.

4. The Inspector will make his selection on the recommendation of the subordinate Inspecting Officers, who are requested to submit direct to this office two lists (in the prescribed form), one of selected and the other of rejected candidates. There should be a separate pair of lists for each training school, each pair being given a separate current number. The names in the selected list should be in the order of merit.

5. Candidates who are either above or below the age limit fixed by rule 114 of Madras Educational Rules should not be included in the proposals, except under special circumstances, which should be specified in detail in the Remarks column.

6. In the rejected list the reasons for the rejection of the candidates should be specified against each name.

7. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognized school, who should state definitely the appointment to which the candidate will revert after the completion of his course of training and the salary he will be offered; attached to each application should be a statement signed by the candidate stating that he agrees to the conditions offered by the manager.

8. In addition to provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local boards will also be admitted for training. The applications of these candidates should invariably be signed by the Presidents of the Local Boards concerned.

9. Inspecting Officers should recommend only such candidates as have been teachers before and as have got definite appointments to revert to after training.

10. Teachers holding permanent or sub. *pro tem.* appointments in permanent vacancies under local boards should not be recommended for provincial stipends. They will be paid stipends from local board funds.

11. Certificates of general education should be sent in original attached to each application.

12. Printed forms of applications for admission can be had from the office.

13. Applications should reach this office not later than the 15th April 1922 and should be on printed forms. All applications received after the date fixed will not be considered.

M. S. H. THOMPSON,
Acting Inspectress of Schools, Guntur and Nellore Districts.

Guntur, 6th March 1922.

PRESIDENCY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, MADRAS.

Applications are invited from candidates seeking admission into the Presidency Training School for Mistresses for training in July 1922.

2. European and Anglo-Indian mistresses will be admitted into the Secondary and Elementary departments. Indian students are received only if they have been educated throughout in English and by special permission from the Director of Public Instruction.

3. The rates of provincial stipend per mensem in the following departments shall be as follows:—

	Rs.
Secondary department	
European and Anglo-Indian mistresses	20
Hindu mistresses	14
Elementary department.	
European and Anglo-Indian mistresses	15

4. A guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem may be given to caste Hindu women who are not permanent residents of Madras.

5. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, the Superintendent will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds.

6. The following term fees are paid by those who wish to enter as paying students:—

	Per term of six months. Rs.
Secondary department	20
Elementary department	10

7. Every candidate shall forward with her application the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate of health from a Civil Surgeon certifying that the candidate is physically fit to perform efficiently the duties of a teacher.

(ii) A certificate from a competent authority to the effect that the candidate's age is not less than 18 and does not exceed 25 years; or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognized school for not less than three years, 35 years. A birth certificate is required.

(iii) A certificate of vaccination from an Inspector or a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination that candidate bears satisfactory marks of vaccination and that she has been vaccinated within the past ten years.

(iv) A certificate of conduct, signed by an Inspector, or an Assistant Inspector, or the President of a local board, or the Chairman of a municipal council, or the Manager or Principal or Headmaster of a recognized college or secondary school.

N.B.—These officers should fully satisfy themselves regarding the candidate's conduct before granting the certificate.

(v) A certificate of education. The minimum requirements shall be—

(a) For Secondary department a certificate of having passed the First-in-Arts examination, the Matriculation examination, the Higher examination for women, the High School examination for Europeans, the Senior Cambridge Local examination or other corresponding test, or a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.

(b) For the Elementary department, a certificate of having passed the IIIrd Form in a European or a Secondary school, the Junior Cambridge Local examination or the Middle School examination for Europeans.

8. *Course of training.*—The secondary and elementary training courses will be of two years' duration each. In the case of students who have passed F.A. or the Intermediate examination, the period of training will, however, be only one year.

9. Stipendiary students, on being admitted, shall enter into an agreement with Government binding themselves to teach for a period of two years in a recognized institution in the Madras Presidency and to appear for such examinations as may be prescribed by the controlling authority.

10. Every student may be on probation for fifty working days of her training.

11. A student may be dismissed by the controlling authority for continued illness or serious misconduct, and, if so dismissed, she may be declared unfit for employment as a teacher. If she is a stipendiary student, she shall also be required to refund the whole amount drawn by her from Provincial, Local or Municipal funds.

12. Students must reside in recognized boarding houses except when residing with their parents or guardians. Students' quarters will be visited from time to time by the Superintendent or members of staff.

13. Application for admission should reach the undersigned before 20th April 1922 and must be made on printed forms obtained from the Superintendent on application.

M. I. ERSKINE,
Superintendent.

Egmore, Madras, 2nd March 1922.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, TANJORE DISTRICT.

The Inspector of Schools, Tanjore district, hereby notifies that candidates of the secondary and elementary grades will be admitted for training in July 1922 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge :—

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.			
		Secondary.	Elementary.		Total.
			Women.	Men.	
1	Government Secondary Training School, Tiruvalur	50	..	..	50
2	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Tanjore.	..	40	40	80
3	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mannargudi	..	30	30	60
4	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mayavaram	..	30	30	60

2 The period of training in the case of all students is two years. In the case of those who have passed the F.A. or the Intermediate examination or who appeared for, and failed in, the F.A. or the Intermediate examination the training will be only for one year.

3 The Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to submit to the Inspector two lists, one of selected and the other of rejected candidates. Separate lists for municipal and board stipendiaries should also be submitted for each municipality and taluk board. Each selected list should contain twelve names and no more. Rejected list should show reasons for rejection against each name. Applications for admission into the secondary grade should be sent to the Inspector direct through the correspondents of the schools to which they may be employed ; if they are employed in elementary schools the application should be sent through the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of the ranges.

5 Persons holding Matriculation certificates or such secondary school-leaving certificates as are accepted by the Inspector are eligible for admission into the secondary grade Persons who have passed the special examination under the secondary school-leaving certificate scheme are also qualified for admission into the secondary grade For admission into the elementary higher grade class, candidates should have passed the Middle School or Lower Secondary examination or should furnish transfer certificates or other satisfactory evidence of having completed *successfully* a III Form course Only those who have passed the Primary examination or its equivalent need apply for admission into the elementary lower grade.

6. Candidates who do not satisfy the conditions of age laid down in rule 14 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstance, be included in the list.

7. Printed forms of application can be obtained by applicants for training in the secondary grade from the Inspector of Schools provided they apply through the correspondent of a recognized secondary school. All others should apply to the Sub Assistant Inspectors of their ranges.

8. The applications of candidates who have not forwarded general education certificates in original will not be considered. The certificate of physical fitness will be required only of the candidates chosen as stipendiaries.

9. Application should reach the Inspector before the 1st April 1922. Applications which are received after the above date or which are not prepared in accordance with the above instructions will not be considered. Applications from teachers employed in schools outside the Tanjore district must come through the Circle Inspectors before the prescribed date.

10. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local or municipal boards will be admitted for training There may also be vacancies for free students without stipends. No Provincial stipends will be assigned for teachers who hold permanent appointments in board and municipal schools or who hold *sub. pro tem.* appointments in permanent vacancies or who have been given provisional appointments by presidents of local boards who employ them. In the case of these teachers information as to the nature of appointment held by them and whether provision has been made by local bodies in their budgets for their training should be furnished. The applications of such candidates should be signed by the presidents of local boards and not by inspecting officers

P. RAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Tanjore District.

Tanjore, 6th March 1922.

B-4

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, TRICHINOPOLY.

SUBORDINATE CLASS, 1922-23.

Rules relating to the constitution and working of the Subordinate class, College of Engineering, Guindy, will be adopted. The course of instruction will extend over four years of which three will be spent in the school and the fourth on a practical course in the Public Works Department.

2. Applications are invited from the candidates of Southern Districts of the Presidency, preferably those from Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, Madura, Travancore, Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem and South Arcot.

3. Candidates must be either holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate considered as satisfactory or must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or an examination accepted by the Director of Public Instruction as equivalent thereto, and must be under twenty years of age on 30th June 1922. But the age limit shall be extended by two years in the case of Muhammadan candidates. Persons who present themselves for the Public Examination under the scheme for the award for Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or for the Matriculation Examination during this year may register their names, but their eligibility for admission will be contingent on their being awarded completed certificates in the one case, and on their passing the examination in the other.

4. About thirty candidates will be admitted this year.

5. The fee for registration for admission is Rs. 3 which will under no circumstances be refunded. Applications will be received by the Superintendent up to Monday, 5th June 1922.

6. Every application must be accompanied by :—

(a) A receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government treasury or the Imperial Bank of India.

(b) Copies of testimonials of good character covering the last two years.* One of the testimonials must be from the head of the college or school the candidate last attended.

(c) Copy of satisfactory certificate of age if the applicant is not a holder of a Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

(d) Secondary School-Leaving Certificate in original if the applicant is a holder thereof.

* NOTE.—(1) An unbroken period of not less than two years immediately preceding the date of application.

†(2) Satisfactory evidence of age means.—Original certificate of age or attested copy of a detailed horoscope with the signs of zodiac correctly filled in, a baptismal certificate, an extract from a register of births or declaration of age on one rupee stamped paper made on oath before a Magistrate.

Form of Application for admission to the Subordinate Class, Government School of Engineering, Trichinopoly.

(1) Candidate's name in full (initials and abbreviations will not be accepted).

(2) Candidate's address.

(3) Name and address of father or guardian

(4) Date of birth.

(5) Race and religion.

(6) The year in which the applicant obtained completed Secondary-School Leaving Certificate, or passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

(7) Register Number in the Public Examination for the award of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or in the University Matriculation Examination.

(8) List of documents enclosed

(9) Remarks.

Place.

Date.

Signature of Candidate.

Printed form will be supplied on application.

7. The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

8. The selected candidates will join the school on 3rd July 1922 and must each on that date deposit with the superintendent—

(a) A sum of Rs. 100 which will be drawn against for instruments and books.

(b) A sum of Rs. 60 if paid for the whole Session (of 8 instalments) or Rs. 7-8-0 if paid by instalment rate as tuition fee.

(c) A health certificate (in the prescribed form supplied by the school) from a Gazetted Government Medical Officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for out-door work of the Public Works Department, and that he has had small-pox or has been vaccinated.

(d) The University Certificate (if any)

(e) Satisfactory evidence of age.

(f) A leaving certificate from the last College or school.

HOSTEL.

There is a hostel attached to the school wherein residence is compulsory for all students except under special circumstances.

The caution money of Rs. 30 must be paid to the Deputy Warden on the day the student joins the hostel as a member.

S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Superintendent.

Trichinopoly, 6th March 1922.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE ANANTAPUR AND CUDDAPAH DISTRICTS.

Applications are invited from candidates of the elementary grades for admission into the following Government Training schools from July 1922 :—

Name of school		Elementary grade	
		Higher.	Lower.
Government Training School, Rayachoti	.. .. ..	40	40
Do. Penukonda	.. .. ..	40	40
Do. Anantapur	.. .. ..	..	40

2. The period for training is two years.

3. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers who are requested to submit direct to this office two lists (in prescribed form)—one of the selected candidates and the other of rejected candidates—separately for each training school. The list should not be drawn separately for each training school in a single book or on a sheet of paper. Separate correct numbers should be given for each training school.

4. The names of the candidates in the selected list should appear in the order of merit.

5. Candidates who do not satisfy the conditions of age-limit under 144 of the Madras Educational Rules should not be included in the list except in special circumstances which should be specified in detail

6. In the case of the rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each

7. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognized school stating definitely the appointment to which the candidate reverts after the completion of the training course and the salary offered. It should also contain a statement of the candidates agreeing to the conditions offered by the manager.

8. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local boards will also be admitted for training. The applications of these candidates should invariably be signed by the Presidents of the local boards.

9. The inspecting officers should recommend only such candidates as have been teachers before and as have got definite appointments to revert to after training.

10. Teachers holding permanent or sub. pro tem. appointments in permanent vacancies should not be recommended for provincial stipends. They should be paid from the local board's own funds.

11. Certificates of general education of each candidate should be sent in original with the application.

12. Printed forms of applications for admission can be had from the offices of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

13. Applications should reach this office not later than 1st May 1922 and must be on printed forms. Those received after this date will not be considered.

C. T. PARTHASARATHI MUDALIYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Anantapur and Cuddapah Districts

Anantapur, 1st March 1922.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, COIMBATORE AND THE NILGIRIS.

The Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Managers of Board and aided schools in the circle that candidates for training will be admitted into the following Government Training Schools during 1922 as noted below :—

Name of school.	Number of stipends available.		
	Secondary.	Higher Elementary.	Lower Elementary.
1. Government Secondary Training School, Coimbatore.	40	..	..
2. Government Higher Elementary Training School, Coimbatore.	.	40	40
3. Government Lower Elementary Training School, Erode.	..	..	40

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of all grades except in the case of secondary candidates who have passed the Intermediate or F.A. Examination or who have attended a college for Intermediate or F.A. course but have failed in the university examination for whom the period will be only one year.

3. Persons holding certificates of having passed the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary or the Intermediate examination or those holding satisfactory Secondary School-Leaving Certificates are eligible for admission into the secondary training class. In the case of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders, their certificate books should accompany the application.

4. As regards qualifications for admission into other grades, only those candidates who have completed a course of instruction including at least the III Form or eighth standard or have been awarded Elementary School-Leaving Certificate of the eighth standard ranked fair or good are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the Lower

Elementary class. Preference will be given as much as possible to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificates of general education and conduct should be sent in original with the application.

5. The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend for secondary training students is Rs. 12. Higher Elementary Rs. 10-8-0, and Lower Elementary Rs. 8-8-0 per mensem. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, teachers employed in Board and Municipal schools who are selected to undergo training (including those selected with a view to employment in such schools) will also be admitted for training as also private candidates as free students without stipends. But in the case of the former, the salaries and travelling allowances while under training shall be settled by the President of the local board or the Chairman of the Municipal Council concerned as required by rules 122-123 of the Madras Educational Rules.

6. Secondary candidates may submit their applications direct to the Inspector and candidates of both elementary grades should submit their applications to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of their taluks. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors should carefully scrutinize the applications, get the defects if any remedied and convince themselves that the candidates, if selected, are sure to join the school. They should prepare two lists—one for candidates whom they wish to recommend, and the other for those whom they do not recommend. In the first list the candidates' names should be entered in the order in which they require priority of claims for admission. In the case of rejected candidates, reasons for rejection should invariably be given.

7. When recommending candidates for admission for training, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to see that preference should be given to candidates belonging to the local agricultural community or at least to persons born and bred in a village so far as may be necessary to meet the requirements of rural schools.

8. In selecting candidates for admission to Elementary Training Schools preference should be given to all Higher Elementary students who apply.

9. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

10. Applications from secondary candidates should reach the undersigned before the 25th April 1922 and the lists with applications from the subordinate inspecting officers by 1st May 1922.

11. Printed form of application in the case of secondary candidates can be obtained from the office of the Inspector of Schools and those in the case of candidates for elementary training from the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

H. CHAMPION,
Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.

Coimbatore, 13th March 1922

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, CHITTOOR.

Applications are invited from candidates whose second language is *Telugu*, for admission in July next into the Government Secondary Training School, Chittoor.

2. Persons holding certificates of having passed the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary or the Intermediate Examination or those holding satisfactory Secondary School-Leaving Certificates are eligible for admission. In the case of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders copies of their public and school examination records should be attached to their applications.

3. The period of training will be two years. In the case of those who have passed the Intermediate or the late F.A. Examination and those who have completed the Inter Arts or old F.A. course but have failed in the University examination the period will be only one year.

4. The ordinary rate of provincial stipend is Rs. 12. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries the Inspector will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds and also other candidates as free students. Teachers in Board and Municipal schools should also state in their applications whether they hold permanent, sub, *pro tem.*, or acting appointments.

5. Applications should be countersigned by the managers of the schools concerned or by the Inspecting officers in whose jurisdiction the applicants serve.

6. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general education certificates. The originals will have to be produced when he is admitted.

7. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

8. There is a hostel attached to the school for students. Applicants are requested to state in their application their willingness or otherwise to join the hostel.

9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned before the 1st May 1922. Printed forms of application can be had from the undersigned or any Inspecting officer.

T. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, North Arcot and Chittoor.

Vellore, 16th March 1922.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS, 1922-23.

I. Applications for admission to the Presidency College should be sent in as soon as possible *after* the results of the Public Examination (Secondary School-Leaving Certificate) and Intermediate Examination are known. *No preliminary applications before these results have been announced will be registered.*

II. *First-year class.*—With his application for admission a student should submit (1) the particulars called for in Rule IV and (2) his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or a certified extract therefrom. An applicant with any other certificate should state the class of the certificate and the subject to which it certifies. Any distinction obtained should be mentioned. *Applications unaccompanied by these documents will not be registered.*

For admission to the Presidency College a student ordinarily must show high proficiency in English, Vernacular Composition (or Translation) and at least two of the subjects in the group which he proposes to take up.

In Group III the college provides for the following combination only :—

(a) Ancient and Modern History and a Classical or a Vernacular Language.
(b) Do. and Logic.
(c) Ancient History, a Classical Language and Logic.
(d) Two Languages and Logic.

III. *Third year class.*—Students will be selected on the results of the Intermediate Examination. For admission to an Honours class a first class with distinction in the special subject (in which the student desires to take up an Honours course) and a high standard in English will ordinarily be required.

IV. Applicants for admission should supply the following particulars in a tabular form :—

(1) Name in full and date of birth according to the Christian era ; (2) caste ; (3) schools or college in which the applicant studied in 1921–22 ; (4) his University or School-Leaving Certificate Examination centre ; (5) his register number in the Matriculation, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, European High School or Intermediate Examination ; (6) the class in the college which he desires to join with the groups he chooses in the first and third (pass) class or branch in the third year (Honours) class—in the case of Group III of the first year course the particular combination chosen should be specified ; and (7) an address which will find the applicant when the selection is made.

Station
Date *Signature of the Applicant.*

V. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post card.

VI. Each student selected for admission will receive a post card to that effect which he should present at the office on 3rd July 1922 along with his fees.

Selected students, who do not pay their fees on that day without good reason previously explained, will be liable to lose the seats promised.

In any case, the selection will be provisional and will only be confirmed after the scrutiny of the accepted certificates.

VII. Lodgings to accommodates some 60—70 students are attached to the college which students may be called upon to join if the Principal considers it desirable.

Applicants for admission to the lodgings should write to the Superintendent, Presidency College Lodgings, Presidency College, a week or two before the opening day.

The Presidency College, Madras,
11th March 1922.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

THE LORD ELPHINSTONE PRIZE FOR 1922.

Subject for English essay.—One of the following :—

(1) Disraeli's life and work or (2) English Pastoral Poetry or (3) Pragmatism.

Conditions.

1. The competition is open to students who were members of the fourth year Pass or fifth year Honours class at the end of the academic year 1921–22.

2. The essay must be *neatly* and *legibly* written or typed on thick English foolscap and on one side of the paper only.

3. The writer is required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms :—

"I hereby declare upon my honour that, in writing this essay, I have not received assistance from any one nor have I referred to works other than those mentioned below."

4. The essay must reach the Principal on or before the 1st August 1922.

THE POWELL AND MORESEAD VERNACULAR PRIZE FOR 1923.

Subject of essay.—The Secular Element in Tamil Language and Literature.

Conditions.

1. The competition is open to all students who have graduated from the Presidency College provided that (1) they were students in the Senior Department of the said College at least two years' standing and (2) that at the time fixed for the competition they are graduates of not more than five years' standing.

2. The essay must be in Tamil.

3. The essay must be neatly and legibly written on thick English foolscap on one side of the paper only.

4. The writer will be required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms :—

"I hereby declare upon my honour, that, in writing this essay I have not received assistance from any one, nor I have referred to works other than those mentioned below."

5. The essay must reach the Principal not later than the 1st August 1923.

6. The value of the prize is Rs. 150.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Principal.

The Presidency College, Madras.
16th March 1922.

B-5

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Ex-students whose whereabouts are not known since the date of their relief from training.

Managers or heads of institutions and heads of other offices, public or private, in which the undermentioned ex-students of the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, are employed, are requested to be so good as to intimate the fact to the Principal of this College, so as to enable him to take steps to see that the conditions of the bond executed by them while under training are duly enforced :—

Number.	Name of student.	Year of training.	School from which came for training.	Address given by the student at the time of relief or last school address given.	Amount of stipend, etc., paid to the student.	Remarks
			SECONDARY GRADE.		Rs. A. P.	
1	Naidu Chakravarti ..	1916-18 ..	Cuslow Institution, Chatrapur.	Cuslow Institution, Chatrapur ..	117 10 11	Reports due from June 1917.
2	Bhavanam Joseph ..	.. ..	Mission Training School, Jeypore.	Model School, Board Training School, Jeypore.	84 10 8	Do.
3	Seppachi Kalichmurti ..	.. ..	George Elementary School, Rajahmundry	Acting Second Assistant, Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	91 11 11	Due from 15th Sep. 1917.
4	Arava Venkatramanayya.	.. ..	Municipal Secondary School, Rajahmundry. Nil.	G/o Sri.R.Ry. G. Peraya Naidu Garu, Pleader, Amalapur.	..	
5	Patri Subba Rao ..	.. ..		A E L M Secondary School, Rajahmundry.	..	Due from July 1918.
6	Sankara Sitarama Rao ..	.. ..	Elementary School, Kothakota.	Innispeta, Rajahmundry ..	..	
7	Paterson John ..	.. ..	G D M School, Palacole.	G D M. first grade Elementary School, Palacole.	..	Due from Dec. 1917.
8	Chadalavada Joseph ..	.. ..	G.D.M. School, Narsapur.	Mission Central School, Narsapur.	106 3 7	Due from 16th Jan. 1918.
9	Kallur Nagaswara Rao ..	.. ..	R.C. School, Hindupur.	Edward Canonling Secondary School, Hindupur, Anantapur district.	116 7 6	
10	Allam Nagaiah ..	.. ..	L.M. School, Dharmavaram.	London Mission School, Dharmavaram.	126 2 11	
11	S. Sahiba Ali	.. ..	Board Secondary School, Kunnithonda.	..	..	Due from 1918.
*12	Narayanaswami Jagannayakulu	..	Municipal School, Chicacole	Municipal High School, Chicacole.	..	
13	Gudiboina Vayugivethara Rao.	1916-17 ..	Municipal High School, Kurnool.	Potters' Street, Kurnool ..	112 4 1	
14	Nidamarti Iswarappa ..	.. ..	Municipal High School, Chicacole.	Municipal High School, Chicacole.	43 0 0	
15	Sambhara Rama Jogga Rao	.. ..	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam.	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam.	113 1 7	
16	Duvvuri Venkata Rao ..	.. ..	R. Ch. High School, Pittapur	R. Ch. High School, Pittapur ..	..	
17	Sattanapalle Venkayya ..	.. ..	Incomplete Secondary School, Achanta.	Incomplete Secondary School, Achanta.	..	
18	Gandham Kameswara Rao.	1917-18 ..	Municipal High School, Chicacole.	Municipal High School, Chicacole.	65 4 7	
19	Pandipatti Lingayya ..	1918-19 ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	69 10 6	
20	Kamireddi V. Ramanayya.	.. ..	National School, Rajahmundry	Meraka street, Rajahmundry ..	103 9 7	
21	Kothamasthi Satyanarayana.	.. ..	Board Middle School, Kothapeta.	G/o K. Bhupayya Garu, Challapalli Street, Rajahmundry.	2 8 6	
22	Kotagiri Subba Rao ..	.. ..	Municipal High School, Narasaraopet.	First Assistant, B M. School, Markapur, (Kurnool district).	128 0 6	
23	Chamakuria Subrahmanyam.	.. ..	A E L M. High School, Bhimavaram	Rao bhadur Street, Rajahmundry.	100 15 6	
24	Vinjula Satyanarayana.	.. ..	Board Higher Elementary School, Bapatla	Kothapeta Pittapur R Ch. High School	107 2 6	

Rajahmundry, 13th March 1922.

R. W. ROSS,
Principal.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under article 104 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools the Inspector of European Schools, Madras, sanctions the renewal of special scholarships sanctioned on behalf of the undermentioned pupils for the calendar year ending with the 31st December 1922 :—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Number and name of scholarship holder.	Institution in which the scholarship is tenable.	Monthly value of scholarship.	Year for which the scholarship is renewed.
	(a) MADRAS SCHOOL SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS—BOYS.	Rs.	
1. Cyril Fiery	St. Mary's European High School, Madras ..	16	Second.
2. Joseph Manuel ..	St. Aloysius' High School, Vizagapatam	16	Do.
3. Antony Joseph D'Costa ..	St. Joseph's European Boys' High School, Calicut ..	16	Do.
3a. Thomas Ireland ..	St. Joseph's Boarding Institution, Coonoor	16	Do.
4. Horace Ellis	Stanes European High School, Coimbatore	16	Do.
	(b) MADRAS SCHOOL ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIPS—GIRLS.		
4 Mathilda Rebeiro ..	St. Joseph's Convent Girls' High School, Coonoor ..	16	Second.
5. Emily Mathews ..	Atkinson English Day School, Bezwada	16	Do.
6. Gwendoline Rodrigues ..	St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Calicut	16	Do.
7. Margaret Nuvahs ..	European Convent Girls' High School, Tanjamozi ..	16	Do.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Number and name of scholarship-holder.	Institution in which the scholarship is tenable.	Monthly value of scholarship.	Year for which the scholarship is renewed.
	(c) PRIMARY SCHOOL SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS—BOYS.	Rs.	
6. Clement W. D'Costa	St. Michael's European School, Cannanore	6	Second.
9. Walter Sterling	Stanes European High School, Coimbatore	6	Do.
10. Fred. Sunlar ..	St. Joseph's Boarding Institution, Coonoor	6	Do.
11. Percival Mathews ..	Bishop Corrie High School, Madras	6	Do.
12. Ruben Hamby ..	St. Mary's European High School, Madras	6	Do.
13. Irwin Broughton ..	Christ Church Poor European School, Mount Road ..	6	Third.
14. William MacKeptich ..	St. Mary's European High School, Madras	6	Do.
15. Harvey Berkhwick ..	St. Joseph's European Boys' School, Vepery	6	Do.
16. Vincent Fernandez ..	St. Michael's European School, Cannanore	6	Do.
17. Duncan Osborne Dupen ..	Bishop Corrie High School, Madras	6	Do.
	(d) PRIMARY SCHOOL SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS—GIRLS.		
18. Nora McCready ..	Madras Collegiate School, Vepery	6	Second.
19. Olga D'Cruz ..	Sacred Heart Convent School, Tuticorin	6	Do.
20. Bertha Hoskins ..	St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Trichinopoly ..	6	Do.
21. Georgiana Moreira ..	European Convent Girls' High School, Tanjore ..	6	Do.
22. Cynthia McHarvey* ..	Parsian Girls' High School, Vepery	4	Do.
23. Gwendoline Montgomery.	Presentation Convent High School, Georgetown ..	6	Third.
24. Mary Fernandez ..	European Convent Girls' High School, Tanjore ..	6	Do.

* Tenable only for two years.

NOTE.—3a and 3c.—Middle school scholarships cannot be renewed for 1923 and after.

2. The scholarships are debitable to the head 31-E(a) Education—General—Reserved—Scholarships in European Schools—Secondary Schools or Primary Schools (as shown in the list).

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
Acting Inspector of European Schools.

Madras, 15th March 1922.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of February 1922 was as follows:—

	Signatures made in												Total number signatures.	Unable to sign.	Total number visitors.	Number of		Daily average.
	English.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Hindi.	Gujrati.	Bengali.	Kanarese.	Uriahsee.	Singhalese.	Malayalam.	Burmese.				Males.	Females.	
Natural History and Archæological section.																		
Week days	1,811	224	67	1,815	4	1	15	..	..	..	76	10	3,949	11,709	14,658	8,170	5,900	731
Sundays	613	87	24	780	1	..	15	..	..	..	9	11	1,020	2,938	3,958	2,860	1,108	989
Art, Industrial and Ethnographical section.																		
Week days	1,353	215	63	992	1	..	30	..	..	..	14	10	3,731	11,203	14,934	8,353	6,581	705
Sundays	491	63	6	1,03	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	11	707	2,542	3,249	1,970	1,284	925

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras,
15th March 1922.

F. H. GRAVELY,
Superintendent.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The Director of Public Instruction has, in his Proceedings Dis. No. 1257, dated 27th February 1922, sanctioned the redistribution of the jurisdiction of the Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Vriddhachalam and Kattumannarkoil ranges as shown below:—

Range.	Taluks comprising the range	Firkas allotted to the range.
1. Cuddalore. *	Cuddalore	1. Manjakuppam. 2. Cuddalore 3. Panruti. 4. Nellikuppam. 5. Kadampuliyur.
2. Chidambaram †	Chidambaram	1. Chidambaram. 2. Porto Novo.
	Cuddalore	3. Komaratchi. 4. Kurinjipadi. 5. Agaram.
3. Vriddhachalam	Vriddhachalam	All the existing firkas excepting Kammapuram.
4. Kattumannarkoil	Chidambaram	1. Mennargudi 2. Palayamkottai 3. Sethiope.
	Vriddhachalam	4. Kammapuram.

* Includes Cuddalore municipality.

† Includes Chidambaram municipality.

T. S. KRISHNAMURTI AYYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, South Arcot.

Cuddalore N.T., 8th March 1922.

The undermentioned Indian Military pupils of the Rayapuram Medical School have been declared by the President, Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras, to have passed the final qualifying examination held in October 1921 : —

Names.	Names
1. K. G. Suryanarayana.	3. T. M. Sonai.
2. M. I. Atchutan.	4. T. K. Kavanchavan.

(By order)

W. C. GRAY, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 14th March 1922.

DESTRUCTION OF SERVICE BOOKS, ETC.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned service books and record of service which are lying unclaimed in this office for a long time will be destroyed if not claimed within a month from the date of this notification : —

Number and name in full.	Appointment held.	Nature of record.
1. K. Vaziamma	.. Board Girls' School, Kannur	Service book and record of service.
2. Nur Jehan Begam	.. First Assistant, Government Muhammadan Girls' School, Pernambut.	Do.
3. Mahabub Begam	.. Third Assistant, Government Muhammadan Girls' School, Mylapore.	Do.
4. Jamil Bi	.. First Assistant, Government Muhammadan Girls' School, Tanjore.	Service book.
5. Rahmat Bi	.. Second Assistant, Government Muhammadan Girls' School, Mylapore.	Record of service.
6. Fatima Begam	.. Government Muhammadan Girls' School, Attur.	Do.
7. M. Devadasan Ammal ..	.. Retired on 29th April 1919	Service book.
8. Pattarayala	.. From office of the Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Madras Girls' Range.	Do.
9. K. Loganadan Chetti ..	.. Temporary clerk, office of the Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Madras Girls' Range.	Do.

M. VARUGIS,
Acting Asst. Inspectress of Schools, Madras Girls' Range.

Madras, 11th March 1922.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The public are hereby informed that the Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Triplicane Range, has been removed from 16, Big street, Triplicane, to the premises of the Government Training School, Triplicane, in Sabasthal Street, Tiruvettiswarenpet, Triplicane.

V. RAMAYYA,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Triplicane Range.

Triplicane, 27th February 1922.

VACANCIES.

WANTED a Telugu Pandit for each of the Government Training Schools at Guntur and Nellore on Rs. 40—2/2—50.

2. The applicants should state their age, caste, general educational qualifications, the special examination passed by them in Telugu, and should attach copies of their certificates and testimonials.

M. S. H. THOMPSON,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Guntur and Nellore Districts.

Guntur, 24th February 1922.

APPLICATIONS are invited from fully trained Mistresses of the Elementary Higher and Lower grades for the following vacancies in this range.

Applications should contain the following particulars—(1) name in full ; (2) age or date of birth; (3) caste and nationality ; (4) previous appointment if any ; (5) number and grade of Teachers' Certificate ; (6) language in which trained , and (7) other languages known.

Applications should reach this office not later than the 25th March 1922.

No application should be addressed to the name of the officer.

Candidates already in employment should send their applications through their present employers.

Name of school.	Post.	Pay. Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Government Hindu Girls' School, Nudakaura.	II Assistant ..	19	3	0
(2) Do. Tadpatri ..	II Do. ..	19	3	0
(3) Do. Anantapur ..	III Do. ..	13	9	3
(4) Government Muhammadan Girls' School, Hindupur.	Headmistress ..	22	3	0
	I Assistant ..	19	3	0
	II Do. ..	13	3	0
(5) Government Muhammadan Girls' School, Cuddapah.	II Do. ..	19	3	0

M. RAGHUNATHA RAO,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur Girls' Range.

Anantapur, 2nd March 1922.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified women teachers capable of teaching handicraft for the Senior Industrial Teacher's post in the Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Mangalore, on Rs. 25 plus 10 per measem

The following particulars should be furnished:—

(1) Name; (2) Date of birth; (3) Caste; (4) Vernacular; (5) General and professional qualifications; (6) Service as a teacher, if any.

Copies of certificates should accompany the applications which should reach the office not later than the 1st April 1922

R. McLEOD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.

Mangalore, 5th March 1922

WANTED Secondary grade trained women teachers for the following posts on salaries shown against each post:—

	Rs.
Fourth Assistant, Government Secondary School for girls, Anantapur ..	40 + 12
Fifth do. do. ..	40 + 12
Additional Teacher, Government Training School for Mistresses, Bellary.	45

Teachers for the Anantapur Secondary School should have a knowledge of Telugu.

Applications stating age, general educational, professional and technical qualifications, caste, whether holds a Trained Teachers' Certificate or Probationary Teacher's Certificate should reach this office before the end of March 1922.

M. C. E. KARNEY,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Circle.

Bellary, 15th March 1922.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

The Presidency College Botanical Bulletin consists of illustrations with descriptions of common flowering plants of Madras.

Nos. 1—50.—a limited number available for Rs. 2.

Nos. 51—75 issued 1918-19 still available for Rs. 2.

Nos. 76—100 now being issued at Re. 1 payable in advance.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for the necessary Amount should be made to the Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3-8-0 a copy.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1922. [Price, 4 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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Supplement—
Abstract of season reports for week ending 15th March 1922.

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

Judicial

Leave.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant leave under articles 655 and 656 of the Civil Service Regulations, to Mr. Francis Henry Wilson, Attorney-at-Law, Official Assignee for the High Court at Judicature at Madras, from the 25th March 1922 up to the 6th May 1922 with permission to affix the High Court vacation to his leave.

Appointment.—Under section 77 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to appoint Mr. Sidherbai Hormusji Hakim, Bar.-at-Law, temporarily to act as Official Assignee of the said High Court at Judicature during the absence of Mr. Francis Henry Wilson on leave or until further orders.

High Court, Madras,
14th March 1922.

F. G. BUTLER,
Registrar.

Board of Revenue.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Leave.—Under the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. D. K. Krishnama Acharya Avargal, Inspector, is granted leave on average pay for three months from date of relief.

Under the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. S. Desika Ayyangar Avargal, Inspector, is granted leave on average pay for four months and twenty-one days from 9th March 1922.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
14th March 1922.

Leave.—Under articles 260, 282 and 301 (3) of the Civil Service Regulations and with reference to G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Ayya Garu, Inspector, is granted combined leave for one year (privilege leave for six months and furlough on half average salary for six months) from 6th March 1922.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
15th March 1922.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. P. A. Srinivasachari Avargal, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days from 1st April 1922 subject to the eligibility.

Waltair, 13th March 1922

Leave.—M.R.Ry. G. Sethuramu Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for four months from 10th March 1922 or date of relief subject to eligibility.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Waltair, 14th March 1922.

Reposting.—M.R.Ry. R. Panchapakesa Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer transferred from the I Circle to II Circle in Public Works Department Notification No. 1335-C, dated 14th February 1922, is reposted to Kistna Central division for the charge of Divi subdivision. To join on the expiry of his leave.

P. V. MANIKKAM NAYAKAR,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 13th March 1922.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. T. A Venkatachala Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Cuddapah division to the Kurnool division for the charge of the Proddatur subdivision in relief of M.R.Ry. G. G. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, who will revert to a Section charge. To join at Proddatur on the 31st March 1922 afternoon.

Conductor P. H. Mathews, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Bellary division to the Kurnool division for the charge of the New Canal subdivision in relief of M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal. To join before 10th April 1922.

Postings.—M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, is, on relief, posted to the charge of the Famine subdivision, Kurnool

Consequent on the amalgamation of the Kurnool Upper Canal and the Headquarters subdivisions into one subdivision from 1st April 1922, M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Headquarters subdivision, will take over from M.R.Ry. V. Nataraja Mudaliyar, Supervisor, the charge of the Upper Canal subdivision on the 31st March 1922 afternoon.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 13th March 1922.

Leave.—Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Leave Rules, M.R.Ry. R. Savarimuthu Avargal, B.A., B.L., A.C.G.I., Assistant Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for four months and eighteen days from 1st April 1922 forenoon.

P. HAWKINS,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 15th March 1922.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Extension of Leave.—The Reverend Ernest Oswald Jarvis, M.A., formerly Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, has been granted an extension of privilege leave for two weeks from the 23rd March 1922.

F. E. DOSSETOR,
Bishop's Chaplain.

Madras, 14th March 1922

MEDICAL.

Extension of service.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Ayathan Gopalan Avargal (Civil Assistant Surgeon), Deputy Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Calicut, is granted further extension of service for one year from 14th May 1922.

Appointment.—Mr. F. J. Saldanha, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, from reserve duty, Royapetta Hospital, Madras, to be Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Nellore, *vice* M.R.Ry. M. Seshadri Reddi Garu, L.M.S.

Services placed.—M.R.Ry. M. Seshadri Reddi Garu, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on relief at Nellore, is placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Ongole (Guntur district), *vice* M.R.Ry. U. Venkata Rao Avargal, L.M.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon given notice of discharge.

Posting.—Mr. P. C. Cheriyan, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on the expiry of privilege leave, is posted to Headquarter Hospital, Ramnad, on reserve duty and subsequently placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palni (Madura district), *vice* M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, L.M.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon given notice of discharge.

Madras, 14th March 1922.

Leave.—Muhammad Abdul Allam Sahib Bahadur, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, is hereby granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from 9th March 1922, afternoon, the date of termination of health training duty.

Madras, 15th March 1922.

Postings.—M.R.Ry. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, L.M.S., late Captain, I.M.S., (T.C.) is re-entertained in the department as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon and posted as acting Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chittoor, *vice* M.R.Ry. V. Sadasivan Avargal, M.B.B.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon given notice of discharge.

M.R By. M. Maumoon, M.B.B.S., House Physician in Government Rayapuram Hospital, is entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department and posted temporarily to the Camp Jail Hospital, Bellary.

(By order)

Madras, 18th March 1922. W. C. GRAY, Major, I.M.S., *Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.*

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

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J. A. CHAPMAN, *Librarian.*

EXPIRY OF LEASE.

Notice is hereby given that the period of the lease of the Tanjore District Chank Fishery to M.R.Ry. M. K. Periathamby Marakkayar of Madras expires on the 31st March 1922 and that neither he nor his agent has authority to collect chanks on and from 1st April 1922.

Tuticorin, 2nd March 1922. J. H. ALLAN, Lieut., R.N.R., *Assistant Director of Fisheries (Marine).*

NOTIFICATIONS.

The Government have ordered that the following changes be adopted in the nomenclature for the Sanitary Department and for officers employed therein and all communications intended for them should in future be addressed accordingly.—

(1) "Sanitary Department" to be "Public Health Department."
(2) "Sanitary Commissioner" to be "Director of Public Health."
(3) "Deputy Sanitary Commissioner" to be "Assistant Director of Public Health."

Madras, 15th March 1922. A. J. H. RUSSELL, Major, I.M.S., *Director of Public Health.*

J. F. Jones, Esq., has been on 15th March 1922 nominated to represent the Madras Electric Tramways (1904), Limited, as a member of the Madras City and Suburban Town Planning Trust in the place of A. J. Powell, Esq., resigned.

Madras, 14th March 1922. A. R. COX, *Chairman, Madras City and Suburban Town Planning Trust.*

Under section 43 of Act II of 1912, (India) the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has cancelled the registration of the Sarpavaram Co-operative Credit Society No. 3122 in Cocanada taluk of the Godavari district and under section 42 of the above Act has appointed the Assistant Registrar, Cocanada, to be liquidator.

This order shall take effect from this date, i.e., 15th March 1922.

Madras, 15th March 1922. J. GRAY, *Acting Registrar of Co-Operative Societies.*

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, that, on or about the 19th October 1921, the undermentioned treasure was found by M. Guruvayya Chetti in the dry patta land (adangal No. 400) of Lingadi Ramakrishna Redda of Zamin Lachivekam village in the Ponneri taluk while removing earth therefrom.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput at his office in Saidapet at 2 p.m. on 1st August 1922 in view of the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Description of treasure.	Value. Rs.
Twenty-three small gold pieces known as "Chilly seed coins" ..	12

Chingleput Collector's Office, 11th March 1922. A. M. A. C. GALLETTI, *Collector.*

It is hereby notified under section 8 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found on or about 12th October 1921 by the following persons in the gunny ground poramboke S. No. 283 of Perukkaranai village in the Mudarantakam taluk of the Chingleput district:—

Name of persons.	Description.	Value. Rs. A. P.
1. Sundaram, son of Thoubakkam Munian. 2. Natesan, son of Subba Kavandan 3. Natesan, son of Murugs. Kavandan. 4. Natesan, son of Raghava Kavandan	Thirty-six gold coins known as 'chilli seed' coins and three pieces of gold band	18 8 0 6 0 0
5. Subbaraya Asari	Two coins.	0 12 0
6. Subrahmanya Asari	One coin	0 6 0
7. Gida Kappan	Three coins.	1 2 0
8. Varthambal	One coin.	0 6 0
9. Singaram	One coin.	0 5 0
10. Ellappan	One coin.	0 6 0
	Forty-five gold coins known as 'chilli seed' coins and three pieces of gold band.	19 14 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput district at his office in Saidapet at 2 p.m. on the 26th May 1922 in view of the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
20th December 1921.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878 that on or about the 1st of November 1920 the undermentioned articles of treasure approximately valued at Rs. 80, were found by Chitram Pillai of Thachampathu, hamlet of Thonur village, while he was digging pits to plant coconut trees in S. No. 313 of the village classed as patta dry:—

Name of articles.	No.	Name of articles.	No.
Krishna idol (copper)	1	Sangukal	1
Amman about 8 inches high	1	Sacred ash vessel	1
Swami do.	1	Broken brass pieces	2
Sangu	1	Sacred ash kudukkai (copper)	1
Thopakkai	1	Bell	1
Sivalingam	1		

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madura at Madura on the 1st July 1922.

Madura Collector's Office,
6th February 1922.

J. F. HALL,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given, under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure is stated to have been found on 24th November 1921 in the prickly-pear bush on a piel near a chavadi close to the dwelling house of G. Subba Reddi in the village of Vengalla, Kovur taluk, by Gandavarapu Ramana Reddi (a boy of 7 years), son of G. Subba Reddi, a resident of the same village while collecting certain leaves useful for cattle:—

Details of the find.	Estimated value
An idol of Anjeneyulu (1½ feet high) made of an amalgam of five metals	Rs. 250.

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on 4th July 1922 in view of their claims being inquired into and disposed of by law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
22nd January 1922.

F. W. STEWART,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878) that on or about 28th October 1921 a treasure consisting of the following articles *gomedh dharmapuri* 37, *Gurubrahma* 1, *ezhuthu* 1, *mahayogam* 4, *Ashtalakshmi* 1, and a piece of mud pot valued at Rs. 15-4-0 were discovered in a small earthern vessel hidden in the ground in S. No. 526, chennel poramboke of Kermangudi village, Vriddhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on Thursday the 15th June 1922 in order to have the matter inquired into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office, Cuddalore,
28th January 1922.

P. C. DUTT,
Collector.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 18th March 1923.

(D = Deaths : S = Seizures.)

—		Anantapur	Bellary	Chingleput	Chittoor	Coimbatore	Cuddapah	Ganjam	Godavari	Guntur	Kistna	Kurnool	Madras City	Madura	Nellore	Nilgiris, Tal.	North Arcot	Ramnad	Salem	South Arcot	South Kanara	Tanjore	Tinnevelly	Trichinopoly	Vizagapatam	Gudur Unit.	Nandyal Unit.	Tiruvannamalai Unit.	Mayuram Unit.	Pudukkottai State.	Total
First period (August 1898 to June 1899).	S	736	884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,716
	D	884	873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,757
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,118
	D	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,409
	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,119
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	S	22	1,870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,798
	D	22	1,444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,367
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	S	149	2,388	—	—	710	—	—	—	—	—	—	310	—	—	—	—	—	6,208	—	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,865
	D	103	2,069	—	—	668	—	—	—	—	—	—	310	—	—	—	—	—	4,963	—	944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,057
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	S	1,849	2,646	—	272	8,837	361	—	—	—	775	—	310	—	—	116	1,854	—	1,384	—	676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,232
	D	1,264	1,965	—	272	8,476	361	—	—	—	775	—	310	—	—	116	1,438	—	1,384	—	676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,005
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	S	1,731	10,801	—	—	9,879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,411
	D	1,544	8,911	—	—	9,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,566
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	S	—	2,340	—	—	417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,757
	D	—	2,160	—	—	344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,504
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	S	—	908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	908
	D	—	902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	902
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	S	111	5,760	—	—	552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,423
	D	179	5,261	—	—	552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,992
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	S	—	—	—	—	3,116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,116
	D	—	—	—	—	2,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,999
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	S	—	—	—	—	4,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,111
	D	—	—	—	—	3,775	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,775
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	S	10	—	—	—	1,681	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,691
	D	10	—	—	—	1,681	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,691
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	S	485	6,981	—	—	2,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,924
	D	485	10,000	—	—	2,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,943
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	S	59	870	—	—	1,071	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
	D	59	870	—	—	1,071	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	S	400	1,000	—	—	1,488	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,888
	D	400	1,000	—	—	1,488	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,888
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	S	438	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,438
	D	303	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,303
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	S	349	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,349
	D	349	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,349
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	S	400	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,400
	D	400	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,400
Twentieth period (July 1917 to June 1918).	S	3,000	10,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,000
	D	4,000	10,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,000
Twenty-first period (July 1918 to June 1919).	S	1,000	7,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	1,000	7,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Twenty-second period (July 1919 to June 1920).	S	394	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,394
	D	394	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,394
Twenty-third period (July 1920 to June 1921).	S	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Twenty-fourth period (July 1921 to 18th March 1922).	S	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Grand Total ...	S	9,925	67,408	24	272	54,452	361	—	—	—	775	—	310	—	—	116	1,854	—	22,907	—	2,730	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164,144
	D	10,160	66,506	24	272	52,473	361	—	—	—	775	—	310	—	—	116	1,438	—	20,377	—	2,564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159,377

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 18th March 1922 as compared with two previous weeks.

District, town and port	Reported during the week ending 4th March 1922.						Reported during the week ending 11th March 1922.						Reported during the week ending 18th March 1922.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
South Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	7	23	7
Bellary district	—	14	43	30	43	30	—	—	15	9	15	9	—	—	16	9	16	9
Bellary town	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospet town	—	—	10	15	10	15	—	—	9	3	9	3	—	—	13	9	13	9
Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore district	1	—	67	55	68	55	—	—	38	9	38	9	—	—	10	7	10	7
Coimbatore town	—	—	37	30	37	30	—	—	9	7	9	7	—	—	4	4	4	4
Erode town	—	—	4	4	4	4	—	—	10	10	14	15	—	—	3	—	3	3
Pollachi town	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura district	—	—	30	31	30	31	—	—	9	—	9	—	1	1	117	99	118	94
Madura town	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3
Palni town	—	—	37	36	37	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	41	50	41
Periyakulam town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calicut town	—	—	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4
The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannanore town	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramnad district	—	—	14	15	14	15	—	—	10	9	10	9	—	—	13	7	13	7
Tiruchirapalli town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Salem district	1	—	110	88	113	88	—	—	47	91	47	91	—	—	99	89	99	89
Salem town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karur town	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	6	18	396	330	402	348	—	—	186	88	186	88	2	2	366	308	368	310

A. J. H. RUSSELL, Major, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health.

Madras, 20th March 1922.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Fort St. George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the Third day of April ensuing the date hereof at ten forty-five o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort St. George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependent thereon

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas

And I hereby require and enjoin all person bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place aforementioned and not to depart without leave.

M. O. T. MUTHIAH CHETTIAR,
Sheriff of Madras.

Madras, 22nd February 1922.

NOTIFICATION.

Under rule 1 of Order XX of the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (as amended by the High Court Notification, dated the 9th November 1914, published at page 2038 of PART II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th November 1914), and in continuation of previous

notifications of the High Court on the subject, the High Court is pleased specially to empower M.R.Ry Serval Venkatarama Padmanabha Ayyangar Avargal, District Munsif, to pronounce judgments by dictation to a Shorthand writer in open court.

High Court, Madras,
14th March 1922.

F. G. BUTLER,
Registrar.

ELECTION PETITION.

(UNDER RULE 30 OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTORAL RULES)

IN THE MATTER OF THE ELECTION OF MR. K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR, CUDDALORE, TO THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AT AN ELECTION HELD ON 20TH JANUARY 1922.

Pudiankuppam Kannuswami Padayachi Ramachandra Padayachi, Mirasdar, Pudiankuppam, South Arcot district .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Kuppakkam Sitarama Reddiyar, High Court Vakil, District Board President, Cuddalore N.T. .. .. *Respondent*

The petitioner abovenamed begs to prefer this Election Petition to His Excellency the Governor of Madras under Rule 30 of the Madras Legislative Council Electoral Rules.

The address for service of all notices and processes for the petitioner is that of his Vakil Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, No. 17, Arundale Street, Mylapore, Madras.

1. An election was held on the 20th January 1922 for the election of a member to the Madras Legislative Council by the non-Muhammedan rural constituency of South Arcot district in the vacancy caused by the death of M.R.Ry Diwan Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avargal. Your petitioner was a candidate duly nominated at the above election.

2. Your petitioner states that the election was holden on the 20th day of January 1922 when the respondent herein and three others including your petitioner were candidates, and the Returning Officer has returned K. Sitarama Reddiyar, the respondent, as being duly elected and the name of the respondent was published in the issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 31st day of January 1922 as the elected candidate in accordance with rule 13, clause 9, of the Madras Legislative Council Electoral Rules.

3. Your petitioner states that the said K. Sitarama Reddiyar by his agents before and during the above election was guilty of the corrupt practice of bribery. One Y. R. Tholasinga Kavandar, son of Rama Kavandar, residing at Vilamangalam, Panruti taluk, South Arcot district, who was an elector himself and who has considerable influence with a large number of electors in the aforesaid constituency was given and promised certain gratifications by the respondent and his agent, one Amaldas Pillai, who is the head clerk of the District Board of South Arcot, with the object of directly or indirectly inducing the said Tholasinga Kavandar and the other electors with whom he has influence to vote for the respondent or to refrain from voting at the said election. The gratifications referred to were with reference to a concession in school fees for the son of the said Tholasinga Kavandar and a membership of the Cuddalore Taluk Board. As the result of this the said Tholasinga Kavandar himself refrained from voting and induced several other electors either to vote for the respondent or to refrain from voting altogether.

4. Your petitioner states that the respondent and his agents unduly used the influence which the respondent had as president of the District Board of South Arcot. There are approximately 500 subordinates and servants of the District Board of whom a large number are electors. Circulars were addressed to all the servants of the District Board by the head clerk of the District Board. The votes and services in connexion with the election of the servants were requisitioned. They were directed to leave no stone unturned for securing success to the President and they were specifically asked to use "their latent but magically successful influence." As the result grave irregularities have been committed and your petitioner has been prejudiced. Out of nearly 500 presiding officers about 40 were subordinates of the District Board who in pursuance of the aforesaid circulars had identified themselves with the respondent and had openly worked for him, both before and after their appointment as Presiding Officers. They have thus violated the rules relating to the conduct of public servants in the matter. In several polling stations persons whose names appeared in the Elector's list were refused the opportunity to vote for your petitioner. In some polling stations the agents of the respondent fraudulently induced illiterate electors to mark the respondent's name representing to them that the last name on the ballot paper was the petitioner's while as a matter of fact the last name was the respondent's. The polling stations of Satam, Tiruvannamalore, Tirunamanallur and Panruti are among the places where such irregularities occurred.

5. At the Polling stations of Nellikuppam, Cuddalore N.T. and Cuddalore O.T. instances of false personation under paragraph 3 of schedule 4, Part I, and paragraph 3 of Part II of the same schedule of the Electoral Rules have occurred. Tendered votes were therefore recorded.

6. In some of the polling areas the respondent's agents used and employed for the purposes of carrying a large number of electors free of charge vehicles usually kept for letting on hire for the conveyance of passengers. Your petitioner has been considerably prejudiced by such user.

7. Your petitioner has deposited herewith the sum of Rs. 1,000, as required by Rule 33 of the Electoral Rules.

8. Wherefore your petitioner prays that it may be determined that the said K. Sitarama Reddiar was not duly elected and that his election was void after the enquiry contemplated by the rules

RAMACHANDRA PADAYACHI.

I, Pondiankuppam Kannuswami Padayachi Ramachandra Padayachi, the petitioner herein, do hereby declare that the facts stated in paragraphs 1 and 2 above are to my own knowledge and the facts stated in the remaining paragraphs viz., 3, 4, 5, and 6 are true to the best of my information and belief.

Solemnly verified and signed by me this 13th day of February 1922 at Madras.

RAMACHANDRA PADAYACHI,
Petitioner.

E. VINAYAKA RAO,
Vakil for Petitioner.

13th February 1922.

High Court, Madras,
18th March 1922.

C. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Registrar, Election Commissioner's Court.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION, APRIL 1922.

Notice is hereby given that the examination for pass certificates of the first grade, under the Legal Practitioners Act, XVIII of 1879, will be held at the Christian College Hall, Madras, on Monday the 24th April 1922 and the three following days

2. The hours of examination will be in accordance with the time-table given below :—

1922.		10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	2 to 5 p.m.
Monday,	the 24th April.	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.	Law of Landlord and Tenant and Transfer of Property.
Tuesday,	the 25th "	Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.	Law of Contracts.
Wednesday,	the 26th "	Indian Penal Code ..	Laws of Torts and Easements.
Thursday,	the 27th "	Hindu Law	....

High Court, Madras,
3rd March 1922.

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Acting Secretary to Pleadership Examination Board.

APPRENTICES EXAMINATION, APRIL 1922.

Candidates for the ensuing Apprentices Examination are informed that the examination will be held in the Christian College Hall on Saturday, the 29th April 1922 as follows :—

1922.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	2 to 5 p.m.
Saturday, 29th April	.. Practice and Procedure (Civil)	.. Procedure (Criminal).

1. Candidates will be allowed to answer certain questions with the aid of books They may bring with them any or all of the following books on the morning of the 29th April 1922 :—

(i) The Rules of the High Court, Original Side, 1902.
(ii) Do. do. Appellate Side.
(iii) The Civil Rules of Practice, 1915,
(iv) The text of the Civil Procedure Code.

And in the afternoon of the same day, the text of the Criminal Procedure Code

N.B.—No book should contain any notes of any sort, manuscript or printed. If any candidate brings with him a book containing notes, he will be liable to disqualification.

The use of the above books will be allowed in answering the questions in the second half of each of the above papers.

Candidates on entering the examination room will leave their books in charge of the examination Superintendent. At 12 noon and 4 p.m. the answers to the questions for which no books are permitted will be collected. New answer books will then be distributed and candidates will, without leaving their seats, receive their permitted books from the Superintendent.

3. Candidates coming to the examination room after 10-30 a.m. or 2-30 p.m. will not be admitted.

4. No candidate will be permitted to leave the examination room till after 10-30 a.m. or 2-30 p.m. and a candidate once quitting the examination room will not be again admitted.

5. Candidates are requested not to spoil the floor by throwing ink, etc. They should not detach any sheets from their answer books.

High Court, Madras,
9th March 1922.

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Acting Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is given hereby that the District and Sessions Court of Ganjam and the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Berhampur will be closed for the annual recess from Monday, 1st May 1922, to Saturday, 1st July 1922, both days included, and that the Courts of the District Munsifs of Aska, Berhampur, Sompet and Chicacole (both Principal and Additional) will be closed from Monday, 1st May 1922, to Saturday, 10th June 1922 both days included.

2. During the recess no plaints, petitions or other papers will be received. Arrangements however will be made to grant copies of judgments, etc., for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the district should be made to the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

Berhampur, 3rd March 1922.

H. D. C. BEILLY,
District and Sessions Judge.

In partial modification of this Court's notification, dated 16th February 1922, it is hereby notified that the District Munsif's Court of Gobichettipalayam will be closed for the annual summer recess for six weeks from Monday the 15th May 1922 to Sunday the 25th June 1922, both days inclusive.

Coimbatore, 2nd March 1922.

Notice is hereby given that the District Munsif's Court, Gudalur, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 10th April 1922 to Saturday the 10th June 1922 both days inclusive.

J. J. COTTON,
District and Sessions Judge.

Coimbatore, 4th March 1922.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the District and Sessions Judge of Guntur and the Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Bapatla, Guntur and Guntur (Additional) will be closed for the annual recess from Monday the first day of May to Saturday the 1st day of July 1922, both days inclusive, and all the Courts of the District Munsifs in the Guntur district, from Monday the first day of May to Saturday the 10th day of June 1922, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

3. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

K. S. MENON,
District and Sessions Judge.

Guntur, 18th March 1922.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, Kurnool, will be adjourned for the midsummer vacation for two months from Monday the 1st day of May to Saturday the 1st day of July 1922, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' courts at Kurnool, Markapur and Nandyal for six weeks from Monday the 1st day of May to Saturday the 10th June 1922, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition, or other paper will be received.

3 Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been made before adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail, during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess, should be made to the High Court.

J. C. H. FOWLER,
District and Sessions Judge.

Kurnool, 3rd March 1922.

It is notified hereby that the District and Sessions Court of Madura and the Courts of the Subordinate Judges at Madura and Dindigul and those of the first and second additional Subordinate Judges of Madura will be closed for the annual vacation from Monday the 1st May 1922 to Saturday the 1st July 1922, both days included

2 The courts of the District Munsifs of Madura town, Madura taluk, Melur, Tirumangalam, Dindigul and Periyakulam will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 1st May 1922 to Saturday the 10th June 1922, both days included

3. The Court of the District Munsif of Kodaikanal will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 22nd May 1922 to Saturday the 1st July 1922, both days included,

4 A separate notification will be issued as regards the closing of the District Munsif's Court of Palni

5 No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the vacation.

6. Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies are presented before the court concerned is closed for the vacation.

Madura, 3rd March 1922.

In continuation of this Court's Notification, dated the 3rd March 1922, it is further notified hereby that under section 30 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the court of the District Munsif of Palni will be closed on account of plague for a period of three weeks from the 1st March 1922 and for a further period of three weeks from 1st May 1922 on account of annual vacation.

H. R. BARDSWELL,
District and Sessions Judge

Madura, 13th March 1922.

It is hereby notified that the Official Receiver's Court, South Kanara, at Mangalore will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 1st May to Saturday the 10th June 1922 (both days inclusive) and that no papers will be received during the recess.

B. M. HEGDE,
Official Receiver.

Mangalore, 7th March 1922.

It is hereby notified that the adjournments of the Civil Courts in the district of East Tanjore for the annual recess will be as follows —

The District and Sessions Court, East Tanjore, the Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Negapatam and Mayavaram and the Additional Subordinate Judge of East Tanjore at Mayavaram for two months from Monday the 8th May to Saturday the 8th July 1922 both days inclusive.

The Courts of the District Munsifs of Negapatam, Tiruvalur, Tirutturaipundi, Mayaveram and Shiyali and the Additional District Munsif of Tiruvalur—for six weeks from Monday the 8th May to Saturday the 17th June 1922 both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition, or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that application for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the station during the recess should be made to the High Court, Madras.

O. V. VISWANATHA SASTRI,
District and Sessions Judge.

Negapatam, 23rd February 1922.

It is hereby notified that the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the District of North Arcot for the annual recess will be as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of North Arcot, Vellore and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Vellore	For two months from Monday 1st May 1922 to Saturday 1st July 1922 both days inclusive.
District Munsif's Courts, Vellore, Arni and Ranipet.	For six weeks from Monday 1st May 1922 to to Saturday 10th June 1922 both days inclusive.
District Munsif's Court, Tiruvannamalai ..	For three weeks from 1st May 1922 to 21st May 1922 both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the station during the vacation should be made to the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

F. G. MOORE,
District and Sessions Judge.

Vellore, 25th February 1922.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

(IN INSOLVENCY).

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of petition.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication.	Date of hearing.
258 of 1921 ..	17th December 1921.	Pillaichathram Appadurai Pillai, residing at No. 14 Ibrahim Saib Lane, Georgetown, Madras	17th December 1921.	....
374 of 1921 ..	22nd December 1921.	K. A. Sinnia Achari, residing at No. 17 Amman Koil Street, Madras	22nd December 1921.	....
8 of 1922 ..	13th January 1922.	V. Sabhapathi Chetti at No. 217 and 218 Rampya Chetti Street, Park Town, Madras.	13th January 1922	....
12 of 1922 ..	24th January 1922	Chinni Venkatapathi Chetti carrying on business at No. 13 Audappa Nayan Street, Georgetown, Madras	24th January 1922.	24th March 1922
16 of 1922 ..	31st January 1922.	E Venkatamba Ayyar residing at No. 62 Krishnappa Nayak Agraharam Street, Madras	31st January 1922.	31st March 1922.
26 of 1922 ..	7th February 1922.	K. Sundaram Pillai carrying on business as Timber Merchant in Sydenhams Road, Perambur, Madras.	7th February 1922.	7th April 1922.
28 of 1922 ..	11th February 1922.	C.M.S. Vadivelu Mudaliar residing at No. 127 Govindappa Naykan Street, Georgetown Madras.	11th February 1922.	14th April 1922.
36 of 1922 ..	21st February 1922.	T. Vadivelu Naicker residing at No. 100 Sangalamman Pillayar Koil Street Mannady, Madras	21st February 1922.	21st April 1922.
42 of 1922 ..	27th February 1922.	V. P. Somasundaram Pillai, residing at No. 8 Subramania Mudali Street, Purasawalkam, Madras.	27th February 1922.	28th April 1922.
44 of 1922 ..	28th February 1922.	Abraplikan Gurunatha Bathada residing at No. 25 Perumalraj Chetti Street, Park Town, Madras	28th February 1922.	Do.
50 of 1922 ..	7th March 1922 ..	Gilbert Patrick Cooke residing at the 'Maitland,' Nungambakkam High Road, Madras.	7th March 1922.	12th May 1922.

High Court, Madras,
17th March 1922.

O. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Acting Deputy Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 7 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Anantapur.

In the matter of Kalipur Fakruddien, an insolvent.

The petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent. Hearing 28th April 1922.

A. J. CURGENVEN,
District Judge.

Anantapur, 13th March 1922.

No. 2 of 1919 (I.A. No. 231 of 1921) in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

(1) Nachimuthu Chetti, son of Marimuthu Chetti, at Kosavampalayam, hamlet of Varipalayam, Palladam taluk, and (2) Marimuthu Chetti, son of first petitioner, at Kosavampalayam, hamlet of Varipalayam, Palladam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rangaswami Kavundan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication passed by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore against the petitioners on the 13th June 1919 was annulled as per order of this Court, dated 13th February 1922.

No. 2 of 1921 (I.A. No. 351 of 1921) in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Ramaswami Kavundan, son of Angana Kavundar, at Big Bazaar Street, Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner.*
R. M. P. L. S. Sivanadian Chettiyar and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication passed by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, against the petitioner on 4th August 1921 was annulled as per order of this Court, dated 28th February 1922.

No. 17 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Palaniappa Nadan, son of Kuppanna Nadan, residing in Ramachampalayam, hamlet of Valliperam, Palladam taluk .. .. *Debtor.*
Nalla Kavundan, son of Sangado Kavundan, residing at Nanjagoundampalayam, hamlet of Periyar village, Gobichettipalayam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to this Court praying that the debtor above named may be adjudged an insolvent. Hearing 19th April 1922.

No. 18 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Subbaraya Kavundan, son of Palani Kavundan, residing at Pukkalam, Udumalpet taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Gurusami Naicken and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner abovenamed has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. Hearing 19th April 1922.

No. 21 of 1920 (I.A. No. 68 of 1922) in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

(1) Peria Gooli Naicken, son of Gooli Naicken, and (2) Peria Gooli Naicken, son of first petitioner, both residing at Coimbatore .. *Petitioners (Insolvents)*
A. Paramêswaran Chettiyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioners abovenamed have applied to this Court praying to grant an absolute order of discharge. Hearing 20th April 1922.

No. 5 of 1921 (I.A. No. 68 of 1922) in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

V. Narayanaswami Nayudu, son of Varathayya Nayudu, residing at Erode .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
S. M. R. Shanmugam Chettiyar and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner abovenamed has applied to this Court praying to grant an order of discharge. Hearing 19th April 1922.

J. J. COTTON,
District Judge.

Coimbatore, 13th March 1922.

No. 24 of 1920 (I.A. No. 787 of 1921) in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Jayanti Bulli Suryya Sastri .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent)*
Kanumuri Narasimham and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed insolvent has filed a petition in this Court praying for extension of time till 3rd July 1922 to apply for final discharge under section 21, clause (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act. All the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent are hereby informed that the extension of time prayed for is granted by this court.

No. 13 of 1921 (I.A. No. 100 of 1922) in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Abdul Rahiman Muhammad .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Lakhmidas Mulji Company and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed insolvent has filed a petition in this Court praying for extension of time by six months from 26th February 1922 to apply for final discharge under section 27, clause (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act. All the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent are hereby informed that the extension of time prayed for is granted by this Court.

T. S TYAGARAJA AYYAR,
District Judge.

Rajahmundry, 14th March 1922.

No. 36 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Kistna.

Cheemakurthi Sreeramulu, etc., of Velagalera .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*
(1) Kalakonda Papayya, (2) Kalakonda Venkatappayya, (3) Kalakonda Sathayya and (4) Kalakonda Ramakrishnayya of Vellatoor .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed respondents were adjudged insolvents by this Court on the 10th day of March 1921; and they were ordered to apply for discharge within a year and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

F. A COLERIDGE,
District Judge.

Masulipatam, 15th March 1922.

No. 4 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Malabar.

Tirumalaya Gramam Anantarama Pattar's son of Anantarama Aiyar .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Tirumalaya Gramam Seppu alias Sankoo Pattar's son Rangayyan and twenty-eight others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the said petition presented under section 7 of Act V of 1920, will be heard at 11 a.m. on 11th April 1922.

G. H. B. JACKSON,
District Judge.

Calicut, 16th March 1922.

No. 1 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, West Tanjore.

Manek Chand Gurudhandas, Bombay, by agent V. Soundararaja Ayyangar .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Nuli Rangaswami Ayyar, son of Nuli Hari Krishna Chetti, and Nuli R. Balayyar, son of first respondent, both residing at Jagannathapillayar koil East street, Kumbakonam .. .. .. *Respondents (Debtors.)*

Notice is hereby given that the above respondents were adjudged insolvents by this Court on 10th March 1922 under section 30 of Act V of 1920 and that the Official Receiver, Tanjore, is appointed Receiver of the insolvents' estate. All creditors of the said insolvents should prove their debts by delivering or by sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Tanjore, as early as possible affidavits in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules 1908. 10th March 1923 is fixed within which the respondents (debtors) should apply for their discharge.

E. P. WALSH,
District Judge.

Tanjore, 16th March 1922.

No. 4 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, North Arcot.

The Vellore Mercantile Bank, Limited, represented by its Agent P. J. Shanmuga Chetiyar .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor.)*
K. Kannayya Chetti .. .. *Respondent (Debtor.)*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court that the respondent may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition stands posted to the 30th day of March 1922.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

Vellore, 14th March 1922.

No. 12 of 1920 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, The Nilgiris.

C. A. Peter, son of David, Christian, aged about 37 years, motor-driver, residing in 'Gla don House,' Ootacamund .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
The Nilgiri Motor Traffic Company and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

For the notification published at page 1545 of *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated 6th September 1921, annulling the order, dated 20th January 1921, adjudicating the said petitioner an insolvent *substitute* the following :—

Notification is hereby given that the order of this Court, dated 30th June 1921 granting the said petitioner a conditional discharge has been cancelled by an order of this Court, dated 23rd August 1921.

C. D. J. PINTO,
Subordinate Judge.

Ootacamund, 9th March 1922.

No. 4 of 1922 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, South Malabar.

Kammankutty Havattan's son Muhammad Kutty Havattan, residing at Parakunnu in Vadakanthara amsam, Palghat taluk *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Kathavan Pattar's son Krishna Pattar and fourteen others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 18 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 6th day of April 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application is required to appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date

M. NARASINGA RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

Palghat, 18th March 1922.

No. 4 of 1921 in the Court of the District Munsif, Arni

Nagalinga Chetti and Koppuswami Chetti, Sarpunapet Arni .. *Petitioners.*
O. Rahiman Sahib and eighteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioners were adjudged as insolvents by this court by order, dated 14th November 1921, that all creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that insolvents are granted time till 14th May 1922 for applying for an order of discharge.

C. N KUPPUSWAMI AYYAR,
District Munsif

Arni, 13th March 1922.

No. 1 of 1922 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Kavali,

Gaddam Penchalu Reddi, son of Rami Reddi, Kapu and cultivator of Panuledu, Kovur taluk .. .. *Insolvent,*
Kota Subramanyam and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court under section 7, Act V of 1920, that he may be adjudged insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 24th April 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date

No. 3 of 1922 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Kavali.

Kotam Reddi Basi Reddi, son of Chanchuramu Reddi, Kapu and cultivator of Kavali .. .. *Petitioner.*
Peendla Lakshmicarayana Reddi and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court under section 7, Act V of 1920, that he may be adjudged insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 12th April 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

K. C. GOPALADESIKA ACHARYA,
District Munsif

Kavali, 16th March 1922.

No. 13 of 1921 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Salem.

Venkappa Chetti, son of Rengna Chetti, of Sack ri, Sankari Division . *Petitioner.*
C. S. Pethmeenabha Chetti and four others .. .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudicated as an insolvent by an order of this Court dated 7th March 1922 and that the petitioner should apply for discharge within six months from this date

A. ANANTARAMA AYYAR,
District Munsif

Salem, 10th March 1922

No. 36 of 1921 (No. 7 of 1921 on the file of the District Court, Cuddalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Bedda alias Mathiala Bathua, son of Ella Bathua, goldsmith, and Durai swami Bathua, son of Bedda alias Muthiyalu Bathua, both residing at No. 41, Car street, Sriperambadur .. .. *Petitioners*
Lakshminarasimhachari, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 30 of Act V of 1920, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated as insolvents on 20th February 1922. The petitioners have been directed to apply for their discharge before 30th September 1922 after 1st September 1922. All their creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering by registered post to Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules

No. 38 of 1921 (No. 3 of 1921 on the file of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Cuddalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Vejavarelu Mudaliyar, son of Doraiswami Mudaliyar, residing in Karnaguli village, Maduranthakam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Manickamudaram Pillai, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 17th February 1922 The petitioner has been directed to apply for

his discharge before 31st July 1922 after 7th July 1922. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 86 of 1921 (No. 26 of 1921 on the file of the Pudukkottai District Munsif's Court) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

V. Meera Sahib, son of V. Muhammad Thambi Sahib, residing in Gurubakshe street, Alandoor, St. Thomas' Mount .. .. *Petitioner*
N. Rajagopala Mudaliyar, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920, the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 27th March 1922 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

Chingleput, 14th March 1922.

No. 35 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Rakkia Goundan .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Subrahmanya Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their claims in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1908 on or before 20th April 1922, else a final dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

No. 7 of 1921 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

Kathuori Pillai, son of Konia Pillai of Patchambalayam, Bhavani taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent)*
Kuhanna Goundan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 (7) of Act V of 1920, that the debtor abovenamed has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 8th day of March 1922, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 24th July 1922, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Time for discharge one year.

No. 9 of 1921 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

Ellayya Nayudu, son of Venkataswami Nayuda at Ellayar street, Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 17th July 1922.

No. 10 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Arumuni Goundan, son of Pera Goundan, Erode .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Palani Goundan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 (7) of Act V of 1920, that the debtor abovenamed has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 10th day of March 1922, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 24th July 1922, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Time for discharge one year.

No. 21 of 1921 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

Kaliappa Goundan, son of Muthappa Goundan at Sathrampadur, Gobichettipalaiyam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Yamana Goundan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 (7) of Act V of 1920, that the debtor abovenamed has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 27th day of February 1922, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 12th July 1922, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Time for discharge one year.

No. 31 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Ardhanari Gavundan, son of Periasna Goundan at Erode town .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Chinnappa Mudali and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 (7) of Act V of 1920, that the debtor abovenamed has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 21th day of March 1922, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their

debts as soon as possible before 24th July 1922, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. Time for discharge one year.

No. 35 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Arumuga Kavandan, son of Karuppa Kavandan, at Erode .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 11th July 1922.

No. 69 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

S. R. M. S Ramaswami Chettiyar, son of Sathappa Chetti, Pollachi. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Periakandaswami Chetti .. .. *Insolvent.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (7) of Act V of 1920 that the debtor abovenamed has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the District Judge, dated the 16th day of February 1922, on the application of the above named debtor; that all the creditors of the above named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 10th July 1922, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. Time for discharge one year.

No. 104 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Thiruneerthi Chetti, son of Venkata Chetti, Velayudambalayam,
Dharapuram taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Sellappa Kavandan .. .. *Insolvent.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (7) of Act V of 1920, that the debtor abovenamed has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the District Judge, dated the 20th day of February 1922, on the application of the abovenamed debtor, that all the creditors of the above named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 17th July 1922, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. Time for discharge one year.

No. 9 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

B. Krishnamurti Chettiyar, son of Bangaru Chettiyar, at Cauba
Udumalpet .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 17th July 1922.

No. 8 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Maruthappa Kavandan, son of Mohappa Kavandan, at Mohai-
noor, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 17th July 1922.

No. 10 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Ramakrishna Kavandan, son of Mani Kavandan, Coimbatore .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 17th July 1922.

No. 12 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Chellappa Kavandan, son of Chellakumara Kavandan, Valaiyapalayam,
Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Ramaswami Kavandan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (7) of Act V of 1920, that the debtor abovenamed has been adjudged insolvent, by an order of the District Judge, dated the 25th day of February 1922, on the application of the abovenamed debtor, that all the creditors of the above named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 17th July 1922, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. Time for discharge one year.

No. 16 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Narayanaswami Pandithar, son of Ramaswami Pandithar, at
Coonoor .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 17th July 1922.

No. 20 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

P. Rangaswami Pillai, son of Perumal Pillai, Coonoor, Nilgiri district. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 17th July 1922.

K. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
Official Receiver.

Coimbatore, 15th March 1922.

No. 48 of 1920 (No. 6 of 1920 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Munieka Chetti .. .. *Insolvent.*
Venkatachala Padayachi and twelve others .. .. . *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 34 of Act V of 1920 that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before, 13th April 1922 at 7 a.m., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

No. 129 of 1920 (No. 19 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Panruti) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Pattuswami Kavundan .. .. *Insolvent.*
Vaithilinga Chetti and thirteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 34 of Act V of 1920, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 20th April 1922 at 7 a.m., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

No. 24 of 1921 (No. 11 of 1921 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Gopala Dikshitar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Somasundaram Chetti and nine others .. .. .. *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, that Gopala Dikshitar, son of Subbarama Dikshitar, residing at Kalpattu, Villupuram taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 3rd March 1922 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 12th April 1922 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. The abovenamed insolvent should apply for discharge within one year from the date of adjudication.

No. 194 of 1921 (No. 3 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Vriddhachalam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Tambu Reddi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Krishna Reddi and sixteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, that Tambu Reddi, son of Ramakrishna Reddi, residing at Ku Poovanur, Vriddhachalam taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 25th February 1922 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 11th April 1922 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. The abovenamed insolvent should apply for discharge within one year from the date of adjudication.

No. 120 of 1921 (No. 8 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Villupuram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Ramakrishna Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nagappa Chetti and eleven others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, that Ramakrishna Pillai, son of Perashothama Pillai, residing at Arasamangalam, Villupuram taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 2nd March 1922 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 11th April 1922 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. The abovenamed insolvent should apply for discharge within one year from the date of adjudication.

No. 12 of 1922 (No. 1 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Venkatachala Chetti and Ramasami Chetti .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Chokkanatha Chetti and thirty others.. .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 10 of Act V of 1920 that Venkatachala Chetti and Ramasami Chetti, sons of Pathu Chetti, residing at Cuddalore Old Town, Cuddalore taluk, have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 19th April 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 18 of 1922 (No. 2 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Vriddhachalam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Velayuda Mudali .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramachandra Ayyar and sixteen others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 10 of Act V of 1920 that Velayuda Mudali, son of Ekambara Mudali, residing at Tittagudi, Vriddhachalam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 21st April 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 17 of 1922 (No. 2 of 1922 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

R. Vasudeva Rao .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narayanasami Ayyar and thirty-two others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 of Act V of 1920 that R. Vasudeva Rao, son of R. Venkata Rao, residing at Porto Novo, Chidambaram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 24th April 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 21 of 1922 (No. 3 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Vriddhachalam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Manicka Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arunachala Chetti and two others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 of Act V of 1920 that Manicka Padayachi, son of Vaiyapuri Padayachi, residing at Mudanai, Vriddhachalam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 20th April 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 23 of 1922 (No. 2 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Gingee) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Manuar Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Krishnaswami Udayan and seventeen others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 of Act V of 1920, that Manuar Chetti, son of Ranganayakalu Chetti, residing at Peravalur, Gingee taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 25th April 1922. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

Cuddalore, 16th March 1922.

No. 136 of 1921 (No. 114 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Puttur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Appaya Maniyani, nephew of Chendu Maniyani, Mendekole village of Uppinangadi taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mammali Beary and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court dated 23rd February 1922 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 29th April 1922. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 31 of 1921 (No. 9 of 1921 on the file of the District Court, South Kanara) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Kumbla Narasinga Nayak, son of Vasudeva Nayak, of Kumbla of Koipadi village in Kasaragod taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
M. Mandrabba and fourteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 15th February 1922, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 29th April 1922. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 98 of 1921 (No. 13 of 1921 on the file of the District Court, South Kanara) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Raymond D'Souza, son of Pascal D'Souza, residing in Jeppumogar village of Mangalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
The Secretary, M.C.C. Society, Limited, and sixteen others .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 17th February 1922, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 29th April 1922. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 138 of 1921 (No. 21 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kasaragod) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Abdulla, son of Kalapura Hamad Beary, residing at Puttur village in Kasaragod taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. S. Rajappa Chettiyar and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 11th March 1922, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 29th April 1922. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules 1908. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 118 of 1921 (No. 25 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kasaragod) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Periyil Kannan Nayar, nephew of Ambu Nayar, Kavindala village in Kasaragod taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Poodiyavitil Kutu Nayar and eight others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 15th February 1922 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 25th April 1922. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 120 of 1921 (No. 18 of 1921 on the file of the District Court, South Kanara) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Parameshwara Kadammanaya alias Bavumar, son of Shanbhamanaia Kadammanaya resides at Kayyur village of Kasargod taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Subrahmanya Puttar and twenty others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court dated 4th March 1922 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 29th April 1922. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 129 of 1921 (No. 11 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Puttur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Srinivasa Naika, son of Venkatesh Naika, residing at Uppinangadi kasba .. .. *Petitioner.*
Bath Govinda Shanbaga and fourteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 4th March 1922, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 29th April 1922. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 134 of 1921 (No. 50 of 1921 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Venkappa Shetti, nephew of Basappa Shetti, resides at Mudapetar village of Mangalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sankayya Malli and two others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court dated 4th March 1922 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 29th April 1922. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 140 of 1921 (No. 15 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Puttur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Predada Fernandes, son of Sebastian Fernandes, Puttur Kasba, of Uppinangadi taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nattoji Krishnaya and ten others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 15th

February 1922, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 28th April 1922. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 3 of 1922 (No. 1 of 1922 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Gilbert Cural, son of Savio Cural, Kadri village in Mangalore taluk. *Petitioner.*
Silvestar Cutinah and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court dated 4th March 1922 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 28th April 1922. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 21 of 1922 (No. 3 of 1922 on the file of the District Court, South Kanara) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Abdul Rahman Beary, son of Mogral Mammad Haji, residing at Muliyar village in Kasaragod taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Devappa Shanbagu and forty-one others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to 6th April 1922. Creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date at 8 a.m.

No. 4 of 1922 (No. 2 of 1922 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Kooba Poojari, son of Devi Hengsu residing at Mooda village of Mangalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kenga Bhandary .. .. *Creditor.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 4th March 1922, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court, on or before the 29th April 1922. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 2 of 1922 (No. 3 of 1922 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court) Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Pascal Rodrigues, son of David Rodrigues, resides at Jeppu, Mangalore town .. .. *Petitioner.*
M.C.C.C. Society and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 11th March 1922, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 29th April 1922. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules 1909. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 24 of 1922 (No. 1 of 1922 on the file of the District Court, South Kanara) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Brito Brothers by its partner Alexander F. Brito and P. L. Brito residing in Mangalore town .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*
A. M. Gonsalves, son of A. E. Gonsalves, Court Road, Mangalore.. *Respondent (Insolvent).*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the abovenamed respondent has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of South Kanara District Court, dated 20th February 1922, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before the Court on or before the 29th April 1922. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. Insolvent has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 17 of 1922 (No. 1 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Puttur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Subraya Kalleraya, son of Irde Lakshminarappaya, residing in Baland village in Uppinangadi taluk .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Kandadka Narain Rai and another .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an Insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to 8th April 1922. Creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date at 8 a.m.

E. MAHABALA HEGDE,
Official Receiver.

Mangalore, 16th March 1922

No. 16 of 1914 (No. 12 of 1913 on the file of the District Court, Tinnevelly)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINNEVELLY.

Kandasami Muppanar alias Pichakara Muppanar .. .. *Insolvent.*
Mydeen Ibrahim Sahib and nineteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that creditors of the abovesaid insolvent, are required to prove their debts on or before the 15th day of April 1922, failing which final dividend will be declared and distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 110 of 1921 (No. 29 of 1921 on the file of the District Court, Tinnevelly)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINNEVELLY.

A. S. S. Sambasivam Pillai, son of Subramania Pillai, Maker, Tuticorin .. .. *Debtor.*

Notice is hereby given that the above mentioned debtor has been adjudged by me an insolvent on 28th February 1922. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claim as soon as possible, that is, on or before 25th April 1922 by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per form No 3 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for proved debts.

2. The debtor has been directed to apply for his discharge within two years from the above date.

A. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Official Receiver

Vannarpet, 10th March 1922.

No. 78 of 1921 IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TRICHINOPOLY.

Narayana Chetti, Thiruvengadam Chetti, and Veerasami Chetti, Maha-thattai, Kulittalai .. .. *Petitioners*
Durasami Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners were adjudged insolvents on 18th March 1922 and they are directed to apply for discharge within 16th August 1922. All their creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 11 of 1922 IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TRICHINOPOLY

Swamy Mathirian .. .. *Petitioner.*
Annamalai Chetti and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 14th March 1922 and he is directed to apply for discharge within 14th September 1922. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Trichinopoly, 15th March 1922.

NOTICES.

It is hereby notified that the order of adjudication, dated 27th July 1920, adjudging Balusami Chetti, son of Ayita Chetti, living in South Adayavalaiyan street, Srirangam, in I.P. No 74 of 1919 was annulled by the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam, on 6th March 1922 under section 43 (1) of Act V of 1920

It is hereby notified that the order of adjudication, dated 12th March 1921, adjudging Ramaswami Pillai alias Ramasami Kone, son of Erullappa Kone, living in Chunnakadai street, Trichinopoly, in I P. No. 4 of 1921 was annulled by the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly, on 28th February 1922 under section 43 (1) of Act V of 1920.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,
Official Receiver.

Trichinopoly, 7th March 1922.

It is hereby notified that the order of adjudication, dated 8th October 1921, passed by the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, in I.P. No. 21 of 1921 on his file (I.P. No. 2 of 1921 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Ariyalur) declaring Kaliaperumal Kothan, son of Appave Padayachi, residing in Kappa Ariyalur, Udayarpalayam taluk, an insolvent, was annulled on 9th March 1922 by this Court under section 43 of Act V of 1920.

M. S. NARAYANASWAMI AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Ariyalur, 9th March 1922.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND OF THE BHARATA PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247 (3) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

Whereas in reply to an inquiry made under section 247 (1) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Managing Agents of the Bharata Printing and Publishing Co., Limited, stated that the company had not been working and that owing to various difficulties it was not likely to commence business

a notice pursuant to section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, was published on page 2293 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated the 5th December 1921, to the effect that at the expiration of three months from the date of that notice the name of the said company would, unless cause was shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the said company would be dissolved. The company not having shown such cause within the time allowed which expired on the 2nd March 1922 the name of the company has under section 247 (5) of the Act been struck off the register.

M. MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Madras, 13th March 1922.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

MINING CERTIFICATES.

The persons named below have been granted certificates of approval under the Mining Rules :—

Name and address	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
J. C. Mifford, Esq., 'Pelehur House,' 42-A Trinity Road, Bangalore.	7th March 1922	Madras Presidency.
M.R.Ry. Bevur Banga Reddi, Mittapalem, hamlet of Ipur, Nellore taluk, Nellore district.	Do.	Do.
K. Annapadmanabhaswami	9th March 1922.	Do.
M.R.Ry. Nagar Srinivasa Rao, merchant and commission agent, Mangalore.*	10th March 1922.	Do.
M.R.Ry. Devanna Narana Shet, jeweller, Gulikatta Bazaar, Mangalore.*	Do.	Do.
M.R.Ry K. Subbayya of Sydapuram, Nellore district.*	13th March 1922.	Do.

* Certificates will be in force up to 31st December 1922.

NOTIFICATIONS.

UNDER SECTION 81 (2) OF THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 363 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue direct that, from and after the date of this notification, the land in the Periyakulam municipality described in the following schedule and measuring 5 square feet, be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the council :—

SCHEDULE.

	Extent of the land to be excluded.
	Sq. ft.
T.S. No. 4668, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 4664; east by T.S. No. 4670; south by T.S. No. 4422; west by T.S. No. 4666	5

Board (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Madras, 7th March 1922.

H. R. UZIELLI,
Secretary.

In exercise of the powers delegated under sub-section (2) to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act 1V of 1851 as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act VIII of 1914, the Board of Revenue, under clause (a) to sub-section (1) of section 17 of the said Act IV of 1897, direct the survey of Chinnambudur alias Sitnambudur village in the Panruti taluk of the Chingleput district.

Board (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Madras, 11th March 1922.

In exercise of the powers delegated under sub-section (2) to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, IV of 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, VIII of 1914, the Board of Revenue direct, under clause (a) to sub-section (1) of section 17 of the said Act of 1897, the survey of the undermentioned six inam villages in the Chipurupalle taluk of the Vizagapatam district :—

1. Pasilbereat.	3. Ibrahimkota.	5. Tammiravuduput
2. Kushalpuram.	4. Padivalasa.	6. Jarjangivuduput.

Board (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Madras, 14th March 1922.

K. E. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Assistant Secretary.

It is hereby notified under section 42 of the Madras Court of Wards Act I of 1902, that M.R.Ry. Kattari Nagoya Kumarajendra Rimaswami Ramaya Nayakar, Zamindar of Suptur estate, in the Madura district, having attained his majority on 5th March 1922, the Court of Wards has released the said Suptur estate and the person of the said zamindar from its superintendence with effect from the said date.

Board (Court of Wards), Madras,
13th March 1922

H. R. UZIELLI,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs 701-3-0 due to the late M. Sitaramayya of Dowlaiswaram for work done in the Godavari Head Works division has been credited to deposits.

The amount will be paid to any person claiming it on the authority of an heirship certificate.

Dowlaiswaram, 27th February 1923

C. B. CONNELL,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Headworks Division.

It is hereby notified that the amount Rs 179-2-0 due to the late piece-worker Pakir Kavullar as per final bill for the No. 1 Feeder Road Kodigai Pd work will be credited to Government if not claimed by his legal heirs within three months from the date of this notification, as the amount has been outstanding for about three years.

Salem, 11th March 1923

R. SAVARIMUTHAN,
Executive Engineer, P. W. S. Division, IV Circle

It is hereby notified that a sum of Rs 102-6-11 due to Ganga Ram as per petty contract bills for the work of "Excavating the Main Supply Channel", Toludur Project, will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, as the amount has been outstanding for over three years.

Cuddalore, 7th March 1923.

N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.

CLOSURE OF KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.

The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal will be closed for annual repairs for two months from 15th April 1923 to 15th June 1923.

2. Water for irrigation will, if available, be supplied to sugarcane and other garden crops between sunkesula and Kurnool once in ten days as usual during the period.

Kurnool, 4th March 1923.

C. R. S. RICHARDSON,
Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division.

TRANSFER OF RIVER CONSERVANCY SUBDIVISION.

In accordance with the orders of Government, Public Works Department, Memoranda Nos 7213/AD 8, 7213/AD-2 and 7213/AD-4, dated 23rd January 1923, communicated with Superintending Engineer's, II Circle, No. 977-01, dated 7th February 1923, the River Conservancy subdivision now attached to the Kistna Western division will be transferred to the Kistna Central division with effect from 20th March 1923

Bezwada, 5th March 1923.

L. H. ORFE,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Western Division.

NOTIFICATIONS

With effect from 1st April 1923 the following alteration in the limits of jurisdiction of the division and the subdivisions have been sanctioned by Government :—

Hadagalle Division will comprise—

(1) Taluks of Chittoor district

(2) Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Kadiri and Gandlapur taluks of the Anantapur district,

(3) Cuddapah, Kamalapuram, Sidhout, Rajampet, Rayachoti and Pulivendla taluks of the Cuddapah district.

Sub-divisions—

(1) Chittoor subdivision will comprise the whole of the Chittoor district except the Madanapalle taluk and the Rayachoti taluk of the Cuddapah district.

(2) Penukonda subdivision will comprise the Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Kadiri and Hindupur taluks of the Anantapur district and the Madanapalle taluk of the Chittoor district.

(3) Cuddapah subdivision will comprise the Cuddapah, Sidhout, Rajampet, Polivendla and Kamalapuram taluks of the Cuddapah district.

The taluks of Anantapur, Madakasira, Gooty, Tadpatri and Kalyandrug of the Anantapur district are to be attached to the Bellary division.

The present Cuddapah division will cease to exist as such from 1st April 1922.

E. W. P. WALSH,
Executive Engineer, Madanapalle Division.

Madanapalle, 10th March 1922.

In accordance with the orders of Government, Public Works Department, in Memorandum No. 2715-A D-6, dated 23rd January 1922, and as per orders of the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, in his No. 1085-91, dated 2nd March 1922, the present (No. 3 Subdivision having its headquarters at Tanuku will cease to exist after 20th March 1922 and canals in its jurisdiction, namely, Attili and G and V with works relating to them will be respectively in charge of No. 1 Subdivision (hereafter called Western subdivision and No. 2 subdivision (hereafter called Central subdivision) with effect from 21st March 1922. All communications relating to the above transferred canals which may not reach the No 3 Subdivision Officer by the 20th March, should be addressed to the Subdivision Officers to whose charge the canals were added as described above from that date onwards.

2 The existing four subdivisions of this division will with effect from 1st April 1922 be reconstituted into three as Western subdivision (No 1) with headquarters at Ellore (for the present), Central subdivision (No. 11) at Undi and Eastern subdivision (No 3) at Narasapur. In addition to these, works of the Tanuku right bank of the late Godavari Conservancy division have also been taken charge by this division from 26th February 1922 as per Superintendi g Engineer's No. 970 G W., dated 21st February 1922 and the same added to the new Eastern subdivision being contiguous with the bank to which these works pertain. Besides this, the Tank subdivision (headquarters at Ellore) of the Guntur division will also be added to this division with effect from 15th March 1922 forenoon—vide also notification of the late Godavari Conservancy division and Guntur division Nos. 642, dated 17th February 1922 and 870-G1, dated 10th March 1922, respectively.

P. RANGANAYAKULU,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Western Division.

Chettipet, 14th March 1922.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Notice is hereby given that all ordinary correspondence intended for the undersigned which cannot reach this office by 5th March 1922 may be withheld and sent to the Executive Engineer, Salem division, Public Works Department, Salem, to whom the works of this division will be transferred with effect from 1st April 1922, so as to reach him on or after 1st April 1922.

Urgent references may, however, be addressed to the undersigned till the 10th March 1922.

2. References to previous communications from and with the Tank Restoration Scheme division, IV Circle, in letters addressed to the Salem division, may be marked accordingly.

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, IV Circle.

Salem, 27th February 1922.

In accordance with orders of Government, P.W.D., in Memorandum No. 2713-Ad-3, dated 6th February 1922, and as per orders of the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, in his No. 1085-91, dated 2nd March 1922, the Guntur Public Works division will cease to exist from and after 10th March 1922, and the Subdivisions, Guntur and Tenali will be amalgamated with Krishna Western (headquarters, Bezwada) and Godavari Western (headquarters, Chettipet) divisions, respectively.

The Mangalagiri subdivision of the present Guntur division will also cease to exist from the 20th March 1922, and the sections Kondapalli and Muchumarla will be transferred to headquarters subdivision of Krishna Central division (headquarters, Bezwada) and Gajuloo section to Western subdivision of Krishna Western division, headquarters, Repalle.

All communications relating to Guntur division, which may not reach Guntur on 12th March 1922, should be addressed to the Executive Engineers concerned from that date onwards.

G. L. BUSHELL,
Executive Engineer, Guntur Division.

Guntur, 10th March 1922.

In accordance with the orders of Government, Public Works Department, in Memorandum No. 2715 A/D 3, dated 23rd January 1922 and as per orders of the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, the Southern subdivision of Krishna Eastern division will cease to exist from and after 20th March 1922 and the sections relating to the same will be amalgamated in the other subdivisions of the Krishna Eastern division as detailed below :—

Kaikaluru, Vuyyanki and Uyyur sections— to Northern subdivision.
Machilipatnam, Ramanayyapalem and Bandar town works sections — to Gudivada subdivision.

2 All communications relating to Southern subdivision which may not reach that subdivision office on 20th March 1922 should be addressed to the Subdivision Officer concerned from that date onwards instead of to Subdivision Officer, Southern.

C. V. STEPHENS,
Executive Engineer, Krishna Eastern Division.

Bezwada, 8th March 1922.

MARINE NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF VESSELS

ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM THE PORT OF MADRAS FROM THE 12TH TO THE 18TH MARCH 1922.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nationality.	Master.	Where from.	Berth occupied.
1922.							
March 12 ..	Arrived ..	S.S. "Malakula" ..	4,516	B	G. N. Cochran ..	London ..	No. 1.
,, 13 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Thongwa" ..	3,422	B	E. G. Carré ..	Singapore ..	Westquay No. 2.
,, 10 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Rhoria" ..	1,957	B	L. J. Glendenning.	Negapatam.	No. 6 and South quay.
,, 13 ..	Do ..	S.S. "Pansy" ..	1,703	BI	J. T. Baker ..	Tuticorin ..	No. 7
,, 15 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Rajpur" ..	3,810	B	T. M. Peat ..	Calcutta ..	No. 3.
,, 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Bengala" ..	1,036	B	C. C. McNair ..	Rangoon ..	South quay and No. 9.
,, 10 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "City of Benares."	4,477	B	J. Brown ..	New York..	West quay No. 3 and outer quay.
,, 16 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Bengala" ..	2,949	B	H. E. S. Levy ..	Calcutta ..	No. 2.
,, 17 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Chyebassa" ..	4,022	B	B. F. Gulliver ..	Hanchang ..	No. 3.
,, 17 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Bevenhusen."	2,723	D	D. Syorp ..	Calcutta ..	No. 1 and west quay No. 2.
,, 17 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Havildar" ..	3 959	B	H. J. Crabtree ..	Bombay ..	No. 5.
,, 17 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Gatenfels" ..	3 849	G	C. Steinert ..	Bremen ..	No 3

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nationality.	Master.	Bound to	Berth occupied.
1922.							
March 12 ..	Sailed ..	S.S. "Riverway" ..	2,376	B	J. E. Jones ..	Calcutta ..	No. 6 and east quay.
,, 13 ..	Do. ..	S S "Robert Dollar"	3,161	B	J. Kerr ..	New York..	Westquay No. 1
,, 16 ..	Do. ..	S S "Pansy" ..	1,703	BI	J. T. Baker ..	Calcutta ..	No. 7.
,, 24 ..	Do. ..	S.S "Warawala".	1,345	B	H. A. H. Fenbrook.	Do ..	Stern of No. 1.
,, 14 ..	Do. ..	S S. "Thongwa" ..	2,428	B	E. G. Carré ..	Singapore ..	No. 6
,, 14 ..	Do. ..	S S. "Malakura" ..	4,634	B	G N. Cochran ..	Calcutta ..	West quay No. 2.
,, 15 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Rajpur" ..	3,614	B	T M. Peat ..	Bombay ..	No. 3
,, 16 ..	Do. ..	S S. "Bengala" ..	1,036	B	C C McNair ..	Calcutta ..	south quay No. 9
,, 17 ..	Do. ..	S S. "Rhoria" ..	1,957	B	L. J. Glendenning ..	Rangoon ..	No. 6 and south quay.
,, 17 ..	Do ..	S S "Chyebassa".	4,022	B	B F. Gulliver ..	Calcutta ..	No 3
,, 17 ..	Do ..	S S "Havildar" ..	3,959	B	H. J. Crabtree ..	Do ..	No. 5.
,, 19 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Sea Gull" ..	3,340	B	H. E. S. Levy ..	Bombay ..	No 2
,, 18 ..	Do. ..	S.S "Bevenhusen"	2,723	D	D. Syorp ..	Hamburg ..	No 1 and west quay No. 2

B = British. BI = British Indian. D = Danish. G = German.

Harbour Office, Madras,
20th March 1922.

C. R. CAMPBELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Reports of desertion or absentees without leave from the 3rd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps of Infantry, dated at Mhow, this 13th day of March 1922.

(1) Number, rank and name, 3840642 Rfn. Walter George Hunt; age, 20 years 5 months, height, 5 feet 4½ inches; colour of complexion, pale; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, motor-driver; date of enlistment 9th September 1919; place of enlistment, Stratford, London E., parish and county in which born, Ilford, Essex; date of desertion or absence, latter 12th March 1922; place of desertion or absence, Mhow, Central India; marks, tattoo girl right forearm, mother left forearm; two years and five months' service.

(2) Number, rank and name, 6561858 Rfn. Leonard Richard Ralph; age, 22 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown; trade, collarman's; date of enlistment, 9th November 1920; place of enlistment, Whitehall, London; parish and county in which born, Croydon, Surrey; date of desertion or absence, tattoo, 12th March 1922; place of desertion or absence, Mhow, Central India; two years and four months' service.

[Illegible].
Commanding, 3rd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 18th Royal Hussars (Q.M.O.), dated at Risalpur, this 10th day of March 1922.

Number, rank and name, 314287, Private, William La France; age, 31 years 11 months; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, black; eyes, grey; trade, porter; date and place of enlistment, 7th August 1919, Birmingham; parish and county in which born, New Bedford, Mass, U.S.A.; date and place of desertion or absence, 4th March 1922, Risalpur; marks, birth marks, right neck; under six years' service.

F. W. PINK, Lt. & A. Adj. *for* Lt.-Col.,
18th Royal Hussars (Q.M.O.).

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

POSTAL AUDIT OFFICE—EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT OF CLERKS.

Undergraduates and Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders who are desirous of presenting themselves for the competitive examination for the recruitment of clerks for the Upper division in this office should apply *by letter in their own handwriting* to the undersigned on or before the 10th April 1922. Applications received after that date will not be considered. No one whose age exceeds 23 years or who has not passed the Matriculation or other corresponding examinations from an Indian University or the Government High School or School Final Examination will be admitted to the examination.

2. The following documents should be enclosed to the applications:—

(*a*) Copies of University or other examination certificates. The original Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should be produced when the applicants present themselves on the first day of the examination.

(*b*) Satisfactory evidence that he is not less than 18 and not more than 23 years of age and

(*c*) A certificate of good moral character attested by two well-known and trustworthy persons.

3. The address of each candidate should be clearly given at the top of the application

4. Applications which should be in the candidate's own handwriting should give full particulars regarding antecedents, caste, name of place and district, relatives (with the nature or degree of relationship) in Government service, and especially among the members of the Subordinate Accounts Service in this office and among the Gazetted and Enrolled Officers of the Indian Finance Department. If there are no such relatives, the fact should be specifically stated. Candidates from amongst the backward classes, as defined in the Educational Codes, should state correctly the name of the backward class to which they belong.

5. A fee of Rs. 3 from each applicant should follow his application. This amount will not be refunded unless the candidate is not selected for the examination.

6. Applicants who do not give all the particulars stated in paragraph 4 above and who do not forward all the documents mentioned in paragraph 2 above and the fee of Rs. 3 (vide paragraph 5 above) will not be selected for the examination.

7. Candidates who may be selected will be informed of the dates and place of examination, but those who are not selected will not be communicated with nor will any inquiries made by them be replied to.

8. The subjects for the competitive examination are—

(*a*) Dictation (one hour——marks 100);

(*b*) Arithmetic (three hours—marks 250);

(*c*) English Composition—as tested by an essay on a given subject (two hours—marks 200); and

(*d*) Handwriting—as exhibited in the essay written. (marks 50)

9. No one who fails to obtain 50 per cent of the full marks in Dictation will be allowed to go up in the other subjects. The results of the examination in Dictation will be announced by a notice on the notice board in this office within four days of the examination.

10. Candidates who obtain 50 per cent of the marks in each subject will be eligible for appointment in this office in the Upper division (pay Rs. 35-4-115-8-145 subject to a minimum of Rs. 40 and with efficiency bars at Rs. 75 and Rs. 115) on the occurrence of vacancies, if any, *within the course of the next twelve months.*

11. The number of candidates that are likely to be entertained immediately after the results of the examinations are announced, is expected to be about *ten*. The names of such successful candidates as are not immediately appointed will be registered as eligible for appointments as vacancies occur.

12. Candidates whose names are registered, as mentioned in paragraph 11 above, will be informed accordingly and on the occurrence of vacancies, if any, within the course of the next twelve months will be offered an appointment without having to undergo any further preliminary examination.

T. R. V. SARMA,
Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Madras, 14th March 1922.

H-7

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE PENITENTIARY, MADRAS

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923 will be received by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, up to 12 noon on 24th March 1922.

Description of articles.		Probable requirements.	Description of articles.		Probable requirements.
Group I.			*Group II—contd.*		
Pears' soap	No.	81	Date mats	No.	12
Miller's patches	"	100	Soft brooms	"	400
Eggs, new, fresh, 1½ oz. in weight each.	"	850	Coconut brooms	"	1,250
Chickens, 10 oz. each in weight when dressed.	"	36	Thorny brushes	"	100
Hoppers white, fresh, 3 oz. each	"	400	Safety pins	Dozen.	10
Essence of chicken	Tins.	16	*Group III.*		
Sago	Lb.	2	Galvanised buckets	No.	12
Arrow-root	Tins.	16	Enamel sauce pans	"	2
Barley, first sort	Lb.	25	Do. basins	"	4
Corn flour	Tins.	4	Do. tumblers	"	2
Lime-pickle	Lb.	1	Do. chamber pots	"	6
Milk tins	No.	24	Do. funnels	"	2
Butter	Lb.	12	Glass tumblers	"	4
Ice	"	200	Lamp globes, large	"	6
Brandy	Bottles.	2	Hessian cloth	Yds.	98
Linseed	Lb.	2	Charcoal	Lb.	200
Coconut oil	"	12	Fuller's earth	Cwt.	120
Olive oil	Bottles.	2	Fenyenia	Lb.	675
Benzoline	Lb.	4	Marking inks	"	12
Safety matches	Dozen.	12	Sapphiroline	"	2
Limes, fresh, first size	No.	100	Enamel paints	Tins.	..
Dry ginger	Lb.	2	Jobi powder	Do.	12
Onions	"	2	Spectacles	Pairs.	12
Mustard (Europe), ½ lb bottles (Colman's)	Bottles	2	Corset for females	No.	50
Candy's fluid	Tins.	6	Needles	Pkts	14
Medicine glasses	Dozen.	1	Shoe black	Tins.	12
Empty glass bottles, large	No.	12	Do brushes	No.	6
Carbolic soap	Cakes.	72	Razors	Pairs.	12
Sunlight soap	"	20	Brass polish	"	50
Pear soap, Rexoline	No.	72	Metal polish	"	50
Lux	Pkts.	4	Cement, first and second sorts	Barrels.	12
Flannel	Yds.	20	French polish	Bottles.	24
Long cloth	"	24	Barrows, English, large and small	No.	48
Water-proof cloth	"	2	Chunampu, ordinary	"	176
Arrack (Country or Colombo)	"	50	Wicks, lamp	Yds.	48
Ball thread	Balls.	100	Harrel collars	No.	10
Reel do.	"	50	Candles, Belmont	Lb	4
Brass padlocks	No	2	Socks	Pairs.	50
Do. charcoal irons	"	4	*Group IV.*		
Kerosene oil	Tins.	180	Ragi	Lbs.	800
Group II.			Coffee	"	210
Sieves	No.	100	Tea	"	100
Washers	"	50	Potatoes	"	2,500
Basket, large	"	200	Pepper	"	25
Ladles	"	125	Brown sugar	"	1,440
Leaf umbrellas	"	42	Garlic	"	170
Large palmyra leaf pans	"	6	Sago	"	240
Mulleys and pots	"	5,000	Flour, Bolda wheat, good quality	"	13,000
Grand earthen pots	"	400	Soda water splits	"	100
Earthern basins	"	36	*Group V.*		
Do. shallow pans	"	12	Shell lime and slaked lime	Pounds.	5,000
Do. pots, small	"	36	Coconut shells	"	30,000
Do goglets	"	60	River sand	"	2,000
Big water pots	"	24	Bamboo ladders	Pounds.	100
Coir mats	"	20	Country bricks	"	2,000

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Penitentiary, Madras".

2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

3. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent on the total value of articles tendered for.

4. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

5. Tenders may be for one or more groups but must be for ALL articles in groups I, II, III, IV and V.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In case of failure his deposit of 2 per cent delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment of the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are received.

9. The contract must not be sublet.

10. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

11. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

12. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

13. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rate than those accounted for.

14. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

15. Government promissory notes lodged as security deposit (for a period of twelve months or less) will not be endorsed over to the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, but will remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 1st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract executed by the depositor.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Penitentiary, Madras, at 11 a.m. on Saturday the 26th March 1922, for the supply of ration articles required for the use of this jail from 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923. Intending bidders should deposit earnest-money as detailed below:—

Description of articles.	Earnest-money to be deposited before bidding. Rs.
Rice 120,000 lb. Not less than six months old, thin and white salem called samba, to be delivered in lots of about 30,000 lb. at a time, not to be damped; wastage not to exceed 3 per cent.	150
Ragi 250,000 lb. Mysore, in four lots, free of husk and not be damped; wastage not to exceed 10 per cent	250
Dhall gram 120,000 lb. Clean and free of stones; in four lots, wastage 0 per cent	150
Tamarind 120,000 lb. Free of stems and seeds, first half quantity to be old and not be damped; to be supplied as required	30
Coriander 8,000 lb. Free from weevil and mud; to be supplied as required	40
Chillies 4,000 lb. Dry not to contain musk seed, the supply to be made as required	80
Onions 12,000 lb. To be delivered four times a month in small quantities as required, to be free of loose dry skins	15
Mutton without bones, in such quantity as is required daily	25
Beef without bones, Three times a week, 10 lb. more or less as required	
Bread, brown and white, good quality; 450 lb. monthly more or less as required	25
Vegetables, country, of different varieties except greens and radishes, about 10,000 lb. monthly more or less as required	25
Milk, fresh, cow, drawn, to be supplied as required both morning and evening	40
Firewood 150 tons. (Dry in an all bidists) Jungle wood to be supplied as required	60
Gram 12,000 lb. (To be supplied in two lots)	25
Turmeric 400 lb.	25
Gingelly seed, about 110 000 lb. (Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent and castors of oil should not be less than 40 lb. per 100 lb. of seed)	100

2. In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received provided they reach the undersigned on or before the date and hour mentioned and are accompanied by the required earnest-money and samples. The tenders will be opened at the time of auction. Tenders should quote rates in lbs. and cm. per rupee for delivery at the Penitentiary, Madras.

3. Successful bidders should deposit 10 per cent of the cost of the articles contracted for and execute a stamped agreement for the due performance of the contract within seven days from the date of acceptance of rates. They will also be required to sign an agreement on plain paper as soon as the auction is over.

4. The contract will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons. The contract should not be sub-let.

5. The quantities mentioned below are probable requirements. The contractor will be required to supply more or less according to actual requirements.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other bid or tender.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

The Penitentiary, Madras,
4th March 1922.

G. W. MACONACHIE, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE PENITENTIARY, MADRAS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923 will be received by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, up to 12 noon on 24th March 1922.

SCHEDULE I.

Description of articles.	Probable quantity required, more or less.	
Rattan, 1st sort	Lb.	500
Ash rattan for chicks	"	10,000
Straw	Tons	26
Linseed oil double boiled, gummed (Sir W. A. Rose & Co.)	Gallons	800
Mid green ollcote No. 2, paint (Sir W. A. Rose & Co.)	Cwt.	33
Chocolate powder	Lb.	5,000
Dungry blue double thread	Yds.	4,200
Shellac, well cleaned, orange	Lb.	4,000
Resin, best quality, not black	"	2,000
Teakwood in sizes (scantlings and planks)	C.ft	150

Description of articles.		Probable quantity required, more or less.	
Jute Shoe		Candles	10
Long cloth bleached		Yds.	10,000
Do. unbleached		"	5,000
Charcoal		Lb.	6,000
Iron of sorts, Swedish		"	3,000
Jaggery		"	2,000
Zinc sheet		"	200
Galvanized iron sheet		"	500
Oker Ilmo		"	2,000
Gunny pattah		Yds.	2,000
Paraffin wax		Lb.	2,000

SCHEDULE II.

Brushes, painting, No. 5 Tiger mark	No.	50	
Ball thread, Alexanders No. 120	Lb.	3	
Bunt' war	"	100	
Brass sheet	"	10	
Coal	"	3,000	
Enamel tins	"	10	
French polish, bottles	Nos.	100	
Firewood	Tons	10	
Glue	Lb.	100	
Grease	"	25	
Japan, superior	Bottles	50	
Lamp oil	Lb.	100	
Muriatic acid	"	10	
Reel, cotton, J. F. No. 40	Doz.	10	

Sand paper		Sheets	1,000
Salmoniac		Lb.	10
Solder		"	30
Tin sheet, 1 lb.		Nos.	300
Do. 1½ lb.		"	100
Turpentine, superior		Bottles	50
Wire nails of sorts		Lb.	112
Hew pins		"	500
Sunlight soap 2 lb. cakes		Bars	50
Indigo, China		Lb.	3
Hand needles	a Gross		1
Machine needles		"	½
River sand		Carts	10
Fullers earth		"	10

SCHEDULE III.

Purchase from jail of— Oil-cake (daily return)	About Rs.	200

NOTE.—The articles to be delivered as required.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed 'Tenders for the supply of raw materials for the Penitentiary, Madras.'

2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms which can be obtained free of cost on application.

3. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of articles will be supplied and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

4. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent on the total value of articles tendered for. This deposit should be remitted into the Government Banks and the Bank receipt should be attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

5. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

6. Tenders may be for one or more articles in Schedules I and III and must be for all in Schedule II.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. The successful tenderer will be required to pay security of 10 per cent on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure, his deposit of 2 per cent delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are passed.

10. The contract must not be sublet.

11. A fine not exceeding Rs. 25 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract or for the supply of inferior articles or if frequently repeated the contract may be cancelled and security confiscated to Government.

12. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

13. The contract is subject to confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

14. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles, specified in the contract in the local market at higher rates than those accounted for.

15. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application on any office day between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

16. Samples of articles must be produced with the tenders and no tender will be accepted unless so accompanied. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

The Penitentiary, Madras,
9th March 1932.

G. W. MACONOCHIE, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

TENDER FOR ANNUAL MAINTENANCE OF THE VEDARANNIYAM CANAL IN THE NEGAPATAM SUBDIVISION FOR 1921–22.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 5 o'clock on 28th March 1922, for annual maintenance of Vedaranniyam canal, in the Negapatam subdivision for 1921–22.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Vennar division, and should be superscribed "Tender for Annual Maintenance of Vedaranniyam canal, clearing silt in the— "

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs 200, in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted

4. The Executive Engineer, Vennar division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. Failure to comply with condition 5 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

7. The contract must not be sublet.

8 Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a. m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

SCHEDULE.

(From Kadavayar offtake to Velanganni regulator and from Vellayar inlet to Karanganni Lock.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per.
372·5 Units	Clearing silt from the canal to high bank and to the rear toe of the bank.	1 Unit or 1,600 c.ft.
1.5. .. " ..	Removing prickly pear .. "	1 S.

V. T. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Vennar Division.

Tanjore, 2nd March 1922.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

TENDERS for supply of articles of diet and hospital supplies separately to each of the following hospitals:—

Government Headquarter Hospital, Salem.
Queen Alexandra Hospital, Salem.
Police Hospital, Salem.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received up to 10 a.m. on Saturday the 28th March 1922 by the Superintendent, Government Headquarter Hospital, Salem, for the supply of non-perishable and perishable articles as detailed in the schedule annexed for the Government Headquarter Hospital, Queen Alexandra Hospital and Police Hospital, Salem.

2. A separate tender must be sent for each group of articles.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, Government Headquarter Hospital, Salem at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries for
(1) the Government Headquarter Hospital, Salem,
(2) Queen Alexandra Hospital, Salem, or
(3) Police Hospital, Salem." Each tender must contain not only the rates but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items of which must be totalled up.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts equal to 5 per cent on the total value of his tender or half of the deposit amount entered against the groups, and in default of such deposits the tender will be rejected. No tender will be received after the time fixed for the opening of the tenders. No cash will be received. The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately.

6. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, namely, 10 per cent on the total value of the articles or the full deposit amount noted against groups; failing which his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

8. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of the deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond and if frequently repeated the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him on completion of his contract.

9. Samples of the different articles must be furnished by each tenderer with his tender. The samples of the accepted tender will be sealed and lodged in the office of the Superintendent, Government Headquarter Hospital, Salem.

10. The Superintendent, Government Headquarter Hospital, Salem, reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders or to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for doing so.

11. Tenders containing rates manifestly below the market value of articles will be summarily rejected.

12. Every correction in the tender must invariably be initialled by the tenderer; failing which the tender will be rejected.

13. The quantity required shown against all articles in groups of the annexed schedule is only a probable one and will be more or less according to actual requirements. The Superintendent does not bind himself to receive the full number or quantity noted in the schedule.

14. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest security money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G. O. No. 2316, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other agreement executed by the depositor.

15. The successful contractor will be required to sign a bond and to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

16. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender or tenders to the following effect :—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender."

SCHEDULE.

To be supplied monthly or occasionally or daily as may be required from 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1923 :—

Name of articles.	Size	Quality.	For Government Head-Quarters Hospital, Fort St. George.	For Queen Alexandra Hospital, Selam.	For Tuticorin Hospital, Tuticorin
Soap	2 oz. tablet	Windsor "Tiger" Brown.	60 dozen ..	10 dozen ..	4 doz. ..
Soap ..	8 oz.	Sunlight washing ..	50	2	....
Matik beans ..	[illegible]	Three Stars, Safety.	24	12	2 doz. ..
Groundnut oil ..	....	....	10 lb. ..	20 lb. ..	....
Kerosene oil ..	....	Monkey brand ..	240 gallons.	142 gallons.	20 gallons. .
Brooms	One bundle of 7" in circumference.	Cocoanut	14 doz.	12 doz.	1 doz. ..
Chatties	24" in circumference and 8" deep.	Mug	30 ..	30 ..	30 ..
Water-pots .	48" in circumference and 18" deep.	Do.	30 ..	20 ..	6 ..
Glass chimney .	4" and hurricane lantern.	Diets mild blue 4" ..	[illegible] 20 .. [illegible] 10 ..	....	....
Plates round ..	12" in diameter ..	Bamboo	12 ..	12 ..	....
Spoon .. .	6" in diameter	Wooden	12 ..	12 ..	....
Ladder .. .	18 feet high 1½ feet broad.	Bamboo	2 .	2 ..	....
Mats .. .	6' 6" X 3'	Corah (grass) ..	9 doz ..	6 ..	....
Comb	6" X 4'	Wooden	..	6 ..	....
Lock with keys ..	3"	Miller	6 ..	4 ..	....
Baskets	14" broad and 1½ feet deep.	Bamboo	6 .	4 ..	....
Straw .. .	Bundle of 30 lb. .	....	483 bundles.	80 bundles .	10 bundles .
Bandage cloth ..	Pieces 42-47 to 36 yards.	Ranee mark ..	12 pieces .	..	4 pieces ..
Long cloth .	....	Lady mark . ..	60 yards ..	..	12 yds. ..
Gauze cloth .	....	Ordinary	4	..	..
Tape	½"	Thin	3 rolls ..	..	..
Wick	½"	....	4 doz. ..	..	..
Twine	....	Fine . .	30 rolls ..	..	..
Reeds	12" in diameter ..	Coal	4 ..	..	..
Tar	..	....	3 machines (about).	..	..
Cocoanut oil .	....	....	24 lb. ..	..	..
Spirit methylated .	24 oz. bottle	Country made ..	30 bottles .	..	..
Marking ink ..	..	Fresh	10 lb. ..	..	..
Sealing wax ..	Sticks of ½ oz. ..	....	3 doz. ..	..	..
Polish . ..	Tins	Globe metal polish ..	12 tins.	....	....
Thread	No. 120	Sewing	8 rolls.	....	....
Gum .. .	....	....	20 lb.	30 lb.	....
Potash nitras ..	....	....	10 ..	4 ..	....
Lac seeds .	....	....	5 ..	10 ..	....
Chiretta	....	....	60 ..	20 ..	....
Brandy .. .	....	Biscuit	....	120 oz	....
Senna laurea ..	....	....	6 lb.	..	....
Alumen	....	....	6 ..	....	....
Dry ginger ..	....	....	6 ..	....	....
Aluminium Chloride	....	....	4 lb.	....	....
Mustard	C. E. Morton ½ lb. bottles.	English	3 bottles.	....	....
Ferric sulphate ..	....	....	2 lb.	....	....
Arrack . ..	....	Country	240 ounces	....	....
Borax . ..	....	....	6 lb.	....	....
Honey	....	....	1 wine.	....	....
Boten freedom ..	....	....	2 lb.	....	....
		Group IV.—Dost articles.			
Rice	....	Samba, old	18,612 lb.	2,617 lb.	3,035 lb.
Dhall	....	Kuar	2,760 ..	603 ..	487½ ..
Salt	....	White	756 ..	173 ..	231 ..
Tamarind ..	....	Old without seed ..	420 ..	120 ..	96 ..
Curry stuff ..	....	....	294 ..	60 ..	60 ..
Gingelly oil ..	....	....	546 ..	444 ..	120 ..

Name of article.	Size	Quality.	For Government Headquarter Hospital, Salem.	For Queen Alexandria Hospital, Salem.	For Police Hospital, Salem.
Milk ..	....	Cow's kept to be milked in hospital, specific gravity not under 1025.	15,000 pints.	5,400 pints.	1,215 pints
Sugar ..	....	Adagram, white ..	90 lb.	120 "	10 lb.
Barley ..	C. & E. Morton 2 lb tin	English ..	25 "	100 "	....
Arrow root ..	C. & E. Morton 1 lb. tin.	English ..	20 "	100 "	....
Firewood ..	....	Split and dried ..	44,000 "	20,710 "	8,470 lb.
Vegetables ..	....	Green ..	2,000 "	810 "	687 "
Mutton ..	....	Goat ..	400 "	60 "	..
Eggs ..	....	Hen, fresh ..	800 "	100 "	..
Bread ..	1 lb loaves	....	1,172 "	1,350 "	610 lb.
Shuttahs ..	....	Mud	2,500	2,000	....
Mallays ..	....	Mud	2,500	2,000	....
Soap ..	....	White	15 lb.	..	....
Table salt ..	1 lb. packet	Lepton	26 packets	20 packets	....
Leaves ..	Pisco	Plantain ..	..	..	7,800

Govt. Headquarter Hospital, Salem.
3rd March 1922.

J. W. ILLIUS, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

TENDER FOR CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS WITH OUTHOUSES FOR THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINOPOLY.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 4 p.m., on 1st April 1922 for constructing quarters with outhouses for the District Judge, Trichinopoly (Rs. 41,400).

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer and should be superscribed "Tender for constructing quarters with outhouses for the District Judge, Trichinopoly."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 850 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 1,000 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m., and 5 p.m., in the Executive Engineer's office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
6,540 c. ft. ..	Earth work excavating foundations	1,000 c. ft.
6,230 c. ft. ..	Concrete broken stone in lime mortar	100 c. ft.
" ..	Concrete broken brick in lime mortar	"
3,740 c. ft. ..	Filling in basement with earth	"
4,200 c. ft. ..	Random rubble in lime mortar in foundation and basement	1,000 c. ft.
	Brick in lime mortar in foundation and basement	100 c. ft.
	Coursed rubble in mud in foundation and basement	"
	Rough stone in mud in foundation and basement	"
10,470 c. ft. ..	Random rubble in lime mortar superstructure ground floor	"
" ..	Brick in mud in superstructure ground floor	"
	Brick in mortar do. do.	"
1,420 c. ft. ..	Coursed rubble in mud do. do.	"
11,820 c. ft. ..	Do in mortar do. do.	"
	Rough stone in mud do. do.	"
6,850 c. ft. ..	Brick in mortar for top of walls	"
	Brick in mud superstructure first floor	"
	Coursed rubble in mortar do.	"
	Do. in mud do.	"
960 c. ft. ..	Arch work brick in lime mortar ground floor	"
	Do. random rubble in lime mortar ground floor	"
	Do. coursed rubble in do.	"
234 c. ft. ..	Arch work brick in lime mortar first floor	"
	Do. coursed rubble do.	"
240 c. ft. ..	Cut stone work	C. ft.
510 c. ft. ..	Brick coursing work including plastering	R. ft.
4·1 Tons ..	Rolled steel girders including hoisting, setting, conveyance, etc	Ton.
14 c. ft. ..	2' 6" Cement concrete circular columns including rope and rolled steel stanchions 6" × 6" at 20 lb. with necessary plates, links and nuts	C. ft.
360 c. ft. ..	Hand carving 2" deep including plastering, complete	"

Quantity.	Description of work	Per
445 c. ft. ..	Timber teak wood wrought and put up	C. ft.
	Timber jarrah wrought and put up	"
	Timber karamarda wrought and put up	"
	Timber pillamarda wrought and put up	"
636 sq. ft. ..	Doors panelled and glazed shutter with teak including frames and fastenings, complete.	Sq. ft.
	Doors panelled and glazed including pillamarda frames and fastenings complete	"
	Doors panelled and glazed including karamarda frames and fastenings, complete.	"
144 sq. ft. ..	Teak-wood doors panelled and glazed with reps netting including frames and fastenings, complete	"
	Teak-wood doors panelled including karamarda frames and fastenings, complete.	"
	Teak wood doors panelled including pillamarda frames and fastening, complete.	"
315 sq. ft. ..	Teak wood windows glazed including frames and fastening, complete ..	"
	Teak wood windows including karamarda frames and fastenings complete.	"
	Teak wood windows including pillamarda frames and fastenings, complete.	"
27 sq. ft. ..	Ventilators wire netted with teak including do.	"
	Do. do. including karamarda frames and fastenings, complete.	"
47 s.ft. ..	Ventilators wire netted with teak including pillamarda frames and fastenings complete.	"
135 s.ft. ..	Teak-wood hal doors including fastenings, complete	"
	Karamarda wood hall doors including fastenings, complete	"
	Pillamarda wood hall doors including fastenings, complete	"
40 s.ft. ..	Teak-wooden boudoir landing screen with ½ doors including wood oiling, complete.	"
	Pillamarda boudoir landing screen with ½ doors including wood oiling, complete.	"
	Karamarda boudoir landing screen with ½ doors including wood oiling, complete	"
318 s.ft. ..	Teak-wood bay windows panelled and glazed including frames and fastenings, complete.	"
	Teak-wood bay windows panelled and glazed including karamarda frames and fastenings, complete.	"
	Teak-wood bay windows panelled and glazed including pillamarda frames and fastenings, complete	"
72 s.ft. ..	Teak-wooden framed doors spiked on top including gudgeon stones, pins and bolts, complete.	"
	Karamarda wooden framed doors spiked on top including gudgeon stones, pins and bolts, complete.	"
	Pillamarda wooden framed door spiked on top including gudgeon stones, pins and bolts complete.	"
124 r.ft. ..	Teak-wooden ornamental veranda hand rails including painting, complete ..	R.ft.
168 s. ft. ..	Teak-wooden main staircase with necessary frames, supports and hand rails including wax polishing, complete.	Sq. ft.
91 s. ft. ..	Teak-wooded servants ladder staircase with necessary frames, supports, hand rails including painting, complete.	"
	Karamarda wooden servants ladders staircase with necessary frames supports hand rails including painting, complete	"
	Pillamarda servants ladder ring coir with necessary frames, supports hand rails including painting, complete.	"
128 s. ft. ..	Pillamarda wooden servants, gangway with necessary brackets, hand rails including painting, complete	"
	Karamarda wooden servants, gangway with necessary brackets, hand rails, including painting, complete	"
8,525 s. ft. ..	Levelling course of concrete, 6" think	100 sq.ft.
3,207 s. ft. ..	Terrace flooring with brick on edge 3" concrete one course of flat tiles, bottom lime plastered.	"
290 s. ft. ..	Flooring with 3" gravel well rammed	"
7,643 s. ft. ..	Rendering with ½" Portland cement	"
258 s. ft. ..	Paving with Cuddapah slabs over 4" lime mixture and jointed with cement ..	"
3,503 s. ft. ..	Terrace roofing with brick on edge 3" concrete 2 course of flat tiles top and bottom lime plastered.	"
1,075 s. ft. ..	Roofing with Mangalore tiles embedded in lime mortar over flat tiles including teak rafters, complete.	"
713 s. ft. ..	Plain Mangalore tiles roofing including country wood rafters, etc.	"
38,640 s. ft. ..	Plastering with lime mortar two coats and whitewashed	"
2,586 s. ft. ..	Wood-oiling two coats	"
10,380 s. ft. ..	Painting two coats	"
301 s. ft. ..	Tarring two coats	"
40 r. ft. ..	Strong tooled bamboo bars 3" diameter	R ft.
32 s. ft. ..	Cuddapah slab shelves with necessary supports in store room	Sq.ft.
58 s. ft. ..	Wooden shelves in Mary's room	"
876 s. ft. ..	Wooden cup boards with necessary frames, shutters and wood oiling, complete.	"
187 s. ft. ..	Asbestos sheet partition including frames and painting, complete	"
45 s. ft. ..	Mangalore tiled sunshade with necessary wooden brackets including painting, complete.	"
1,551 s. ft. ..	Bamboo chicks with blue cloth ropes and pulleys, complete	100 sq. ft.
103 r ft. ..	Wooden punkahs with Holland fringes ropes and suspenders, complete ..	R. ft.
338 r ft. ..	Galvanized iron down hall pipes 4" diameter including bends iron clamps and painting, complete.	"

N.B.—Paint, cement, girders, asbestos sheet Cuddapah slabs, wood oil and tar will be supplied departmentally and the cost will be deducted from the contractor's bill.

2. Work will be carried out according to the standard specification of the Public Works Department.

Trichinopoly, 26th January 1922.

T. P. DILLON,
Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly Division.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC

SEALED tenders for the supply of all or any of the undermentioned articles of Indian manufacture during the official year 1922–23 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Monday the 10th April 1922

No.	Description.	Probable quantity required for the year	Samples required
	List A.		
1.	Pen-knives desk, ordinary	Doz. 300	Two.
2.	Scissors small do.	„ 10	Two.
3.	Gum, amarant	Lb. 15,000	2 lb.
4.	Black ink powder, each packet to yield 12 ounces of liquid ink Best quality	Doz. 5,000	6 packets each.
5.	Postal scales	Nos. 75	1 set.
6.	Ounce weights A	Sets 100	
7.	Tola weights B	„ 150	
	A Set—Ounces 8, 4, 2, 1. B Set—Tolas 80, 10, 5, 2, 1, ½		
	List B.		
	Pencils.		
8.	Pencils, blacklead No. 2, hard	Doz. 350	5 pencils
9.	Copying ink pencil	„ 700	6 pencils

No.	Description.	Probable quantity required for the year.	Samples required.
	List B—cont.		
	Inks, Printing.		
10.	Printing ink, black, in 10 lb. tins	Lb. 4,000	10 lb.
11.	Printing ink, red, in 1 lb. tins	„ 50	2 lb. 1 in
12.	do. blue do.	„ 25	2 „ 1 lb.
13.	do. green do.	„ 10	2 „ 1 tin.
	Cloth.		
14.	Long cloth, bleached, Reg, 35" or 36"	Yds. 10,000	1 yard.
15.	Mixing cloth or imitation gingham cloth	„ 1,500	1 yard.
	Brushes.		
16.	Brushes for rubber stamps	No. 6,000	Two.
	Miscellaneous articles.		
17.	Red sealing wax, superior	Lb. 100	1 lb.
18.	Rulers	Doz. 5	One.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Tenders must be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery articles, etc." and must specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the articles at the Stationery Office, Madras. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the tender The deposit must be remitted into the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2 Samples of articles to be supplied must invariably accompany the tender; they must be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Standard samples of articles may be inspected at the Stationery office.

3. *Item 4—List A.*—Ink powders tendered must be of the finest quality. Six packets must accompany the tender as sample The supplies made by the successful tenderer will, if necessary, also be tested by the Chemical Examiner with the accepted sample before they are accepted.

4. An examination fee of Rs. 10 should accompany each sample of ink powder specified at item 4 of List A.

5. Should a tenderer withdraw his tender before settlement, his tender deposit will be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent of the value of his tender, together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (the form of which can be seen at the Stationery office) within fifteen days from the date on which he is informed that his tender is accepted; otherwise, his deposit of 5 per cent will be forfeited and his tender will be considered as cancelled.

7. The actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and must be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery office, Madras; punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued; failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

8 The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

9 Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

A. R. COX,
Superintendent of Stationery

Madras, 16th March 1922.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS FOR THE COLLECTOR OF TRICHINOPOLY.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 4 o'clock on 1st April 1922 for constructing quarters for the Collector of Trichinopoly

2 Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer and should be superscribed "Tender for constructing quarters for the Collector of Trichinopoly."

3 Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 500 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5 As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs 750 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6 The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract

7 Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., in the Executive Engineer's office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained

SCHEDULE.

Approximate quantity.		Description of work.	Per
13,951 c.ft.	..	Earthwork (excavation for foundation)	1 000 c.ft.
6,294	,, ..	Filling in basement with earth	,,
6,246	,, ..	Random rubble in lime mortar in foundation and basement	100 c.ft.
		Brick in lime mortar do.	,,
		Coursed rubble in mud in fine fation and basement	,,
		Rough stone do.	,,
		Brick in mud in superstructure ground floor	,,
5,340	,, ..	Brick in mortar do.	,,
		Coursed rubble in mud in superstructure ground floor	,,
		Do. in mortar do.	,,
		Rough stone in mud do.	,,
		Do. in mortar do.	,,
6,786	,, ..	Brick in mortar in superstructure first floor	,,
		Coursed rubble do.	,,
		Brick in mud do.	,,
		Coursed rubble in do.	,,
443	,, ..	Arch work random rubble in lime mortar ground floor	,,
		Do. coursed do.	,,
		Do. brick-work do.	,,
324	,, ..	Do. brick in mortar first floor	,,
		Do. coursed rubble in mortar first floor	,,
8,725	,, ..	Concrete broken brick in lime mortar	,,
		Do. stone in lime mortar	,,
22	,, ..	Cuttons work	C.ft.
478 r.ft.	..	Brick corner work including plastering complete	R.ft.
5-rail iron	..	Rolled steel girders	Ton.
		Hoisting and setting the rolled steel girders	,,
14 r.ft.	..	1' 6" cement concrete circular cut-water including cups and rolled steel stanchi- ons 6" × 6" at 75 lb. with necessary plates, bolts and nuts.	R.ft.
360	,, ..	Bond course 9" deep including plastering, complete	,,
720-88 c.ft.	..	Teak wood wrought and put up	C.ft.
		Pillamarudu do.	,,
		Karumarudu do.	,,
645 sq.ft.	..	Doors panelled and glazed shutter with teak including frames and fastenings complete	Sq ft.
		Doors panelled and glazed shutter with teak and pillamarudu frames and fastenings, complete	,,
		Doors panelled and glazed shutter with teak and karumarudu frames and fastenings, complete	,,
119	,, ..	Teak wood doors panelled and glazed with wire-netting including frames and fastenings, complete	,,
		Doors panelled and glazed with wire-netting and pillamarudu frames and fastenings complete	,,
		Doors panelled and glazed with wire-netting and karumarudu frames and fastenings, complete	,,
294	,, ..	Teak-wood windows glazed including frames and fastenings, complete	,,
		Teak-wood windows glazed and karumarudu frames and fastenings, complete ..	,,
		Do. pillamarudu do.	,,
27	,, ..	Ventilators, wire-netted with teak, including frames and fastenings, complete.	,,
		Ventilators wire netted with teak and pillamarudu frames and fastenings, complete	,,
		Ventilators, wire-netted with teak and karumarudu wood frames and fastenings, complete	C.ft.
132	,, ..	Teak-wood half doors including fastenings, complete	,,
		Karumarudu wood half doors including fastenings, complete	,,
		Pillamarudu wood do.	,,
98	,, ..	Teak-wooden boudoir landing screen with half doors including wood-oiling, complete,	,,
		Pillamarudu wooden bedsock landing screen with half doors including wood-oiling, complete.	,,
		Karumarudu wooden bedsair landing screen with half doors including wood-oiling, complete	,,
218	,, ..	Teakwood bay windows panelled and glazed including frames and fastenings, complete	,,
		Teakwood bay windows panelled and glazed and pillamarudu frames and fastenings, complete,	,,
		Teakwood bay windows panelled and glazed and karumarudu frames and fastenings, complete.	,,
120 r.ft.	..	Teak-wooden veranda hand rails including painting; complete	R.ft.
160 sq.ft.	..	Teak-wooden main staircase with necessary frames supports and hand-rails including wax polishing, complete.	Sq.ft.
91	,, ..	Pillamarudu wooden servants' ladder staircase with necessary frames, supports, hand-rails including painting, complete.	,,
		Karumarudu wooden servants' ladder staircase with necessary frames, supports, hand-rails including painting, complete.	,,
136	,, ..	Pillamarudu wooden servants' gangway with necessary brackets hand-rails including painting, complete.	,,
4 252	,, ..	Levelling course of concrete, 4' thick	100 sq.ft.
3 907	,, ..	Terrace flooring with brick on edge 3" concrete 1 course of flat tiles bottom lime plastered.	,,
7,346	,, ..	Rendering with ½" Portland cement	,,
365	,, ..	Paving with Cuddapah slabs over ½" lime mortar and pointed with cement ..	,,
3,357	,, ..	Terrace roofing with brick on edge 3" concrete 2 courses of flat tiles top and bottom lime plastered.	,,
360	,, ..	Roofing with Mangalore tiles imbedded in lime mortar over flat tiles including teak rafters, complete.	,,
23,614	,, ..	Plastering with lime mortar two coats	,,
28,620	,, ..	Wood-oiling two coats	,,
6,745	,, ..	Painting two coats	,,

Approximate quantity.	Description of work	For
	Miscellaneous.	
32 sq. ft. ..	Caddapah slab shelves with necessary supports in store room	Sq.ft.
53 ,, ..	Wooden shelves in entry's room	,,
226 ,, ..	Wooden cupboards with necessary frames shutters and wood-oiling, complete.	,,
197 ,, ..	Asbestos sheet partitions including frames and painting, complete	,,
48 ,, ..	Mangalore tiled manholes with necessary wooden brackets including painting, complete.	,,
1,851 ,, ..	Bamboo chicks with blue cloth ropes and pulleys, complete	100 sq. ft.
1dd. ft. ..	Wooden punkahs with Holland fringes ropes and suspenders, complete ..	M.ft.
888 ,, ..	Galvanised iron down fall pipes 4" diar including bends, iron clamps and painting, complete.	,,

N.B.—Paint, cement, gutters, asbestos sheet, Caddapah slabs, wood oil, will be supplied departmentally and their cost will be deducted from the contractor's bill.

2. Work will be carried out according to the standard specification of the Public Works Department.

T. P. DILLON,
Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly Division.

Trichinopoly, 18th February 1922.

TENDER FOR SERVICES OF AN AUCTIONEER, ETC.

SEALED tenders will be received by the officer in charge, Clothing Depot, Madras, for the following services required during the official year 1922–23.—

(*a*) Services of an auctioneer.

(*b*) Loading and unloading of wagons at all the local railway stations consigned by or to this depot.

(*c*) Washing of blankets, woollen.

(*d*) Repairing of blankets, woollen.

The rate for washing and repairing blankets should include cart-hire to and from the depot.

Each tender should be submitted separately in strong covers and marked clearly on a prominent place with the name of the services tendered for, as the case may be, and should reach the undersigned before 12 noon on Friday the 24th March 1922.

The tender should be submitted on tender forms, which are obtainable at the depot, on payment of Re 1 per set, on application in writing. Each tender must be accompanied by the Imperial Bank of Madras Receipt for Rs. 25 as earnest money.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit the sum of—

Rs. 500 in cash of auctioneers,
,, 1,000 do. loading and unloading,
,, 2,000 do. washing blankets,
,, 1,000 do. repairing blankets,

either in cash or Government promissory notes as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned, on application in writing.

The Officer in charge does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. C. SULLIVAN, Major, I.M.D.,
Officer in charge, Clothing Depot.

Madras, 11th March 1922.

TENDERS FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO THE ROAD ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE BRIDGE, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 1 o'clock on 24th March 1922, for improvements to the road on the south side of the Government House bridge, Madras.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division, and should be superscribed "Tender for improvements to the road on the south side of the Government House bridge, Madras".

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 300 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 300 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division office.

10. The work will be carried out as per latest standard specification of Public Work Department, Parts 1 and 2.

11. Water charges will be borne by the contractor.

12. Specific rate must be given for each item and the rate should be in rupees and annas and not in pies.

13. The rates at which the Government materials can be obtained are also given in the schedule and the materials detailed in the schedule will be supplied by the department at the rates noted against each.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.		Description of work.	Per.
47,700 sq. ft.	..	Forming road with 6" granite metal over 8" breadth rubbish and 1½" gravel covering on the top including tapping rolling, etc., complete	100 sq. ft.
100,800 c. ft.	..	Filling in with earth before forming the road	1,000 c. ft.
80 r. ft.	..	Forming pavement 1'0 wide with Cuddapah slabs on top and granite stone at the two ends	R. ft.
200 r. ft.	..	Forming pavement 6" wide with Cuddapah slabs on top and granite stones at the two ends	100 sq. ft.
4,183 sq. ft.	..	Turfing slope and watering	R. ft.
120 r. ft.	..	Constructing retaining wall at the Napier Park side of the bridge	"
140 r. ft.	..	Providing steel wrung wire fencing to the east of the public garden and Police station (labour only for wiring)	"
160 r. ft.	..	Building ornamental compound wall 4' 5" above road level at the turning to the Government House Wall 11" superstructure 1½ in foundation for a height of 1', 1'10½" and for 6" and concrete 1' deep 21" wide	"
200 r. ft.	..	Removing and refixing the existing rear fencing from x y to x' y' with intermediate posts included in masonry as shown in G.H. No 28,21	"
230 r. ft.	..	Removing the existing fencing by the side of the road 3 feet to the north end of the road commencing from the end of the retaining wall on the west to the gate for the entrance to police lines	"
2 nos.	..	Removing and refixing gates to police station lines obstructing Government House entrance with gate ornamental pillars on either end	Each.
41 units	..	Roughstone revetment dry packing	100 c. ft.
213 units	..	Earth work excavating for foundation	2,000 c. ft.
214 units	..	Concrete broken brick in lime mortar	100 c. ft.
10,947 c. ft.	..	Cutstone work 3 lines dressed	C. ft.
300 sq. ft.	..	Rendering in Portland Cement ½" thick 1 2	100 sq. ft.

N.B.—Work is to be carried out in accordance with the latest standard specification of the Public Works Department.

The following materials will be supplied by the department at the rates noted against each :—

		Rs. A. P.	
Lime slaked c. ft.	..	0 4 3	at the old G. R. F.
Burnt shell "	..	0 8 3	
Cement ..	..	105	per ton delivered at South Indian Industrial, Basin Bridge.

R. H. SMITH,
Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division.

Madras, 11th March 1922.

LEASE OF TANJORE DISTRICT CHANK FISHERY

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office at 22, Commander-in-Chief's Road, Egmore, Madras, till 12 o'clock (noon) on Thursday the 6th April 1922, to take on lease the Government Chank Fishery situated off the coast of the Tanjore district for a period of three years from 1st April 1922.

2. Tenders (which must be sealed) should be addressed to the Director of Fisheries, Madras, and should be superscribed "Tender for lease of Tanjore Chank Fishery".

3. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of rupees five hundred (Rs. 500) in cash or currency notes which will be returned immediately to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted and retained in the case of the successful tenderer.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified the successful tenderer will be required to deposit within a fortnight from the date of intimation of acceptance a further sum of rupees five hundred only. The total deposit of rupees one thousand only will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be returned only when the contract is satisfactorily completed.

6. The full amount of rental (which shall be in cash) for each year shall be remitted into Government Treasury on or before 1st March in each year except during the present year when the amount should be paid within a month after the acceptance of the tender has been notified.

7. Each lease year shall extend from 1st April to 31st March of the succeeding year. The first year shall, therefore, commence on 1st April 1922.

8. The successful tenderer will also be required to execute a stamped agreement in the proper form embodying the above conditions for due fulfilment of the contract within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender.

9. The contract must not be sublet.

10. Failure to comply with conditions 5, 6, 8 and 9 above will entail forfeiture of earnest money, cancellation of the contract and resale of the lease at the defaulting lessee's risk.

11. Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on application.

J. HORNELL,
Director of Fisheries.

Madras, 9th March 1922.

SALE OF ASSESSED WASTE AND TANK-BED LANDS IN THE DIVI TALUK.

Notice is hereby given that full ryotwari rights in the assessed waste and tank-bed lands which are situated in the Divi Island of the Divi taluk, Kistna district, and are commanded by the Divi Pumping System will be sold in public auction by the Headquarters Deputy Collector at his office at Nedor on 26th and 27th April 1922 and at Avanigadda on 1st and 2nd May 1922 or on such adjourned dates and at such places as may thereafter be notified. But the selling officer may at any

time during the sale refuse to bring to sale all the lands advertised for sale if he considers that adequate prices have not been realized for the plots theretofore sold or for other reasons.

2. The land to be sold will be divided into separate fields subdivided and durably demarcated. Lists giving the survey number, the extent and assessment of each field can be obtained on application to the Headquarters Deputy Collector. Lists will also be given to the karnams of the villages concerned for distribution and will be available at the time of the sale.

3. *The bids will be subject to the following conditions* —

(*a*) The lands will be knocked down to the highest bidder approved by the selling officer subject to confirmation by the District Collector, who will be at liberty to accept or reject any bid without assigning reasons.

(*b*) The Deputy Collector may fix upset prices and may accept or reject any bid without assigning reasons. He may withdraw any field from auction and may put up two or more fields in one lot subject to a maximum of ten acres.

(*c*) Persons who wish to bid must be prepared to adduce proof of their position and means and must pay an initial deposit of Rs. 50. At the conclusion of the sale, the deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned; the initial deposits of successful bidders will be credited towards the deposit required under clause (*e*) below.

(*d*) Persons intending to bid shall notify to the Deputy Collector whether they are bidding on their own account or as agents for other persons: in the latter case, they must file a written authority from their principals, otherwise their bids will be rejected.

(*e*) The deposit of a successful bidder will be 15 per cent of the purchase-money in each case. This should be paid immediately on the completion of the sale, if the percentage is not covered by the initial deposit. Successful bidders must, within one month from the date of confirmation of the sale, pay not less than one-half of the balance of the full amount of their bid and execute an agreement in the prescribed form binding themselves to pay the balance, if any, not later than the 1st March 1923 with interest at 6½ per cent.

(*f*) The purchaser of any lot will be required to pay, along with the deposit referred to in clause (*e*), the value as set out in the sale list of all trees standing thereon. If for any reason the sale is not confirmed or if the lot is relinquished under clause (*c*) or clause (*g*), the price paid for the trees at the value aforesaid will be refunded to the purchaser after deducting the value of any trees removed by him.

(*g*) The successful bidder will receive a ryotwari patta after confirmation of the sale by the Collector and after payment by the bidder of the full purchase-money together with the cost of demarcating the land. He will be informed of the cost of such demarcation at the time of the sale or as soon afterwards as possible and shall pay the cost within one month of being informed of the cost.

(*h*) If the purchaser fails to execute the agreement referred to in clause (*e*) or clause (*f*) or to deposit or to pay any sum due under clause (*e*) or clause (*g*) on or before the due date, he will forfeit the amount already deposited and paid and the lot will be resold at his risk.

(*i*) The lands will be sold as 'dry' subject to the payment of the annual assessment at the dry rates mentioned in the lists referred to in paragraph 2 above and of such local and other cesses as may have been or may hereafter be imposed. The present classifications of soil and rates of assessment will be liable to revision in connexion with any future general revision of the land revenue settlement of the taluk. As regards charge for irrigation, the lands are subject to the rules set forth in section E of appendix I to Board's Standing Order No. 4 and to any alterations which may be made therein from time to time.

(*j*) Persons whose bids are confirmed by the Collector will be required to pay the assessment and cesses due on the lands purchased with effect from fasli 1332 unless crops are grown on the lands in fasli 1331, in which case the payment of assessment and cesses will commence from fasli 1331.

(*k*) A proportionate refund of the purchase-money will be allowed if the deficiency between the extent notified for sale and the actual extent exceeds 10 per cent, provided that the refund is claimed within six months from the date of confirmation of the sale.

(*l*) So much of the land as may hereafter be required for channels, drainage works, bathies or other works connected with irrigation or for roads or other communal or public purposes shall be surrendered by the purchaser on demand. In such cases he will be allowed a refund of the proportionate purchase money and the extent surrendered and taken up will be removed from his patta. The Collector of the district shall be the sole judge as to which lands are required for such purposes.

(*m*) Existing and customary rights to foot-paths, bandy tracts, water courses, bathies, etc., will not be affected in any way by the sale of the lands on which they are situated.

(*n*) Should it be found within three years from the date of confirmation of the sale that any land so sold is not irrigable, or should the Executive Engineer in charge of the Divi Pumping Project declare that it is undesirable for any technical reason to irrigate any such land, the purchaser shall have the option of cancelling the sale and relinquishing the land. If he elects to cancel the sale and relinquish the land, the purchase-money shall be returned and thereupon the purchaser shall have no claim to any damages on account of the cancellation of the sale. If he elects to retain the land he shall have no claim to a supply of water. In such cases the relinquishment of portions of a single lot will not be accepted.

(*o*) If in any other case any purchaser shall, within three years from the date of receipt of a ryotwari patta under clause 3 (*g*), unconditionally relinquish the full extent of land purchased in a single lot, his purchase money less five per cent will be refunded to him.

This concession applies only to purchasers and to their heirs and not to transferees.

4. Purchasers are hereby informed that cultivation under the Divi Pumping system is not advisable before the 1st July and is not safe after the 15th November as the water is liable to be brackish before and after these dates; there is risk in attempting to raise a six months' crop.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Collector.

Kistna, 7th March 1922.

II-19

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LYING IN THE PORT TRUST PREMISES.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Trust's premises will be sold by public auction on the 4th April 1922 under section 55 of the Madras Port Trust Act of 1905, if not delivered within ten days from the date of this notice.

2. Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn by the owners of such goods, except on payment of a deposit sufficient to cover harbour dues, transit dues and other charges due thereon.

3. The goods will be sold on the distinct understanding that the purchase price is exclusive of the customs duty.

4. Delivery of purchased unclaimed goods will not be allowed unless the purchaser produces a receipt from the auctioneers showing the purchase money to have been paid.

Lot number.	Vessel's serial number and register number.	Vessel's name and date of arrival.	Marks and number of the packages.	Number of packages, description and contents.	Customs duty.
1	341/393	S.S. "Gamaria," 11th October 1920.	A diamond with "C. P. & Co." in the centre No. 373.	One tent containing 25 tins 50 cartridges in each tin, 1 tin 10 cartridges and 13 loose cartridges	20 per cent.
2	301/396	S.S. "Tara," 4th November 1920.	F. J. Kernan, Pathumandy, Kottayam, c/o Binny & Co., Madras, India.	One, one Ditto except complete in box with slides.	12 "
2a	Do.	Do.	Do.	Three British printed books.	Free.
3	474/484	S.S. "Wahaila," 16th September 1921.	A diamond with "S. & Co." in the centre for a diamond with "R. & S." in the centre.	One bag epsom salt, weighing one cwt.	15 per cent.
4	255/265	S.S. "Upada," 17th September 1921.	Messrs. National Bank of India.	One box two bottles sample molasses, weighing 6 oz.	15 " on tariff value of Rs. 4 per cwt.
5	255/295	Do.	Various	Two barrels empty ..	11 per cent.
6	292/307	S.S. "Clan Cumming," 26th September 1921.	A diamond with 4257 over "H. A. H. & Co." in the centre all.	One bundle 9 galvanised plain sheets weighing 1 cwt. 1 qr.	25 " on tariff value of Rs. 375 per ton, As. 11.
7	308/308	S.S. "Brookfield" 1st October 1921.	Nil for O. H. & Co. ..	One cask cement, weighing one quarter	11 per cent on tariff value of Rs. 4-4-0 per cwt., As. 2
8	307/309	S.S. "Nurdana," 1st October 1921.	Nil for various	Three casks cement, weighing 3 cwt.	11 per cent on tariff value of Rs. 4-4-0 per cwt., Rs. 4-3-0.
9	307/315	Do	Do.	Three casks empty ..	11 per cent.
10	294/311	S.S. "Trovean," 3rd October 1921.	Nil	Five flat iron bars with holes, weighing 3 qr. 21 lb.	11 "
11	305/313	S.S. "Malakula," 4th October 1921.	G. M. E. Co., 11763, India Company, Limited.	One case Auto parts ..	20 per cent.
12	305/316	Do.	Nil for John Taylor & Sons ..	One steel rail, weighing 1 cwt. 2 qr.	25 "
13	302/314	S.S. "City of York" 4th October 1921	A diamond with "A S C" in the centre over Bangalore or Annandale Book Depot, 2 and 3, New Market Road, Bangalore Cantonment, India.	One case 40 horse, 60,000 envelopes assorted.	11 "
14	302/314	Do.	A diamond with "I.S. & Co." over Madras over India in the centre for I.S. Co. Madras India.	One case, 5 tins paint and one tin empty weighing 34 lb.	11 "
15	321/318	S.S. "Nora," 7th October 1921	A diamond with "S L" in the centre	One drum paint weighing 18 lb.	11 "
16	324/317	S.S. "Indus," 13th October 1921.	V. & C. No. 19. ..	One case 17 qts. sample beer.	As 8-8 per I.G. Rs 1-2-0.
17	313/316	S.S. "Kanna," 13th October 1921	Osman Yoosuf & Co. ..	One box 5 sample bottles white sugar weighing 10 lb.	15 per cent on tariff value of Rs. 26-4-0 per cwt., As. 4.
18	313/315	Do	Tar Mahamd. Jones Seth ..	One package, one sample bottle white sugar weighing 2 lb.	15 per cent on tariff value of Rs. 26-4-0 per cwt., As. 1.
19	313/320	Do	Abdul Rahiman Kajee Hussain ..	One package one sample bottle white sugar weighing 2 lb	Do
20	313/321	Do	Kajee Habib Pir Mahamed ..	One box one sample bottle white sugar weighing 2 lb.	15 per cent on tariff value of Rs. 26-4-0 per cwt.
21	313/322	Do.	T. W. Superior made in Java ..	One package one tin white sugar weighing 6 oz.	Do.
22	313/323	Do.	K. B Superior made in Java ..	Do.	Do.

Lot number	Vessel's serial number and register number.	Vessel's name and date of arrival.	Marks and number of the packages.	Number of packages, description and contents	Customs duty.
23	319/624	S.S. "Rasra," 13th October 1921.	Ojanjee Parashottam Dass	One box one sample bottle white sugar weighing ½ lb.	15 per cent on tariff value at Rs 28-4-0 per cwt.
24	313/626	Do.	M A / O J H A	One box one sample bottle white sugar weighing ½ lb.	Do.
25	313/626	Do.	A block with Ball in the centre or Ball Brss.	One box one sample bottle white sugar weighing ½ lb.	Do.
26	313/627	Do.	A R E P	One bag white sugar weighing 50 lb.	15 per cent on tariff value of Rs 28-4-0 per cwt., Rs. 6.
27	313/628	Do.	S Superior candy in Jars	One package one tin white sugar weighing 6 oz.	15 per cent on tariff value of Rs. 28-4-0 per cwt.
28	316/629	S.S. "Blackwall," 18th October 1921.	Nil	Two steel rails weighing 1 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lb.	2½ per cent.
29	316/630	S.S. "Matheson," 24th October 1921.	S.S. Leith as Nil for S S Leith R Cocanada and Stamped.	One brass ingot weighing 25 lb.	11 per cent on tariff value of Rs. 35 per cwt., As. 12.
30	325/631	S.S. "Padua," 24th October 1921.	A diamond with "JAP" in the centre No. 6.	One case spirit perfumes No 510, ½ doz. Trefle, ½ doz. White Rose, ½ doz Carnation, ½ doz. Purple heather; No. 527, ½ doz Freesia, ½ doz. Jasmine, ½ doz. Lily of the Valley, ½ doz Rose Supreme; No. 531, one doz Lily of the Valley, No. 502, ½ doz. Violet, ½ doz. Red Rose, ½ doz Night-scented stock and ½ doz. Sweet Pea Blossom, No. 557, one doz. Lavender water, No. 525, two doz. Eau-de-Cologne and six sample phials.	Rs. 30, I.G., 1 (46, I.G., Rs. 42-6-0.
30 A	325/631 A	S S "Padua," 24th October 1921.	A diamond with "JAP" in the centre No. 6.	One display stand and six show cards.	11 per cent.
31	325/632	Do.	A diamond with "JAP" in the centre No 7	One case 36 bottles "Evans Bay Rum" of which two bottles empty and one in a leaky condition 36 bottles, "Evans Rum Mary Cambridge fair wash" of which 3 bottles broken.	Rs 30, I G 6 240 I G., Rs 97-6-0.
32	325/633	Do	A diamond with "JAP" in the centre No. 8.	One case No. 1, 3½ doz bottles Eastern beet cream; No. 2, 4 doz. bottles Eastern beet cream	11 per cent.
33	325/634	Do.	A diamond with "JAP" in the centre No. 9.	One case, 8 doz. bottles Evans double, distilled chemically pure glycerine, 3 doz. bottles Evans chemical food or syrup of the Phosphates of iron, quinine and strychnine 12 bottles Evans toilet cream, 1 doz bottles Olive oil and 4 bottles Evans compound Syrup of glycero phosphates.	Rs. 28, I G. 11 per cent on Rs. 12-4-0.
33 A	325/634 A	S S. "Padua," 24th October 1921.	A diamond with "JAP" in the centre No. 9.	One doz. bottles, Influenza mixture, 6 oz. each.	Rs. 28, I G. 11 per cent on Rs. 12-4-0.
34	325/635	Do.	A diamond with "JAP" in the centre No. 10	One case, 3 doz. bottles Evans castor oil 2 oz. each, 3 doz bottles Evans castor oil, 4 oz. each, 6 doz. bottles Evans Cod Liver oil 4 oz. each, 2 doz bottles syrup of coln compound, 2 jars Ung-Gallico-apio, ½ lb. 1 lb. each, one jar Ext Gentianal P E 8 oz. each, one jar Ext Palladonal Viride P E 8 oz.	11 per cent.
34 A	325/635 A	Do	Do. do.	Three doz bottles Evans Brilliantine 1½ oz. each.	Rs 30 I G., 165 I G., Rs 7-3-0
35	327/636	S.S. "Padua" 29th October 1921.	A diamond with "2119" in the centre, "E" and "J" on the left and right above over Madras or Nil.	Two bags nails assorted weighing 3 cwt. 0 qr 7 lb.	2½ per cent.
36	327/637	Do.	Nil	Two bags nails assorted weighing 1 cwt. 2 qr 21 lb.	Do.
37	329/638	S.S. "Staveley," 30th October 1921.	Nil	Two bags wire nails assorted weighing 2 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lb.	2½ per cent on tariff value of Rs 14 per cwt. As 7.
38	330/639	S.S. "Mahsuda" 1st November 1921.	Nil for Various	Two casks cement weighing 4 cwt.	11 per cent on tariff value of Rs. 4-4-0 per cwt., Rs 1-14-0.

Lot number.	Vessel's serial number and register number.	Vessel's name and date of arrival.	Marks and number of the packages.	Number of packages, description and contents.	Customs Duty.
39	359/618	S.S. "Mahsuda"; 1st November 1921.	Nil or various	One cask empty	11 per cent.
40	349/641	S.S. "Clan Macpine", 6th November 1921.	2 black	Oak brass ingot weighing 42 lb.	11 per cent on tariff value of Rs. 36 per cwt. As. 12.
41	359/642	S.S. "Mandia"; 14th November 1921	A diamond with "L" in the centre.	One case empty	11 per cent.
42	422/643	Do	Nil for various	One cask empty	Do.
43	411/644	S.S. "Bengala", 21st November 1921	A diamond with "D & Co." in the centre.	Two cases, each case containing 48 tins jams, each tin 12 oz.	Do.
44	407/645	S.S. "Marvela"; 24th November 1921.	A triangle with "HIB" bottom, and "Kular" in the centre over H & K. & Co. or nil.	Four cases empty	Do.
45	434/646	S.S. "Yadhja", 2nd December 1921.	Nil for various	One bag bolts and nuts weighing 1 cwt.	2½ per cent.
46	426/647	S.S. "Matheran", 5th December 1921.	A diamond with "S.I.N.C." bottom and "O" in the centre.	Two casks cement weighing 4 cwt.	11 per cent on tariff value of Rs. 4-4 per cwt, Rs. 1-14-0.
47	Unknown 648	Unknown ..	Nil	Two bags iron wire nails weighing 1 cwt. 2 qr. 7 lb.	2½ per cent on tariff value of Rs. 14 per cwt, As. 8.
48	Unknown 649	Do. ..	Nil	Two bags iron rivets weighing 1 cwt. 2 qr.	6¼ per cent on tariff value of Rs. 20 per cwt, As. 12.
49	Unknown 650	Do. ..	Nil	One bag galvanised rivets weighing 1 cwt.	2½ per cent on tariff value of Rs 29 per cwt. As. 8.
50	Unknown 651	Do. ..	Nil	One bag iron nails weighing 1 qr. 7 lb	2½ per cent.
51	Unknown 652	Do. ..	Nil	One bag bolts and nuts weighing 2 qr. 7 lb.	Do.
52	Unknown 653	Do. ..	Nil	One bag dog spikes weighing 1 cwt.	Do.
53	Unknown 654	Do. ..	Nil	One case, 11 Dietz lanterns of which one without chimney.	11 per cent.
54	Unknown 655	Do ..	Nil	One case window glass broken.	Do.
55	Unknown 656	Do. ..	Nil	One box tin plates weighing 1 cwt.	2½ per cent on tariff value of Rs. 400 per ton As. 8
			COASTING.		
56	231/71	S.S. "Ellora", 6th August 1921.	Nil	Three bags broken rice weighing 4 cwt. 1 qr.	....
57	201/72	Do.	Nil	Five empty gunny bags ..	....
58	203/73	S.S. "Cuba", 14th August 1921.	Nil	Five bags K. dhall weighing.	....
59	53/74	S.S. "Ellor"; 7th June 1921.	JCH or Nil	Four P. sleepers	....
60	191/75	S.S. "Ellora", 3rd August 1921.	PA or Nil	One case empty	....
61	215/76	S.S. "Ellora"; 10th August 1921.	PA or Nil	Do.	....
62	215/77	Do	JOK or Nil	Two cases empty ..	....
63	186/78	S.S. "City of Hankow" 28th July 1921.	Nil	Seven bags	....
			PORT TRUST UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.		
64	..	....	.... ..	Thirty-one empty ash jars. .	....

Madras Port Trust,
7th March 1922.

W. W. ROBINSON,
Traffic Manager.

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LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st March 1922. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (1 *a.*).

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st February 1922. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Annas 1 (1 *a.*).

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, Second Session. Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 6. 13th to 16th December 1921 and 21st January 1922. Volume V. Nos. 1 to 5. February 1922. Each As. 8. Postage extra. Index to debates of the Madras Legislative Council, First Session, January to April 1921, Vol I, Parts 1, 2 and 3. As. 12 (2 as. 6 *p.*).

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE CHIEFAL REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT. Correction slips Nos. 56 to 58 and 56 to Salem. Each Pies 6 (6 *p.*). Kurnool Nos. 28 to 28 Each. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

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MADRAS STAMP MANUAL, VOLUMES I AND II. REVISED EDITION, 1921. Royal 8vo. Rs. 4-1-0 (15 *as* 6 *p.*).

RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE. Diary and Consultation Book of 1686. Foolscap folio. Rs. 3-12-0 (6 *as.* 6 *p.*).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. Administration report of — for 1920-21. Part I, Foolscap folio Rs. 2-6-0 (5 *as.*).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES. Errata slip to Chingleput, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Guntur and Kurnool districts. Each. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

MANUSCRIPTS. A triennial catalogue of — collected during the triennium 1916-17 to 1918-19, Volume III, Part IV, Miscellaneous. Annas 8 (6 *p.*).

MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Corrected up to 1st March 1922. Royal 8 vo. Annas 8 (2 *as.* 6 *p.*).

COLLEGE CALENDAR. Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, for 1921-22. Royal 8vo. Annas 12 (6 *as.*).

IRRIGATION MANUAL BY COLONEL ELLIS. Errata slip to —. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

CENSUS STATISTICS OF 1921—

Anantapur, Annas 12 (1 *a.*). Bellary, Annas 12 (1 *a.*). Chingleput. Rs. 1-8-0 (2 *as.* 6 *p.*).
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TALUK ACCOUNTS (SPECIAL), Twelfth List of Corrections to — Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

NOTES ON DRAWING FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, 1921. As. 2 (6 *p.*).

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LEAFLET. Coconut Stem-bleeding Disease, English. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

FOREST MANUAL, 1912. Fourteenth list of corrections. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

FOREST CODE, 1918. Twelfth list of corrections. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

JAIL DEPARTMENT. Half-yearly list of officers of the — of the Madras Presidency corrected up to 31st December 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (1 *a.*).

MANUAL OF ELEMENTARY BOTANY FOR INDIA BY RAI BAHADUR K. RANGACHARI, M.A., L.T., Second Edition. (Revised and enlarged). Demy 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4 (10 *as.* 6 *p.*).

RULES UNDER MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1920. Foolscap folio English As. 4-6 (1 *a.* 6 *p.*).

FISHERIES BULLETIN, VOLUME XIV, BULLETIN No. 6 OF 1921. Madras Marine Aquarium. Royal 8vo. As. 8 (2 *as.*)

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MANUAL, VOLUME I, WITH AN INDEX 1922. Royal 8vo. Board Rs. 1-10-0 (7 *as.* 6 *p.*).

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INDIA ACT XII OF 1921. Negotiable Instrument (Amendment). English. 8vo. Annas 1 (6 *p.*). Foolscap folio.

INDIA ACT X OF 1923. Indian Marine (Amendment). English. 8vo. Annas 1 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XV OF 1923. Indian Post Office (Amendment). English. 8vo. Annas 1 (6 *p.*). Tamil, Pies 3 (3 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XVI OF 1921. Indian Penal Code (Amendment). English. 8vo. Annas 1 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XVII OF 1921. Cattle Trespass (Amendment). English. 8vo. Anna 1 (6 *p.*).
INDIA ACT XI OF 1921. Indian Works of Defence (Amendment). English. 8vo As. 1–3 (3 *p.*).
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INDIA ACT XIV OF 1921. Indian Law Cess. English. 8vo As. 1–3 (3 *p.*).
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MADRAS ACT III OF 1922. (City Tenants Act of 1921). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (3 *p.*).
INDIA ACT XVIII OF 1921. (Maintenance Order Enforcement Act, 1921). 8vo. English As. 2-6 (3 *p.*).
INDIA ACT XXXVIII OF 1920. Devolution. Oriya. As. 1-3 (1 *a.*).
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VACANCIES.

Six clerks on a starting pay of Rs. 30 are wanted to replace the Sub-Inspectors who are at present Readers to the Superintendent of Police and Subdivisional Officers of the Agency division. Candidates possessing the necessary educational qualifications only need apply. Preference will be given to those who have had some experience of the Agency and who know how to read and write both Oriya and Telugu and who have passed Shorthand and Typewriting tests. Applications should reach the undersigned before 1st April 1922. A local allowance will be sanctioned.

B. SWIRE,
Superintendent of Police, Agency Division.

Vizagapatam, 27th February 1922.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a typist's post in this office from candidates who have passed the Intermediate or Advanced grade in typewriting. Preference will be given to those possessing a good working knowledge of shorthand.

H. C. SAMPSON,
Acting Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 6th March 1922.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Overseas clerks for permanent forest guard's post, fourth grade, pay Rs. 15 per mensem. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. Approved applicants will be posted as forest guards, fourth grade, at first and will be eligible for promotion afterwards to foresters and higher grade forest guards' posts as vacancies arise.

C. B. F. WILLIAMS,
District Forest Officer, Vizagapatam.

Vizagapatam, 10th March 1922.

WANTED temporarily a typist with intermediate qualifications on Rs. 35—1—60 for this office.

N. R. USHAYA,
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Range, Coimbatore.

Coimbatore, 10th March 1922.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Manager for the Palacole Municipality on Rs. 60 to 80.

2. Only persons with previous experience as a Municipal manager or those who retired as taluk Head Accountants or Revenue Inspectors of the Revenue department need apply.

3. The successful candidate will be on probation for one year.

Palacole Municipal Office,
13th March 1922. S. G. SENGODAIYAN,
Chairman.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Public Service Notification for the post of a clerk. Pay Rs 35—35—1½—50—1—60 per mensem. None but those who know Type-writing and have passed a Government examination in Shorthand need apply. An allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem will be granted to the selected candidate provided that he has passed the Government Intermediate examination in Shorthand.

Vellore, 14th March 1922 G. V. STANBURY,
District Superintendent of Police, North Arcot.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified midwives for service in the Agency division. Pay Rs. 30 plus Agency allowance Rs. 5. Applications are to be submitted to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Agency Division, Vizagapatam.

Vizagapatam,
15th March 1922. P. K. KOSHY,
for Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Agency Division.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates possessing one of the following qualifications for the post of a draughtsman on Rs 35—35—1½—50—1—60, in the District Forest Office, Bellary :—

(1) Departmental Test prescribed by the Revenue Survey Department for draughtsman, or

(2) Draughtsman group certificate in Mechanical drawing prescribed for Government Technical examinations, or

(3) A certificate of having undergone a course at the College of Engineering, Madras.

The vacancy is a permanent one. The successful candidate will be appointed on probation for six months.

The applications should reach the undersigned before the 5th of April 1922.

Preference will be given to candidates who have an experience of field work.

Bellary, 15th March 1922. L. S. JANES,
District Forest Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited from the qualified hands for the post of first-class vaccinator in this district on a salary of Rs. 30—1—40 per mensem with fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

2. The following certificates should be submitted with the application:—(1) Certificate of good conduct; (2) secondary school-leaving certificate book; (3) certificate of assistant sanitary inspector or sanitary inspector and (4) physical fitness certificate for hard camp life from a registered medical practitioner; and (5) certificate for having undergone the course of training at the King Institute, Guindy.

Salem, 16th March 1922. J. W. ILLIUS, Major, I.M.S.,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 1st April 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Nandyal, 10th February 1922. N. SESHACHARLU.

On or after 14th April 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madura, 7th March 1922. N. SOUNDARARAJ PETER.

On or after 2nd May 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Egmore, 13th March 1922. R. T. SUNDARARAJ AYYANGAR.

On or after 19th April 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Tanjore, 13th March 1922. M. K. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR.

I, Henry Middleton, shall henceforth be known as Henry Casey.

Negapatam, 15th February 1922. HENRY MIDDLETON.

I, Hannah Middleton, shall henceforth be known as Hannah Casey.

Negapatam, 15th February 1922. HANNAH MIDDLETON.

I, S. Sowmianarayana, shall henceforth, from 1st of June, be known as S. Sowmianarayana alias Matharan and all documents signed by me as S. N. Mathavan shall be deemed to have been signed as S. Sowmianarayanan alias Mathavan.

Sivaganga, 13th March 1922. S. SOWMIANARAYANA.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No D.O. 46257 full sets of the 5½ (five and a half) per cent loan of 1921 for Rs. (100) one hundred only, originally standing in the name of Chunduru Kateswaramma and Duvvila Nagaiah of Chirala, Guntur district, and last endorsed to nobody, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to another person having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Chirala, 21st January 1922.

చుండూరు కాటేశ్వరమ్మ.
దువ్వుల నాగయ్య.

ESTATE OF G. R. CURRY (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from 13th day of December 1921 the estate of G. R Curry deceased, late of Coconada, under the provisions of section 31 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, without any grant of administration and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 26th April 1922 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

H. D. CORNISH,
Administrator-General

Madras, 14th March 1922.

NOTICE REGARDING APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the 26th section of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, application has been made to the Local Government for a licence directing an association about to be formed under the name of "The Madras City Police Recreation Club" to be registered with limited liability, but without the addition of the word "limited" to its name. The main object with which the association is proposed to be established is to afford recreation for its members. A copy of the memorandum of association may be inspected at the office of the club situated at Pudupet Maidan, Madras.

Notice is hereby given that any person, company or Corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government on or before the 15th May 1922 by a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Law Department.

Dated this 6th day of March 1922.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Law Department.

NOTICE REGARDING APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the 26th section of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, application has been made to the Local Government for a license directing an association about to be formed under the name of the "Pulapora Sri Rama Kainkarya Sabha" to be registered with limited liability but without the addition of the word 'Limited' to its name. The main object for which the association is proposed to be established is the furtherance and facilitation of the interests of the temple of Sri Rama in the Pulapora village, in Madanantakam taluk, Chingleput district. The other objects of the association are set out in *extenso* in the memorandum of association, a copy of which may be inspected at the office of the association at No. 13, Peyalwar Koil Street, Triplicane, Madras.

Notice is hereby given that any person, company or corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government on or before the 15th April 1922 by a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Law Department (General).

7th March 1922. R. RAMACHANDRA RAO, *Secretary to Government, Law Department.*

THE MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society will be held on Friday the 31st March 1922, at the offices of Messrs Ramsay & Co., Ramsay's Buildings, No. 3, Whannels Road, Egmore, Madras, at 3 p.m. for transacting the following business:

(1) Adopting the Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the year 1921.
(2) To consider the question of payment of further premia.

(By order of the Board of Directors)

RAMSAY & CO.,
Secretary and Treasurers.

Madras, 14th March 1922.

THE EDWARD VII MEMORIAL TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE, MADRAS.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of section 217 (1) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a general meeting of the members of the above Institute will be held at the Edward VII Memorial Tuberculosis Institute, Egmr Tank, Egmore, on Friday the 21st April 1922 at 2 p.m. for the purpose

of hearing an account of the winding-up laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators and also of determining by an extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the company and of the liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Institute will be held at the Tuberculosis Institute, Spur Tank, Egmore, Madras, at 8-10 p.m. on Friday the 21st April 1922 to pass an extraordinary resolution to the following effect :—

"That the books, accounts and documents of the company and of the liquidators thereof be handed over to the Government".

P S CHANDRA SEKAR,
JAS. F. SIMPSON,
W. LAMB,
Liquidators or Members of the Winding-up Committee.

Madras, 14th March 1922.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Wednesday the 29th instant on account of "Telugu New Year's Day" being a gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order)

W. LAMB,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer, Madras Local Board.

Madras, 17th March 1922.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING

No. 24 of 1921-22, HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 3rd MARCH 1922.

PRESENT:

Mr. BRADFORD LESLIE, O.B.E., M.INST.C.E., M.I.E.E., *Acting Chairman.*

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S.
Captain G. H. Finnie, C.B.E., R.I.M.
M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., M.I.M. (IND.).
Mr. E. C. Scott.
Lieut.-Col. C. L. Magnus, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Mr. Abdul Hussain Khatesli.
Sir James Simpson, *Kt.*, M.L.C.
Mr. W. Alexander, M.L.C.
Mr. W. A. Turner.
Mr. T. M. Ross.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbhoojadoss Garu, M.L.C.
M.R.Ry. M. Venugopala Nayudu Garu.
Mr. S. J. Green.

683. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, the 17th February 1922.

684. Read and recorded G.O. Ms. No. 63, Finance (Marine), dated the 18th February 1922, sanctioning the payment to Mr. Bradford Leslie, O.B.E., M. INST. C.E., M.I.E.E., Acting Chairman, of the passage money of £72 for his journey from London to Madras and stating that orders relating to his request for payment of salary from the 28th October 1921 will issue later, *vide* resolution No. 503, dated 6th January 1922.

685. Read and recorded G.O. Ms. No. 61, Finance (Marine), dated the 18th February 1922, accepting the resignation tendered by Mr. R. J. C. Robertson of his seat on the Port Trust Board and requesting the Madras Trades Association to elect another representative in his place.

686. Read a note by the Acting Chairman proposing that he be permitted to visit Calcutta on duty, between the 3rd and the 17th March 1922 in order to have an opportunity of studying the mechanical equipment and appliances at the docks there, conditions of labour, types of sheds, etc., before making his recommendations to the Board in connection with additional equipment required for this port.

Resolved that Government be asked to sanction the Acting Chairman's visit to Calcutta on duty between the 3rd and the 17th March 1922.

687. Read again Resolution No. 384, dated 4th November 1921, sanctioning for the year 1921-1922 a schedule of the monthly paid establishment whose pay is debited to works, capital or revenue. Read also Resolution No. 521, dated 18th January 1922, approving of the schedule of staff, framed under section 27 of the Madras Port Trust Act, for the year 1922-1923.

Read a note by the Deputy Chief Engineer, supported by the Acting Chairman, recommending that draftsmen, Mr. M. Singaravelu Pillai and Mr. V. Thalasayana Mudaliyar, respectively, drawing Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 per mensem with effect from 1st February 1922 and 1st February 1921, on a grade of Rs. 40-3-70-5-120, and whose pay and allowances are now debited to capital works as per the first of the schedules referred to above, be transferred, on their present grade, to the schedule of staff approved in the last of the above-quoted resolutions.

Resolved that the recommendations be approved.

588. Read an agreement dated the 14th July 1921 between Messrs. Walker & Co., Madras, and the Trust on the subject of the former's lease of the northern compartment of the Trust's warehouse "Y" for one year from 15th August 1921. Read also letter dated the 22nd February 1922 from the firm applying for permission, as required by clause 7 (a) of the agreement, to assign, for a period, the ground floor of the compartment, to the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China and noted thereon by the Traffic Manager and the Acting Chairman.

Resolved that the permission asked for be granted, provided that the accommodation is primarily used for export cargo.

589. Resolved, subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 44 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act, to approve of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for remission of the Trust's dues, in four cases, amounting to Rs 315-10-0.

590. Recorded that during the 24 hours from midnight on the 7th February 1922 the Port Trust took over the premises of which the Madras Sailing Club has the use under Resolution No. 185, dated the 15th October 1915.

591. The Acting Chairman stated that, subject to confirmation by the Board, he had authorized the loan of the services of Mr. J. E. Burke 1st Engineer of the dredger "Triton", to the Cochin Harbour Works for a certain period from the 1st of March 1922.

Resolved that the Acting Chairman's action be confirmed.

592. Read a note by the Acting Chairman on the subject of the printing of the Trust's forms and registers for the year 1922-1923.

Resolved that the Chairman obtain fresh tenders from Messrs Venkateshwer & Co., and Messrs. Murthy & Co., and that, as the time available for printing new forms, before the expiration of the present contract, is very limited, he be authorized to accept provisionally the most favourable tender.

593. The following statement showing pilotage work done was ordered to be recorded :—

Particulars.	For week ending 18th February 1922.	From 19th to 25th February 1922.	Total from 1st April 1921 to 11th February 1922.	Total from 1st April 1921 to 25th February 1922.
Steamers piloted into the harbour	15	23	456	531
" piloted out of the harbour	16	21	495	531
" transported from one berth to another	4	3	173	179
" attended	3	..	15	17
Sailing vessels piloted into the harbour ..	..	1	62	63
" piloted out of the harbour ..	3	..	68	71

594. The following statement of vessels which used the quays was ordered to be recorded :—

Particulars.	For week ending 18th February 1922.	From 19th to 25th February 1922.	Total from 1st April 1921 to 11th February, 1922.	Total from 1st April 1921 to 25th February 1922.
I.—Steamers.				
West quay, No. I berth	1	2	49	51
Do. II do.	1	2	42	43
Do. III do.	2	3	50	55
Do. IV do.	2	3	48	50
South quay	1	1	50	51
East quay	1	2	39	42
Outer quay	..	..	8	8
	8	13	286	299
II.—Sailing vessels.				
West quay	..	..	43	43

595. The following statement showing work done by vessels was ordered to be recorded :—

Period.	Steamers.					Sailing vessels.		Total quantity of cargo shipped.	Total quantity of cargo landed.	Remarks.	
	Quays.		Moorings.		Oil berths.						
	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo landed.	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo landed.	Quantity of bulk oil and bunkers landed.	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo landed.			Coal loadings at quays.	Coal loadings at moorings.
1922.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
For week ending 18th February.	6,453	9,958	896	3,434	1,360	..	808	8,147	15,000	3,182	..
For the period 19th to 25th February.	7,749	15,413	642	10,486	4,815	..	..	8,390	32,314	12,833	1,524

596. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 17th February 1922 was ordered to be recorded :—

Serial number.	Authority. No.	Authority. Date.	Name of work	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available.	Chargeable to	Remarks.
			Capital Works.	Rs.			
			Nil				
			Revenue Works.				
20	Chairman's order.	19th February 1922.	Coal landing stage at the north groyne.	450	..	Rev 3 Engineering and Maintenance. VII—New minor works.	....
			Madras Port Fund.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Pilotage Fund.				
			Nil.				

597. Recorded the Trust's Revenue and Capital Accounts for the month of December 1921.

598 Recorded the budget estimates of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1922–1923.

599 Securities and cash held by the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 1st March 1922 were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities.	Cash balances		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	20,000	4,84,280	7	10
Provident Fund Account	4,81,900	5,139	14	3
Deposit Account	19,140	1,267	11	1
Baden Sailors' Home Charity Account ..	57,500	2,694	3	0
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account ..	36,500	704	11	7
Pilotage Fund Account	1,62,000	35,040	0	4
Harbour Dues Advance Account	..	1,16,736	13	1
Railway Freight Advance Account	..	30,464	6	13
Capital Account	..	1,11,701	15	8

Port Trust Office, Madras,
17th March 1922.

B. LESLIE,
Acting Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1922.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Temperature. Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Solar Heat on Vanes.	Humidity.	Wind. Travelling direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	General weather
March.	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Ct.		Miles.	Inches.	Ct.	hrs.	
13th Mon. ..	29 931	77·9	70 7	89 2	67 1	143 3	48	S.S.E.	109	..	0	9·6	Clear.
14th Tues. ..	·863	79·6	71·9	91·3	67·1	148 2	37	S.E.	119	..	0	7 8	Do.
15th Wed. ..	·905	81·9	73 7	97 4	70 2	166 6	34	E.S.E.	118	..	0	8 3	Do.
16th Thurs. ..	·931	81 4	70 8	98 1	70 1	165 9	27	S.S.E.	156	..	22	1 5	Foggy.
17th Fri. ..	·887	80 8	71 8	94 7	69 6	152 5	33	S.S.E.	149	..	0	7 6	Clear.
18th Sat. ..	·887	80 8	72 0	93 6	69 8	147 8	73	S.E. by S	162	..	0	7 1	Do.
19th Sun. ..	·907	80 8	70 7	90 3	71 0	146 6	73	S.E. by S.	140	..	3	7 2	Fine.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 3·42 inches, the average due for the same period being 3·29 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in February 1922 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of February	1922.	Difference from	Average
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·974	0·015 below	29·987
Temperature of air	77 0	0 3 ,,	76·7
Do. of evaporation	69 8	1 0 ,,	70·8
Percentage of humidity	68	5 ,,	73
Greatest solar heat in space	142 3	9·1 above	133·7
Maximum in shade	87 8	0·2 ,,	88·6
Minimum in shade	67 3	0·2 below	68 0
Do. on grass	63·7	0·1 ,,	63 8
Rainfall 50 inches and Nil days	Nil.	0·25 ,,	0·29
Do. since January 1st on 7 days	3 49	3 25 above	1·17
General direction of wind	E. by N.	1 point to N.	East
Daily velocity in miles	116	6 below	125
Percentage of cloudy sky	25	1 above	24
Do. of bright sunshine	61·8	15·4 below	77 2

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	..	..	East	27	87	South	3	10	Wnk.	..	..
N. by E.	3	29	E. by S.	28	92	S. by W.	1	6	W. by N.	..	..
N.N.E.	134	1,132	E.S.E	31	112	S.S.W.	1	4	W.N.W.	..	..
N.E. by N.	93	440	S.E. by E.	41	213	S.W. by S.	..	..	N.W. by W.	..	..
N.E.	91	412	S.E	41	150	S.W.	1	5	N.W.	..	..
N.E. by E.	1	0	S.E. by S.	1	4	S.W. by W.	..	..	N.W. by N.	..	..
E.N.E.	26	116	S.S.E.	20	201	W.S.W.	..	..	N.N.W.	..	..
E. by N.	23	97	S. by E.	6	31	W. by S.	..	..	N. by W.	..	..

There were 98 calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a N.N.E. wind, blowing with a uniform velocity of 73 miles.

Mind ras Observatory,
20th March 1922.

S. R. U. SAVOOR,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.) MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1922. [Price, 6 *pies*.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH MARCH 1922

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 18th March 1922.—Week rainless. Standing crops fair but paddy withering in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and South Kanara and wet and dry crops withering or withered in parts of Chittoor. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and dry crops; outturn generally fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding in parts of eleven districts. Condition of cattle good. Water insufficient in parts except Deccan and the Hills. Pasture getting scanty in parts. Fodder sufficient. Prices fairly steady. Prospects fair. Labour conditions improved except in one taluk of Malabar affected by Mappilla outbreak. Three test-works Kurnool. Attendance 604; gratuitous 846.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT),
MADRAS, 21*st March* 1922.

K. K. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Assistant Secretary

DISTRICT REPORTS.

AGENCY DIVISION.

Water supply sufficient. Standing crops thriving. Harvested maize, cutturs, poor; tobacco and chillies, fair. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects favourable.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Rosellikonda 1940 feet. Sarada 1900 feet. Transplantation of ragi proceeding in parts. standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, greengram, sugarcane, redgram, blackgram and horsegram; cutturs fair. Pasture insufficient in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle normal. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested ragi, cutturs fair; greengram and chillies, poor to fair; sugarcane fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects favourable.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 1·8 feet below annut. Weeding and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane; cutturs fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient. Kistna 1·20 feet below annut. Manuring of fields and weeding proceeding. Standing crops generally fair, but horsegram poor. Harvested sugarcane, cumu, chillies, tobacco and cotton, cutturn fair, horsegram, poor. Pasture generally sufficient except in six taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, tobacco, maize, cholam and ragi; cutturs fair. Pasture scarce, fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Tungabhadra 4·61 feet below crest; average discharge 245 cusecs. Weeding and sowing of second crop paddy and gingelly in progress in one taluk. Standing crops fair except in parts of one taluk where cotton is not thriving. Harvest of late dry crops concluding; cutturs poor to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder generally available. Free removal of grass and leaves from reserves permitted and some closed areas opened to grazing. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment generally available except in one taluk. Three test works run in progress. Grain stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair except in two taluks.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient generally except in a few tanks in three taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested white cholam, cutturn fair to normal; cotton, poor to fair; wheat, poor to normal, and sugarcane, poor to bumper. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in four villages. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fairly encouraging.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cholam and horsegram, cutturs poor to fair; castor, poor; and sugarcane, fair. Pasture getting scarce in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy, korra, ragi, indigo, gingelly and groundnut and weeding and transplanting of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, sweet potatoes, chillies, horsegram, bengalgram, redgram, sugarcane, castor, tobacco, cotton, turmeric, and pulses; cutturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in portions of four taluks. Supply of water in the Kanigiri reservoir and at the Sangam annut adequate. Supply at the Nellore annut not reported. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam and cumbu and transplantation of ragi, korra and paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, castor and cholam; cutturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Sowing of gingelly and transplanting and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops good except in parts of two taluks where shavi of paddy crop is reported. Harvested paddy, cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair except in parts of two taluks. Rain is needed for dry crops in one taluk.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks and in parts of three others. Ploughing; sowing of indigo, gingelly, groundnut and ragi; weeding and transplanting of paddy proceeding normally. Standing crops fair, but paddy withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi, varagu, cholam and sugarcane; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts of one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but anthrax prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply mostly insufficient. Transplanting of paddy, ragi and sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops generally fair except in parts of three taluks and in one division where wet and dry crops are reported to be either withering or to have withered. Harvested paddy and sugarcane; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good but black-quarter prevails in five villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts throughout the district. Ploughing; sowing, transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops good but paddy withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy and ragi, poor to fair; sugarcane, fair to normal; horsegram, fair. Pasture generally sufficient except in parts of two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient except in one division where Burma rice is being imported. Prospects generally fair but want of rain is felt for the standing crops.

SALEM.

[Report not received.]

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in tanks in parts of two taluks. Six feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing; sowing of cholam, cotton and cumbu and transplantation of chillies, tobacco and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested bengalgram and castor, outturn fair; tobacco, ragi, chillies, paddy, cholam, varagu, turmeric, cotton, sugarcane and garlic, fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in tanks in parts of five taluks. No discharge over the anicut. Sowing of paddy, cholam, cumbu, gingelly, indigo and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sweetroots, chillies, tobacco, cholam, sugarcane, cumbu, cadgeam, varagu, coriander, ragi and castor; outturn fair except in parts of two taluks where the outturn of dry crops is reported to be poor. Pasture sufficient except in parts of one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle good but cattle disease (unspecified) prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply indifferent. Discharge over the crest of the lower anicut in the Coleroon northern and southern branches was 1·2 feet in each. Sowing of gingelly proceeding in parts of one taluk and transplantation of ragi concluding in parts of another. Standing crops fair. Harvest of paddy concluding; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient, except in non-Periyar area. Average discharge through Periyar main canal 289 cusecs. Ploughing for second rice crop and raising of paddy seedlings proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of cotton, gingelly and cholam proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, cumbu, cotton and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Srivaikuntam anicut. Discharge through tanks adequate. Ploughing; sowing and transplantation of second crop paddy concluding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Ploughing and sowing of dry crops almost complete except in two taluks. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available except in one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects generally fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of third rice crop concluding and of first rice crop commencing. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts for want of water. Harvest of paddy almost over; outturn poor to normal. Pasture getting scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Ploughing commencing in parts. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply hardly sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pitting, weeding, pruning and manuring proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH MARCH 1922.

Division	District	Rainfall in inches: In the week, 1922	In the week, Average of 30 years ending with 1920	Up to the end of the week from 1st April, 1921	Up to the end of the week from 1st April, Average of 30 years ending with 1920	Price in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee. Rice. Average for March	Rice. Last week	Rice. This week	Ragi. Average for March	Ragi. Last week	Ragi. This week	Cholam. Average for March	Cholam. Last week	Cholam. This week	Cumbu. Average for March	Cumbu. Last week	Cumbu. This week	District	Division
Circars.	Agency Division	..	..	64·6	..	..	7·3	6·5	..	13·1	14·1	..	11·4	11·4	..	13·8	15·3	Agency Division	Circars.
	Ganjam	..	0·2	42·4	41·0	7·6	(a)5·9	7·1	13·6	12·8	12·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam	
	Vizagapatam	..	0·1	39·6	37·7	7·7	6·4	6·4	13·6	13·3	13·6	.	9·6	9·4	13·4	11·6	11·8	Vizagapatam	
	Godavari	..	0·3	37·3	49·1	8·6	6·7	6·7	13·6	16·0	16·0	13·6	9·0	9·2	..	14·0	13·6	Godavari	
	Kistna	..	..	43·1	36·6	8·0	5·6	5·6	13·6	10·1	10·1	11·5	8·4	8·2	..	20·4	19·4	Kistna	
	Guntur	..	0·2	35·0	33·6	8·4	6·6	6·6	..	10·2	10·2	11·8	8·3	8·3	12·8	(a)8·0	8·0	Guntur	
Deccan.	Kurnool	..	..	22·6	25·6	7·3	5·6	5·5	..	10·0	10·6	14·0	8·8	8·8	11·4	7·7	7·7	Kurnool	Deccan.
	Bellary	..	..	26·0	23·6	6·8	9·3	9·3	.	10·6	10·2	13·2	9·3	8·6	..	..	..	Bellary	
	Anantapur	..	..	21·1	22·8	7·8	6·2	6·1	14·0	9·8	9·8	12·6	8·5	9·3	13·6	8·8	8·6	Anantapur	
	Cuddapah	..	..	30·6	27·6	8·8	6·2	6·2	13·4	8·1	8·2	13·1	8·6	9·0	12·7	7·6	8·2	Cuddapah	
Carnatic.	Nellore	..	..	24·7	35·1	8·3	8·0	8·0	13·2	9·3	9·4	11·8	8·8	9·0	11·9	8·4	8·6	Nellore	Carnatic.
	Chingleput	..	..	41·3	43·8	7·9	6·7	7·6	10·9	7·7	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput	
	Madras	..	..	92·5	48·9	8·6	6·2	6·2	11·6	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras	
	South Arcot	..	..	52·9	47·8	7·7	6·4	6·2	11·7	8·2	8·2	..	..	..	10·6	7·7	7·8	South Arcot	
Central.	Chittoor	..	..	31·6	52·3	8·0	5·8	5·8	12·6	8·8	8·8	..	..	..	12·2	9·3	9·3	Chittoor	Central.
	North Arcot	..	0·1	36·1	41·7	7·6	5·5	5·5	12·2	(a)7·8	7·8	..	..	..	11·3	8·0	7·6	North Arcot	
	Salem	..	0·1	6·1	35·3	6·6	6·2	..	12·5	8·8	..	10·8	7·3	..	11·8	7·8	..	Salem	
	Coimbatore	..	0·1	29·6	27·0	8·9	5·6	5·4	12·0	9·4	9·3	11·8	7·5	7·4	10·9	8·1	8·1	Coimbatore	
	Trichinopoly	..	0·1	33·8	33·4	7·3	6·2	5·3	13·0	9·4	9·3	12·5	8·1	7·9	11·6	7·8	7·2	Trichinopoly	
South.	Tanjore	..	0·1	40·5	44·6	7·4	6·2	5·6	12·4	7·9	7·8	..	..	..	..	7·6	6·5	Tanjore	South.
	Madura	..	0·1	31·4	35·6	7·7	5·6	5·5	11·7	9·8	8·7	10·8	8·2	8·1	10·3	7·0	7·1	Madura	
	Ramnad	..	0·2	28·0	31·5	7·6	4·8	4·9	12·5	9·4	8·3	11·3	7·5	8·3	10·5	7·6	7·6	Ramnad	
	Tinnevelly	..	0·4	59·4	27·6	8·8	6·0	5·8	13·2	9·9	8·7	11·0	8·0	8·8	10·4	7·7	7·9	Tinnevelly	
West Coast.	Malabar	..	9·1	113·5	117·3	7·5	5·6	5·7	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar	West Coast.
	South Kanara	..	..	102·9	150·8	8·4	6·2	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara	
	Travancore	..	†0·3	30·5	† 67·6	..	4·2	4·3	..	8·3	8·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore	
	Cochin	..	†0·2	97·6	†114·9	..	5·2	5·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin	
Hills.	The Nilgiris	..	0·3	83·4	84·4	7·0	4·7	4·7	11·5	7·6	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hills, The Nilgiris	

* Average of the 10 years ending 1920-21. † Average of 10 years. (a) Revised figure.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 28th February 1922 :—

No. 4 of 1922.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING (CONSOLIDATION) BILL.

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92. Facilities for making complaints

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SCHEDULE V.—Enactments repealed.

A Bill to consolidate certain enactments relating to Merchant Shipping.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate certain enactments relating to Merchant Shipping; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 192 .

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Definitions

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "effects" includes cloths and documents; — M. S. A., s. 742.

(2) "foreign-going ship" means a ship, not being a home-trade ship, employed in trading between any port in British India and any other port or place; — Act I of 1838, s. 134, as amended by Act VI of 1921, s. 3.

(3) "home-trade-ship" means a ship employed in trading between any ports in British India or between any port in British India and any port or place on the continent of India or in the Straits Settlements, or in the Island of Ceylon; — Ditto.

(4) "master" includes every person (except a pilot or harbour master) having command or charge of a ship; — Act VII of 1850, s. 2. M. S. A., s. 142.

(5) "Merchant Shipping Acts" mean the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894—1921; — Act VII of 1894, s. 3.

(6) "passenger" includes any person carried in a ship other than the master and crew and the owner, his family and servants; — Act VII of 1894, s. 3 and Act VII of 1894, s. 6.

(7) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(8) "seaman" means every person (except masters, pilots and apprentices duly indentured and registered) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship; — Act I of 1859, s. 149. Act XIII of 1870, s. 2 Act VII of 1894, s. 3.

(9) "steam ship" means every description of vessel used in navigation and propelled wholly or in part by the agency of steam; and

(10) "wages" includes emoluments.

Application of Act to ships propelled by electricity or mechanical power.

3. The provisions of this Act applying to steam-ships shall apply to ships propelled by electricity or other mechanical power, with such modifications as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct for the purpose of adaptation — M. S. A., s. 742. Act VII of 1894, s. 61, as varied by Act I of 1909, s. 2. M. S. A., s. 742.

Exemption of public ships.

4. This Act shall not, except where specially provided, apply to ships belonging to His Majesty or the Government, or to ships belonging to any foreign Prince or State and used for the public purposes of that foreign Prince or State. — Act I of 1859, s. 134. Act IX of 1879, s. 1 Act VII of 1880, ss. 2 and 10. Act V of 1889, s. 6 Act VII of 1894, s. 6 (c). Act X of 1897, ss. (2) (i) (ii) (iii). Act XXV of 1919, ss. 3 and 9 M. S. A., s. 141.

PART II.

MASTERS AND SEAMEN.

Act V of 1841, s. 37. M. S. A., s. 261.

Application

6. (1) The provisions of this Part relating to the requirement of masters and mates to hold certificates of competency shall not apply to ships registered under the Indian Registration of Ships Act, 1841, and trading between ports in India and the coast of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars or other Asiatic masters and seamen. X of 1841.

(2) Save as herein before provided in this section, this Part shall, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, apply to British ships and to the owners, masters and crews thereof as follows:—

(a) The provisions relating to licences to supply seamen, engagement of the crew, agreements with lascars, discharge of seamen, payment of wages, advance and allotment of wages, mode of recovering wages, and recovery of expenses of relief of distressed seamen, shall apply to every sea-going ship in British India.

(b) The provisions relating to the property of deceased seamen and apprentices shall apply to every sea-going ship, not being a ship registered in the United Kingdom or a ship employed in trading or going from or to any port in the United Kingdom, where the crew are discharged or the final part of destination of the ship is in British India.

(c) The provisions relating to the rights of seamen in respect of wages, to the return of distressed seamen, to the provisions and health of seamen, to the power of seamen to make complaints, to the protection of seamen from imposition and to discipline shall apply to sea-going ships registered in British India, while such ships are in British India.

(d) The provisions relating to official logs shall apply to sea-going ships registered in British India, and to any sea-going ship, not being a ship registered in the United Kingdom, employed in trading or going between any port in British India and any port not situated in that part of His Majesty's dominions in which the ship is registered other than in the United Kingdom.

57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.

(3) The provisions of this Part, in so far as they are adaptations of the provisions of Part II of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and are not local in their application, have, by virtue of section 264 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, effect throughout His Majesty's dominions and in all places where His Majesty has jurisdiction, as well as in British India.

Shipping Officer.

Act I of 1859, ss. 2 and 3. M. S. A., ss. 246 (1) and 247 (1).

Shipping Officer.

7. (1) Shipping offices shall be maintained at every port in British India where there is a shipping office at the commencement of this Act, and may be established and maintained at such other ports as the Governor-General in Council may deem necessary.

(2) For every such office there shall be a shipping master with such deputy shipping-masters, clerks and servants (if any) as the Local Government may consider necessary.

Act I of 1859, s. 2.

(3) Shipping-masters and deputy shipping-masters shall be appointed by the Local Government, and shall respectively be subject to the control of that Government or of any intermediate authority which it may appoint.

(4) Every act done by or before a deputy shipping-master shall have the same effect as if done by or before a shipping-master.

Act I of 1859, s. 5. M. S. A., s. 248 (3).

Power to direct that business of shipping office be transacted at custom house office or elsewhere.

8. (1) The Local Government may direct that at any port at which no separate shipping office is established, the whole or any part of the business of the shipping office shall be conducted at the custom house, or at the office of the port officer, or at such other office as the Local Government shall direct; and thereupon the same shall be conducted accordingly.

(2) In respect of such business such custom house or office as aforesaid shall for all purposes be deemed to be a shipping office, and the officer to whom such business is committed shall for all purposes be deemed to be a shipping-master within the meaning of this Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 4. M. S. A., ss. 246, 247.

Business of shipping-masters.

9. It shall be the general business of shipping-masters—

(i) to superintend and facilitate the engagement and discharge of seamen in manner in this Act provided;

(ii) to provide means for securing the presence on board at the proper times of the seamen who are so engaged;

(iii) to give to all persons desirous of apprenticing boys to the sea service and duly authorized so to do by the Apprentices Act, 1850, and also to owners and masters of British ships requiring apprentices, such assistance as may be in their power for facilitating the making of such apprenticeships; XIX of 1850.

(iv) to perform such other duties relating to seamen, apprentices and merchant ships as are for the time being committed to them by or under this Act or the Merchant Shipping Acts.

Act I of 1859, ss. 5, 6, 25 and 118.

Fees to be paid

10. (1) Such fees, not exceeding the sums specified in Table A in Schedule I, as may be fixed by the Local Government shall be payable upon all engagements and discharges effected before shipping-masters.

(2) Scales of the fees payable for the time being shall be conspicuously placed in the shipping office, and all shipping-masters, their deputies, clerks and servants, may refuse to proceed with any engagement unless the fees payable thereon are first paid.

Act I of 1859, s. 6.

(3) Every owner or master of a ship engaging or discharging any seaman in a shipping office or before a shipping-master, shall pay to the shipping-master the whole of the fees hereby made payable in respect of such engagement or discharge, and may, for the purpose of in part reimbursing himself, deduct in respect of each such engagement or discharge from the wages of all persons (except apprentices) so engaged or discharged, and retain any sums not exceeding the sums specified in that behalf in Table B, in Schedule I;

Provided that, if in any case the sums which the owner is so entitled to deduct, exceed the amount of the fee payable by him, such excess shall be paid by him to the shipping-master in addition to such fee.

(4) For the purpose of determining the fees to be paid upon the engagement and discharge of seamen belonging to foreign-going ships which have running agreements as hereinafter provided, the crew shall be considered to be engaged when the agreement is first signed, and to be discharged when the agreement finally terminates; and all intermediate engagements and discharges shall be considered to be engagements and discharges of single seamen. Act I of 1859, s. 35.

Prohibition as to taking other remuneration at shipping office.

10. If a shipping-master, deputy shipping-master, clerk or servant in a shipping office demands or receives, other than the fees authorized under this Act, any remuneration whatever, either directly or indirectly, for hiring or supplying any seaman for a ship or transacting any business which it is his duty to transact, he shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and shall also be dismissed from his office. Act I of 1859, s. 7. M. & S., s. 240.

Certificates of Competency.

Certificates of competency to be held by officers of foreign-going and home-trade ships and foreign passenger ships.

11. (1) Every British foreign-going ship and every British home-trade ship of three hundred tons or upwards when going to sea from any place in British India shall be provided with officers duly certificated under this Act according to the following scale, namely:— Act I of 1859, s. 13. M.S.A., s. 92.

(a) in any case, with a duly certificated master;

(b) if the ship is of three hundred tons or upwards, with at least one officer besides the master holding a certificate not lower than that of a mate.

(2) Every British foreign-going steamship when going to sea from any place in British India shall be provided with engineers duly certificated under this Act according to the following scale, namely:—

(a) if the ship is of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, with at least two engineers, one of whom shall be a first class and the other a first class or second class engineer duly certificated; Act VII of 1864, s. 31 (1).

(b) if the ship is of less than one hundred nominal horse-power, with at least one engineer who is a first class or second class engineer duly certificated.

(3) Every British home-trade steam-ship when going to sea from any place in British India and every foreign steam-ship carrying passengers between places in British India shall be provided with engineers duly certificated according to the following scale, namely:—

(a) if the ship is of fifty nominal horse-power or upwards, with at least one engineer who is a first class or second class engineer duly certificated;

(b) if the ship is of less than fifty nominal horse-power, with at least one engineer who is a first class or second class engineer, or an engine driver duly certificated. Act VII of 1864, s. 31 (2).

(4) Nothing in this section which relates to engineers or engine drivers shall apply to any steam-ship to which the provisions of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, apply. 3 of 1917. Act VII of 1864, s. 30. M.S.A., s. 92 (3).

When officer deemed duly certificated.

12. An officer shall not be deemed to be duly certificated under this Act, unless he holds a certificate of a grade appropriate to his station in the ship or of a higher grade,

(a) granted in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Acts or any Act repealed thereby or this Act or any Act repealed hereby; or

(b) issued by a competent authority in any British possession, the certificates of which have been declared by Order in Council made under section 102 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, to have the same force as if they were granted under that Act. 57 and 58, Vict., s. 60.

Penalty for serving, etc., as a master, mate or engineer without a certificate.

13. Any person who— Act I of 1859, s. 13. Act VII of 1864, s. 34, M.S.A., s. 92 (6).

(a) having been engaged as one of the officers mentioned in section 11, goes to sea as such officer without being duly certificated, or

(b) employs a person as an officer in contravention of section 11, without ascertaining that the person so serving is duly certificated,

shall be liable for each such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Grades of certificates of competency.

14. (1) Certificates of competency shall be granted in accordance with this Act for each of the following grades, namely:— Act I of 1859, s. 13. Act V of 1883, s. 33. Act VII of 1864, s. 34 M.S.A., s. 92. Act VII of 1864, s. 37 (7).

Master of foreign-going ship.
First mate of foreign-going ship.
Second mate of foreign-going ship.
Master of a home-trade ship.
Mate of a home-trade ship.
First class engineer.
Second class engineer.
Engine driver.

(2) A certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship shall be deemed to be of a higher grade than the corresponding certificate for a home-trade ship and shall entitle the lawful holder thereof to go to sea in the corresponding grade in such last-mentioned ship, but no certificate for a home-trade ship shall entitle the holder to go to sea as master or mate of a foreign-going ship. Act I of 1859, s. 14.

Examinations for certificates.

15. The Local Government or a person duly authorized by the Local Government in this behalf shall appoint persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency under this Act. Act I of 1859, ss. 9 and 10. Act VII of 1864, s. 16, cf. M.S.A., ss. 91, 99, 100.

Act I of 1859, s. 11. Act V of 1858, s. 33. Act VII of 1858, s. 27.

Grant of certificate on passing examinations.

18. The Local Government or such authorized person shall deliver to every applicant, who is duly reported by the examiners to have passed the examination satisfactorily and to have given satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, experience and ability and general good conduct on board ship, such a certificate of competency as the case requires.

Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that the report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

Act I of 1859, s. 12. Act VI of 1861, s. 2. 21 & 22, c. 97.

Certificates of service of Naval Officers.

17 (1) A person who has attained the rank of Lieutenant Sub-Lieutenant, Navigating Lieutenant, or Navigating Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Navy, or of Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as the master of a foreign-going ship without examination.

(2) A person who has attained the rank of engineer or assistant engineer in His Majesty's Navy or the Royal Indian Marine, shall be entitled without examination, if an engineer, to a certificate of service as first class engineer, and, if an Assistant engineer, to a certificate of service as second class engineer.

(3) A certificate of service shall differ in form from a certificate of competency, and shall contain the name and rank of the person to whom it is delivered, and the Local Government shall deliver a certificate of service to any person who proves himself to be entitled thereto.

(4) The provisions of this Act (including the penal provisions) shall apply in the case of a certificate of service as they apply in the case of a certificate of competency.

Act I of 1859, s. 16. Act VII of 1858, ss. 27 (1) and 29.

Form of certificates.

18. Every certificate of competency granted under this Act shall be in the prescribed form and shall be made in duplicate, and one copy shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept by the Local Government and recorded in the prescribed manner.

Act I of 1859, s. 15. M. S. A., s. 100.

Record of orders affecting certificates.

19. A note of all orders made for suspending, cancelling, altering or otherwise affecting any certificate of competency, in pursuance of the powers contained in this Act, shall be entered on the copy of the certificate kept by the Local Government.

Act I of 1859, s. 18. Act VII of 1864, s. 39 M. S. A., s. 101.

Loss of certificate.

20. Whenever a master, mate, engineer or engine driver proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government by or under the authority of which his certificate was granted that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of a certificate already granted to him, the Local Government shall cause a copy of the certificate, to which by the record kept in accordance with this Act he appears to be entitled, to be granted to him, and such copy shall have all the effect of the original.

Act I of 1859, s. 10 as amended by Act V of 1858, s. 32 Act VII of 1864, s. 38.

Power to make rules as to grant of certificates of competency.

21 (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules to regulate the granting of certificates of competency under this Act, and may, by such rules,—

(a) provide for the conduct of the examination of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as masters, mates, engineers, or engine drivers;

(b) prescribe the qualifications to be respectively required of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as masters, first mates, second mates, first class engineers, second class engineers, or engine drivers;

(c) fix the fees to be paid by applicants for examination; and

(d) prescribe the form in which such certificates are to be framed and the manner in which the copy of the certificate to be kept by the Local Government is to be recorded.

Act I of 1859, s. 31. Act VII of 1858, s. 34. M. S. A., s. 102.

Production of certificates of competency to shipping-master.

22 (1) The master of a foreign-going ship—

(a) on signing the agreement with his crew shall produce to the shipping-master, before whom the same is signed, the certificate of competency which the master, mate and engineers of the ship are by this Act required to hold; and

(b) in the case of a running agreement shall, also, before the second and every subsequent voyage, produce to the shipping master the certificate of competency of any mate or engineer then first engaged by him who is required by this Act to hold a certificate.

Act I of 1859, s. 33.

(2) The master or owner of every home-trade ship of more than three hundred tons burden shall produce to some shipping-master in British India, within twenty-one days after the thirtieth of June and the thirty first of December in every year, or (if the ship is not at any port in British India within twenty-one days after either the thirtieth of June or the thirty-first day of December in any year) within forty-eight hours after her next arrival at any port in British India, the certificates of competency which the master, mates and engineers of the ship are by this Act required to hold.

Act I of 1859, ss. 31 and 33.

(3) Upon the production of the certificates of competency, the shipping-master shall, if the certificates are such as the master, mates and engineers of the ship ought to hold, give to the master a certificate to the effect that the proper certificates of competency have been so produced.

Act I of 1859, ss. 31 (4) and 32 (3).

(4) The master shall, before proceeding to sea, produce the certificate given to him by the shipping master to the Customs-collector, or, if there is no Customs-collector, to the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance.

(5) No officer of Customs or other officer shall clear any such ship outwards without such production; and, if any ship attempts to go to sea without a clearance, any such officer may detain her until the certificate is produced.

Apprenticeships to the Sea Service.

XIX of 1850. 73. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Apprentices Act, 1850, any boy may be bound as an apprentice in the sea service to the owner of any ship, registered in British India to be employed in any such ship, being the property of such person, the master of which is a British subject, and while so employed to be taught the craft and duty of a seaman, and the provisions of the said Act shall, save as hereinafter provided in this section, apply accordingly.

Application of Act XIX of 1850.

(2) The master of any ship in which any apprentice bound to the sea service shall be appointed to serve by the party to whom he is bound shall be deemed to be the agent of such party for the purposes of the said Act.

(3) The duties of the Magistrate under that Act in respect of the contract of apprenticeship and of the endorsements thereon or any assignment, alteration or cancellation of the contract and of the certification of the offer of the continuation of the contract by the executors or administrators of a deceased master of the apprentice shall be performed by the shipping-master of the port where the apprentice is to begin his service.

Licenses to supply Seamen.

Licenses to supply seamen. 74. (1) The Local Government or any person duly authorised by the Local Government in this behalf may grant to such persons as may be deemed fit licences to engage or supply seamen for merchant ships in British India. Act I of 1893, s. 16. M.S.A., s. 110.

(2) Any such licence shall continue for such period, and may be granted and revoked on such terms and conditions as the Local Government thinks proper.

Penalties for engaging seamen without licence. 75. (1) A person shall not engage or supply a seaman to be entered on board any ship in British India unless that person either holds a license under this Act for the purpose, or is the owner or master or mate of the ship, or is *bona fide* the servant and is the constant employ of the owner, or is a shipping-master. Act I of 1859, s. 19. M.S.A., s. 111.

(2) A person shall not employ, for the purpose of engaging or supplying a seaman to be entered on board any ship in British India, any person unless that person either holds a license under this Act for the purpose, or is the owner or master or mate of the ship, or is *bona fide* the servant and is the constant employment of the owner, or is a shipping-master.

(3) A person shall not receive or accept to be entered on board any ship any seaman if that person knows that the seaman has been engaged or supplied in contravention of this section.

(4) If a person acts in contravention of this section, he shall for each seaman in respect of whom an offence is committed be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, if a licensed person, shall forfeit his license.

Penalty for receiving remuneration from seamen for shipping them. 76. (1) A person shall not demand or receive, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman, or from any person seeking employment as a seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever for providing him with employment other than the fees authorised by this Act. Act I of 1859, s. 20. M.S.A., s. 113.

(2) If a person acts in contravention of this section, he shall for each such offence be liable to a fine of fifty rupees, and, if a licensed person, shall forfeit his licence.

Engagement of Seamen.

Agreements with crew. 77. (1) The master of every British ship, except home-trade ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons, shall enter into an agreement (in this Act called the agreement with the crew) in accordance with this Act with every seaman whom he engages in, and carries to sea as one of his crew from, any port in British India. Act V of 1923, s. 25. M.S.A., s. 113 (1).

(2) If a master of a ship carries any seaman to sea without entering into an agreement with him in accordance with this Act, the master shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees. Act I of 1859, s. 21. M.S.A., s. 113 (2).

Form and contents of the agreement. 78. (1) An agreement with the crew shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same. Act V of 1923, ss. 27, 28 and 29. M.S.A., s. 114 (1), (2) and (3).

(2) The agreement with the crew shall contain as terms thereof the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement, and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend ;

(*b*) the number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors ;

(*c*) the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work ;

(*d*) the capacity in which each seaman is to serve ;

(*e*) the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive ;

(*f*) a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman, such scale being, in the case of lascars or other native seamen, not less than a scale to be fixed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and published in the local official Gazette ;

(*g*) any regulations as to conduct on board and as to fines, short allowance of provisions or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt ; and

(*h*) where it is agreed that the services of any lascar or other native seaman shall end at any port not in British India, a stipulation to provide him either for employment on board some other ship bound to the port at which he was shipped or to such other port in British India as may Act V of 1923, s. 29.

be agreed on, or a passage to some port in British India free of charge or on such other terms as may be agreed upon and in this provision the word "seaman" shall include also any native of British India carried to sea from any port in British India as one of the crew:

Provided that any such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the ship or by the master on his behalf.

(3) The agreement with the crew shall be so framed as to admit of such stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seamen in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force relating to Merchant Shipping) as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law.

Act V of 1843, s. 21 (6). (4) If a master enters into an agreement with a lascar or other native seaman for a scale of provisions less than the scale fixed under this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Act V of 1843, s. 20. M.S.A., s. 114 (4). Engagement of single seaman where agreement is made out of British India.

29. If the master of a ship registered at a port outside British India has an agreement with the crew made in due form according to the law of that port or of the port in which her crew were engaged and engages a single seaman not being a lascar or other native seaman in any port in British India, the seaman may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for him to sign an agreement under this Act.

Act of 1869, s. 22. M.S.A., s. 115. Special provisions with regard to agreements with crew of foreign-going ships.

30. (1) The following provisions shall have effect with respect to the agreements with the crew made in British India in the case of foreign-going ships registered either within or without British India, namely:—

(a) The agreement shall, subject to the provisions of this Act as to substitutes, be signed by each seaman in the presence of a shipping-master.

(b) The shipping-master shall cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each seaman, in a language understood by him, or shall otherwise ascertain that each seaman understands the same before he signs it, and shall attest each signature.

(c) When the crew is first engaged the agreement shall be signed in duplicate, and one part shall be retained by the shipping-master, and the other part shall be delivered to the master, and shall contain a special place or form for the descriptions and signatures of substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship.

(d) When a substitute is engaged in the place of a seaman who has duly signed the agreement and whose services are lost within twenty-four hours of the ship's putting to sea by death, desertion, or other unforeseen cause, the engagement shall, if practicable, be made before a shipping-master, and if not practicable the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and, if not, as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to the substitute; and the substitute shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest the signature.

Act I of 1855, s. 32. (e) The agreement may be made for a voyage or the ship or, if the voyages of the ship average less than six months in duration may be made to extend over two or more voyages, and agreements so made are in this Act referred to as running agreements.

(f) Save as otherwise provided in this section, running agreements shall not extend beyond the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her port of destination in British India after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent upon that arrival.

Act I of 1859, s. 24. M.S.A., s. 125 (7). (5). (g) On every return to a port in British India before the final termination of a running agreement, the master shall discharge or engage before the shipping-master at such port any seaman whom he is required by law so to discharge or engage; and shall upon every such return endorse on the agreement a statement (as the case may be) either that no such discharges or engagements have been made or are intended to be made before the ship leaves port, or that all those made have been made as required by law, and if the master wilfully makes a false statement in any such endorsement, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(h) The master shall deliver the running agreement as endorsed to the shipping-master, and the shipping-master shall, if the provisions of this Act relating to agreements have been complied with, sign the endorsement and return the agreement to the master.

(2) In the case of a ship—

(a) registered in British India, or

(b) registered in the United Kingdom but not employed in trading with any port in the United Kingdom,

a running agreement may be made to extend over two or more voyages so that it shall terminate either within six months from the date on which it was executed, or on the first arrival of the ship at her port of destination in British India after the expiration of that period, or on the discharge of cargo consequent upon such arrival, whichever of those dates shall be the latest:

Provided that no such agreement shall continue in force if, after the expiration of such period of six months as aforesaid, the ship proceeds on a voyage from a port out of British India to any other such port which is not on the direct road or a customary route to her port of destination in British India.

Provided, also, that every such agreement shall, in addition to any other particulars required by law, contain such stipulations for the discharge of the crew and payment of their wages, for securing their return to the port at which they were shipped or to some other port in British India, and for other purposes on the termination of the agreement at a port out of British India under the foregoing proviso, as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

Act I of 1859, s. 24 A., inserted by Act VI of 1861, s. 2, and amended by Act VI of 1869, s. 3. Renewal of running agreements in certain cases.

31. (1) When a running agreement has been made with the crew of a foreign-going ship and the ship arrives after the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December, as the case may be, or after the expiration of a period of six months from the date on which it was executed at a port of destination in British India which is not the port at which the crew have agreed

to be discharged, the master may, with the previous sanction of the shipping-master, renew the agreement with the crew, or may be required by the shipping master so to renew the agreement for the voyage from such port of destination to the port in British India at which the crew have agreed to be discharged.

(2) If the master of the ship is required by the shipping-master to renew the agreement as aforesaid and refuses so to renew it, any expenses which may be incurred by Government for the subsistence of the crew and their conveyance to the port at which they have agreed to be discharged shall be a charge upon the ships, and shall be recoverable as if they were expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen under the provisions of this Act.

Special provisions as to agreements with crew of home-trade ship over three hundred tons burden.

82. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to the agreements with the crew of home-trade ships for which an agreement with the crew is required under this Act, namely :— M.S.A., s. 116

(a) Agreements may be made either for service in a particular ship or for service in two or more ships belonging to the same owner, but, in the latter case, the names of the ships and the nature of the service shall be specified in the agreement Act I of 1859, s. 27.

(b) Crews or single seamen may, if the master thinks fit, be engaged before a shipping master in the same manner as they are required to be engaged for service in foreign-going ships, but, if the engagement is not so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and, if not, as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each seaman, and the seaman shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, and the witness shall attest the signature. Act I of 1859, s. 28.

(c) An agreement for service in two or more ships belonging to the same owner may be made by the owner instead of by the master; and the provisions of this Act with respect to the making of the agreement shall apply accordingly. Act I of 1859, s. 27.

(d) Agreements shall not extend beyond the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December or the first arrival of the ship at her final port of destination in British India after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent on that arrival: Act I of 1859, s. 32 (1). Act VI of 1891, s. 3.

Provided that the owner or his agent may enter into time agreements in forms sanctioned by the Governor General in Council with individual seamen to serve in any one or more ships belonging to such owner, which agreements need not expire on either the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December.

Charges in crew of foreign-going ship to be reported.

83. (1) The master of every foreign-going ship, of which the crew has been engaged before a shipping master, shall, before finally leaving British India, sign and send to the nearest shipping-master a full and accurate statement in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, of every change which takes place in his crew before finally leaving British India, and that statement shall be admissible in evidence. Act I of 1859, s. 29. M.S.A., s. 117

(2) If any master fails without reasonable cause to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Certificate as to agreement with crew of foreign-going ship.

84. (1) In the case of a foreign-going ship on the due execution of an agreement with the crew in accordance with this Act, and also, when the agreement is a running agreement, on compliance by the master, before the second and every subsequent voyage made after the first commencement of the agreement, with the provisions of this Act respecting that agreement, the shipping-master shall grant the master of the ship a certificate to that effect. Act I of 1859, s. 31. M.S.A., s. 118.

(2) The master of every foreign-going ship shall, before proceeding to sea, produce that certificate to the Customs-Collector, or if, there is no Customs Collector, to the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance.

(3) No officer of Customs or other officer shall clear any such ship outwards without such production; and, if any such ship attempts to go to sea without a clearance, any such officer may detain or until such certificate as aforesaid is produced.

(4) The master of every foreign-going ship shall within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final port of destination in British India, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver such agreement to a shipping-master at the place; and such shipping master shall thereupon give to the master a certificate of such delivery; and no officer of Customs or other officer shall clear any foreign-going ship inwards without the production of such certificate.

(5) Any master who fails without reasonable cause so to deliver the agreement with the crew, shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees

Certificate as to agreement with crew of home trade ship.

85. (1) The master or owner of a home-trade ship of more than three hundred tons burden shall, within twenty-one days after thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, or (if the ship is not at any port in British India within twenty-one days after either the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December) within forty eight hours of her next arrival at a port in British India, deliver or transmit to a shipping master in British India every agreement made within the six months next preceding such days respectively. Act I of 1859, s. 32 M.S.A., s. 119.

(2) The shipping-master on receiving such agreement shall give the master or owner of the ship a certificate to that effect; and no officer of customs or other officer authorized to grant a port-clearance shall grant a clearance for any such ship without a production of the certificate, and, if any such ship attempts to go to sea without such clearance, any such officer may detain her until the certificate is produced.

(3) Any master or owner who fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with this section shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Copy of agreement to be made accessible to the crew.

86. (1) The master shall, at the commencement of every voyage or engagement, cause a legible copy of the agreement, and, if necessary, a translation thereof in a language understood by the majority of the crew (omitting the signatures), to be placed or posted up in such part of the ship as to be accessible to the crew. Act I of 1859, s. 34 M.S.A., s. 120.

(2) Any master who fails without reasonable cause to comply with this section shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 23, M.S.A., s. 127

Alteration in agreement with the crew

37. Every erasure, interlineation or alteration in any agreement with the crew (except additions made for the purpose of shipping substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship) shall be wholly inoperative, unless proved to have been made with the consent of all the persons interested in such erasure, interlineation or alteration by the written attestation (if made in His Majesty's dominions) of some shipping-master, Justice, Officer of Customs, or other public functionary, or (if made out of His Majesty's dominions) of a British consular officer, or, where there is no such officer, of two respectable British merchants.

Engagement of Lascars by Masters of Foreign Ships.

Act I of 1859, s. 115.

Engagements between masters of foreign ships and lascars or native seamen.

38. (1) When the master of a foreign ship being at any port in British India engages any lascar or other native seaman to proceed to any port out of British India, he shall enter into an agreement with such seaman, and the agreement shall be made before a shipping master in the manner provided by this Act for the making of agreements in the case of foreign-going ships.

(2) All the provisions of this Act, respecting the form of such agreements and the stipulations to be contained in them and the making and signing of the same, shall be applicable to the engagement of such seaman.

(3) The master of the foreign ship shall give to the shipping-master a bond with the security of some approved person resident in British India for an amount calculated at the rate of one hundred rupees for every such seaman and conditioned for the due performance of such agreement and stipulations, and for the repayment to the Secretary of State for India in Council of all expenses which may be incurred by Government in respect of any such lascar or other native seaman who is discharged or left behind at any port out of British India and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts.

Act I of 1859, s. 116.

(4) The prescribed fees shall be payable in respect of every such engagement and deductions from the wages of seamen so engaged may be made to the extent and in the manner allowed under this Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 117.

Penalty for master of foreign ship illegally engaging native seaman

39. If any lascar or other native seaman is engaged by the master of any foreign ship otherwise than is allowed in section 38, the master shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every seaman so engaged.

Act XIII of 1870, s. 5 (1).

Power to prohibit engagement of native seamen.

40. (1) The Local Government or such officer as it may appoint in this behalf may, by order in writing, prohibit any person from engaging in the territories subject to the said Government or in any specified portion of such territories, any native of India to serve as a seaman on any ship specified in such order, but in every case the reasons for the prohibition shall be stated in writing.

(2) Whoever wilfully disobeys any such prohibition shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both.

Act I of 1859, ss. 30 and 127 M.S.A., s. 733

Power to board British ships and muster seamen.

41. (1) For the purpose of preventing seamen from being taken on board any British ship or lascars or native seamen being taken on board any foreign ship at any port in British India contrary to the provisions of this Act, any shipping master or deputy shipping-master may enter at any time on board any such ship upon which he has reason to believe that seamen or lascars or native seamen, as the case may be, have been shipped, and may muster and examine the several seamen employed therein.

(2) If any person obstructs a shipping-master or deputy shipping-master in the exercise of his powers under sub-section (1), he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Discharge of Seamen.

Act I of 1859, s. 41, M.S.A., s. 127.

Discharge before shipping-master.

42. (1) When a seaman serving in a British foreign-going ship is, on the termination of his engagement, discharged in British India, he shall, whether the agreement with the crew be an agreement for the voyage or a running agreement, be discharged in the manner provided by this Act in the presence of a shipping-master.

(2) If the master or owner of the ship acts in contravention of this section, he shall, for each offence, be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(3) If the master or owner of a home-trade ship, of more than three hundred tons burden, so desires, the seamen of that ship may be discharged in the same manner as seamen discharged from a foreign-going ship.

Act I of 1859, s. 45, M.S.A., s. 128.

Certificate of discharge and return of certificate to officer on discharge.

43. (1) The master shall sign and give to a seaman discharged from his ship in British India, either on his discharge or on payment of his wages a certificate of his discharge in a form sanctioned by the Local Government specifying the period of his service and the time and place of his discharge.

(2) If a master acts in contravention of this section, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(3) The master shall also, upon the discharge of every certificated officer, whose certificate of competency has been delivered to and retained by him, return the certificate to the officer, and if, without reasonable cause, he fails so to do, he shall for each offence be liable to fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Payment of Wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 48, M.S.A., s. 129.

Master to deliver account of wages.

44. (1) The master of every British ship shall, before paying off or discharging a seaman, deliver at the time and in the manner provided by this Act a full and true account in a form sanctioned by the Local Government of the seaman's wages and of all deductions to be made therefrom on any account whatever.

(2) The said account shall be delivered—

(a) where the seaman is not discharged before the shipping-master, to the seaman himself not less than twenty four hours before his discharge or payment off; and

(b) where the seaman is to be discharged before a shipping-master, either to the seaman himself, at or before the time of his leaving the ship, or to the shipping-master not less than twenty four hours before the discharge or payment off.

(3) If the master of a ship fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with this section, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Deductions from wages of seamen.

45. (1) A deduction from the wages of a seaman shall not be allowed unless it is included in the account delivered in pursuance of this Act except in respect of a matter happening after the delivery. Act I of 1859, s. 41. M.S.A., s. 133.

(2) The master shall, during the voyage, enter the various matters in respect of which the deductions are made, with the amount of the respective deductions as they occur, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall, if required, produce the book at the time of the payment of wages and also upon the hearing before any competent authority of any complaint or question relating to that payment.

Payment of wages before shipping-master.

46. (1) Where a seaman is discharged before a shipping-master in British India, he shall receive his wages through, or in the presence of, a shipping-master unless a competent Court otherwise directs, and in such a case, if the master or owner of the ship pays his wages in British India in any other manner, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. Act I of 1859, s. 42. M.S.A., s. 131.

(2) If the master or owner of a home-trade ship so desires, the seaman of that ship may receive their wages in the same manner as seamen discharged from a foreign-going ship.

Time of payment of wages.

47. (1) The master or owner of every ship shall pay to every seaman his wages within three days after the cargo has been delivered or within five days after the seaman's discharge, whichever first happens, and the seaman shall at the time of his discharge be entitled to be paid on account a sum equal to one-fourth part of the balance due to him. Act I of 1859, s. 43. M.S.A., ss. 134 and 135.

(2) If a master or owner fails without reasonable cause to make payment at that time, he shall pay to the seaman a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay for each of the days during which payment is delayed beyond the respective times, but the sum payable shall not exceed ten days' double pay.

(3) Any sum payable under this section may be recovered as wages.

Settlement of wages.

48. (1) Where a seaman is discharged and the settlement of his wages completed before a shipping-master, he shall sign in the presence of the shipping-master a release in a form sanctioned by the Local Government of all claims in respect of the past voyage or engagement, and the release shall also be signed by the master or owner of the ship and attested by the shipping-master. Act I of 1859, s. 46. M.S.A., s. 136

(2) The release so signed and attested shall be retained by the shipping-master and shall operate as a mutual discharge and settlement of all demands between the parties thereto in respect of the past voyage or engagement.

(3) A copy of the release, certified under the hand of the shipping-master to be a true copy, shall be given by him to any party thereto requiring the same, and such copy shall be receivable in evidence upon any future question touching such claims, and shall have all the effect of the original of which it purports to be a copy.

(4) Where the settlement of a seaman's wages is by this Act required to be completed through, or in the presence of, a shipping-master, no payment, receipt or settlement made otherwise than in accordance with this Act shall operate or be admitted as evidence of the release or satisfaction of any claim. See s. 136 (4) of M.S.A., where the law is declaratively laid down.

(5) Upon any payment being made by a master before a shipping-master, the shipping-master shall, if required, sign and give to the master a statement of the whole amount so paid, and this statement shall, as between the master and his employer, be admissible as evidence that the master has made the payments therein mentioned.

Decision of questions by shipping-masters.

49. (1) Where any question of whatever nature and whatever the amount in dispute between a master or owner and any of his crew is raised before a shipping-master, and both parties agree in writing to submit the same to him, the shipping-master shall hear and decide the question so submitted, and an award made by him upon the submission shall be conclusive as to the rights of parties, and any document purporting to be such submission or award shall be *prima facie* evidence thereof. Act I of 1859, s. 44. M.S.A., s. 137.

(2) An award made by a shipping-master under this section may be enforced by a Magistrate in the same manner as an order for the payment of wages made by such Magistrate under this Act.

Power of shipping-master to require production of ship's papers.

50. (1) In any proceedings under this Act before a shipping-master relating to the wages, claims or discharge of a seaman, the shipping-master may require the owner or his agent or the master or any mate or other member of the crew to produce any log-books, papers, or other documents in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in the proceedings, and may require the attendance of and examine any of those persons being then at or near the place on the matter. Act I of 1859, s. 45. M.S.A., s. 138, 147.

(2) If any person so required fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with the requisition, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Rate of exchange for payment at seaman in British Indian money

51. Where a seaman or apprentice has agreed with the master of a British ship for payment of his wages in British currency, the seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to demand and recover in British Indian currency the amount due to him estimated according to the rate of exchange for the time being fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Governments. Act I of 1859, s. 51 repealed by Act XIII of 1870, s. 20. M.S.A., s. 139.

Advance and Allotment of Wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 30 and 37 M.S.A., s. 193.

Advance and allotments.

53. (*1*) Any agreement with the crew may contain a stipulation for payment to a seaman, conditional on his going to sea in pursuance of the agreement, of a sum not exceeding the amount of one month's wages payable to the seaman under the agreement.

(*2*) Stipulations for the allotment of a seaman's wages may be made in accordance with this Act.

(*3*) Save as aforesaid an agreement by or on behalf of the employer of a seaman for the payment of money to or on behalf of the seaman, conditional on his going to sea from any port in British India shall be void, and no money paid in satisfaction or in respect of any such agreement shall be deducted from the seaman's wages, and a person shall not have any right of action, suit or set off against the seaman or his assignee in respect of any money so paid or purporting to have been so paid.

Act I of 1859, s. 33 M.S.A., s. 191

Regulations as to allotment notes.

54. (*1*) Any stipulation made by a seaman at the commencement of a voyage for the allotment of any part of his wages during his absence shall be inserted in the agreement with the crew, and shall state the amounts and times of the payments to be made.

(*2*) A seaman may require that a stipulation be inserted in the agreement for the allotment, by means of an allotment note, of any part (not exceeding one-third) of his wages in favour either of a relative of the seaman or some member of his family to be named in the note.

(*3*) Allotment notes shall be in a form sanctioned by the Local Government.

Act I of 1859, ss. 37 and 40 Cf. M.S.A., s. 143 and M.S.A., 1906, s. 69.

Payment of sums allotted.

55. (*1*) The owner or any agent who has authorized the drawing of an allotment note shall pay to the shipping-master on demand the sums due under the note, and, if he fails to do so, the shipping-master may sue for and recover the same with costs:

Provided that no such sum shall be recoverable if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court or Magistrate trying the case that the seaman has forfeited or ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment was to have been paid, but the seaman shall be presumed to be duly earning his wages unless the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Court or Magistrate either by the official statement of the change in the crew caused by his absence made and signed by the master as by this Act is required, or by a certified copy of some entry in the official log-book to the effect that he has died or left the ship, or by a credible letter from the master of the ship to the same effect, or by such other evidence, of whatever description, as the Court or Magistrate may consider sufficient.

(*2*) The shipping master on receiving any such sum as aforesaid shall pay it over to the person named in that behalf in the allotment note.

(*3*) All such receipts and payments shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and all entries in the said book shall be authenticated by the signature of the shipping-master or the deputy shipping-master.

(*4*) The said book shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection of the parties concerned.

Rights of Seamen in respect of Wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 47 M.S.A., s. 155.

Right to wages and provisions.

56. A seaman's right to wages and provisions shall be taken to begin either at the time at which he commences work or at the time specified in the agreement for his commencement of work or presence on board whichever first happens.

Act I of 1859, s. 45. M.S.A., s. 160.

Right to recover wages and salvage not to be forfeited.

57. (*1*) A seaman shall not by any agreement forfeit his lien on the ship or be deprived of any remedy for the recovery of his wages to which in the absence of the agreement he would be entitled, and shall not by any agreement abandon his right to wages in case of the loss of the ship or abandon any right that he may have or obtain in the nature of salvage, and every stipulation in any agreement inconsistent with any provision of this Act shall be void.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall apply to a stipulation made by the seamen belonging to any ship which according to the terms of the agreement is to be employed on salvage service with respect to the remuneration to be paid to them for salvage service to be rendered by that ship to any other ship.

Act I of 1859, s. 49. M.S.A., s. 157.

Wages not to depend on freight.

58. (*1*) The right to wages shall not depend on the earning of freight, and every seaman and apprentice who would be entitled to demand and recover any wages if the ship in which he has served had earned freight, shall, subject to all other rules of law and conditions applicable to the case, be entitled to demand and recover the same notwithstanding that freight has not been earned; but in all cases of wreck or loss of the ship, proof that the seaman has not exerted himself to the utmost to save the ship, cargo and stores shall bar his claim to wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 51.

(*2*) Where a seaman or apprentice who would but for death be entitled by virtue of this section to demand and recover any wages dies before the wages are paid, they shall be paid and applied in manner provided by this Act with respect to the wages of a seaman who dies during a voyage.

Act I of 1859 s. 51. M.S.A., s. 158.

Wages on termination of service by wreck or illness.

59. Where the service of a seaman terminates before the date contemplated in the agreement by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, or of his being left on shore at any place out of British India under a certificate granted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Acts of his unfitness or inability to proceed on the voyage, he shall be entitled to wages up to the time of such termination, but not for any longer period.

Act I of 1859, s. 50. M.S.A., s. 159.

Wages not to accrue during refusal to work or imprisonment.

60. A seaman or apprentice shall not be entitled to wages for any time during which he unlawfully refuses or neglects to work when required whether before or after the time fixed by the agreement for his commencement of such work nor, unless the Court hearing the case otherwise directs, for any period during which he is lawfully imprisoned for any offence committed by him.

Power to deduct from wages cost of procuring conviction.

60. Whenever in any proceeding relating to a seaman's or apprentice's wages it is shown that a seaman or apprentice has in the course of the voyage been convicted of any offence by a competent Court and rightly punished therefor by imprisonment or otherwise, the Court hearing the case may direct any part of the wages due to the seaman or apprentice not exceeding thirty rupees to be applied to re-imbursing any cost properly incurred by the master in procuring the conviction and imprisonment. Act I of 1859, s. 21, M.S.A., s. 161.

Compensation to seamen.

61. If a seaman having signed an agreement is discharged otherwise than in accordance with the terms thereof before the commencement of the voyage or before one month's wages are earned without fault on his part justifying that discharge and without his consent he shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner, in addition to any wages he may have earned, due compensation for the damage caused to him by the discharge not exceeding one month's wages, and may recover that compensation as if it were wages duly earned. Act I of 1859, s. 30 M.A.S. s., 162.

Restriction on sale of and charge upon wages.

62. (*1*) As respects wages due or accruing to a seaman or apprentice— Act I of 1859, s. 33, M.S.A., s. 163.

(*a*) they shall not be subject to attachment by order of any Court;

(*b*) an assignment or sale thereof made prior to the accruing thereof shall not bind the person making the same;

(*c*) a power-of-attorney or authority for the receipt thereof shall not be irrevocable;

(*d*) a payment of wages to a seaman or apprentice shall be valid in law notwithstanding any previous sale or assignment of those wages or any attachment or encumbrance thereof.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of this Act or any other law for the time being in force with respect to allotment notes.

Mode of recovering Wages.

Summary proceedings for wages.

63. A seaman or apprentice or a person duly authorized on his behalf may, as soon as any wages due to him not exceeding five hundred rupees become payable, sue for the same in a summary manner before any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in or near the place at which his service has terminated or at which he has been discharged, or at which any person upon whom the claim is made is or resides, and the order made by the Magistrate in the matter shall be final. Act I of 1859, s. 35, M.S.A., s. 164.

Restriction on suits for wages.

64. A proceeding for the recovery of wages not exceeding five hundred rupees shall not be instituted by or on behalf of any seaman or apprentice in any Colonial Court of Admiralty or in any Civil Court other than the Court of Small Causes where such a Court exists, except— Act I of 1859, s. 37. Act XVI of 1891, s. 3. M.S.A., s. 165.

(*a*) where the owner of the ship is adjudged bankrupt or declared insolvent;

(*b*) where the ship is under arrest or is sold by the authority of any Court; or

(*c*) where a Magistrate under the authority of this Act refers a claim to the Court.

Remedies of mariners for wages.

65. (*1*) The master of ship shall, so far as the case permits, have the same right, liens and remedies for the recovery of his wages as a seaman has under this Act or by any law or custom. Act I of 1859, s. 35. Act XVI of 1891, s. 3 M.S.A., s. 167.

(*2*) If in any proceeding in any Colonial Court of Admiralty touching the claim of a master in respect of wages any right of set off or counter claim is set up, the Court may enter into and adjudicate upon all questions and settle all accounts then arising or outstanding and unsettled between the parties to the proceeding, and may direct payment of any balance found to be due.

Property of Deceased Seamen.

Master to take charge of the effects of deceased seamen.

66. (*1*) If any seaman or apprentice belonging to a British ship the voyage of which is to terminate in British India dies during that voyage, the master of the ship shall take charge of any money or effects belonging to the seaman or apprentice which are on board the ship. Act I of 1859, s. 38. M.S.A., s. 169.

(*2*) The master may, if he think fit, cause any effects to be sold by auction at the mast or otherwise by public auction.

(*3*) The master shall enter in the official log-book the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) a statement of the amount of money and a description of the effects;

(*b*) in the case of a sale, a description of each article sold and the sum received for each; and

(*c*) a statement of the sum due to the deceased for wages and of the amount of deduction, if any, to be made from the wages.

(*4*) The said money, effects, proceeds of sale of effects, and balance of wages, are in the Act referred to as the property of the seaman or apprentice.

Disposal of property of seamen who die during the voyage.

67. (*1*) The master shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival at his port of destination in British India, deliver and pay the property of any deceased seaman or apprentice to the shipping-master at that port, and shall give to such shipping-master an account of the property so delivered and paid. Act I of 1859, s. 39, M.S.A., s. 170.

(*2*) A deduction claimed by the master in such account shall not be allowed unless verified, if an official log-book is required to be kept, by an entry in that book, and also by such other vouchers, if any, as may be reasonably required by the shipping-master.

Penalty for non-compliance with provisions as to property of deceased seamen.

68. (*1*) If the master fails to comply with the provisions of this Act with respect to taking charge of the property of a deceased seaman or apprentice, or to making in the official log-book the proper entries relating thereto, or to the payment or delivery of the property, he shall be accountable for the property to the shipping master as aforesaid, and shall pay and deliver the same accordingly and shall in Act I of 1859, s. 41, M.S.A., s. 171.

addition, for such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding treble the value of the property not accounted for or, if such value is not ascertained, not exceeding five hundred rupees.

(*d*) The property may be recovered in the same Court and manner in which the wages of seamen may be recovered under this Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 65, M.S.A., p. 178.

Payment over property of deceased seaman by shipping master.

69. Where any property of a deceased seaman or apprentice is paid or delivered to a shipping-master, the shipping-master, after deducting for expenses incurred in respect of that seaman or apprentice or of his property such sums as he thinks proper to allow, may—

(*a*) pay or deliver the residue to any claimants who can prove themselves to the satisfaction of the said shipping-master to be entitled thereto, and the said shipping-master shall be thereby discharged from all further liability in respect of the residue so paid or delivered; or

(*b*) if he thinks fit so to do, require probate or letters of administration or a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, to be taken out, and thereupon pay and deliver the residue to the legal representative of the deceased. VII of 1889

Act I of 1850, s. 63, M.S.A., p. 179.

Disposal of unclaimed property of deceased seamen.

70. (*1*) Where no claim to the property of a deceased seaman or apprentice received by a shipping master is substantiated within one year from the receipt thereof by such shipping-master, the shipping-master shall cause such property to be sold and pay the proceeds of the sale into the public treasury.

(*2*) If, after any money has been so paid into the public treasury, any claim is made thereto, then if the claim is established to the satisfaction of the shipping-master, the amount, or so much as shall appear to be due to the claimant, shall be paid to him, and if the claim is not so established the claimant may apply by petition to the High Court, and such Court, after taking evidence either orally or on affidavit, shall make such order on the petition as shall seem just:

Provided that after the expiration of six years from the receipt of such property by the shipping master no claim to such property shall be entertained without the sanction of the Local Government.

Distressed Seamen.

Act XIII 1876, s. 8.

Relief of distressed seamen to whom Merchant Shipping Acts apply.

71. (*1*) A certificate of the Local Government or of such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to the effect that any seaman named therein is distressed shall in all proceedings under the Merchant Shipping Acts regarding the maintenance and relief of distressed seamen be conclusive evidence that such seaman is distressed within the meaning of those Acts.

(*2*) Any master of a British ship refusing to accept such seaman as a distressed seaman under the provisions of the said Acts shall for each seaman with respect to whom he so refuses be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Act V of 1923, ss. 33 and 63

Recovery of wages, etc., of distressed seamen under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

72. (*1*) Where any wages or expenses are recoverable in respect of distressed seamen under the Merchant Shipping Acts, are, under the said Acts, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdictions of any Court in British India, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorise, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Acts provided, those wages or expenses.

(*2*) Every person so authorised shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of clause (*7*) of section 57 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. I of 1872.

(*3*) All suits and proceedings under this section shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Relief of distressed Seamen to whom the Merchant Shipping Acts do not apply.

Act VII of 1850, s. 54

Provisions of the Act not to apply to seamen or apprentices to whom the Merchant Shipping Acts apply.

73. Nothing in the following provisions of this Part relating to distressed seamen shall apply to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts apply.

Act VII of 1850, s. 55.

Relief of distressed seamen at British Indian ports.

74. (*1*) Where any seamen or apprentices—

(*a*) being Indian subjects of His Majesty are found at any place in British India and have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind whether from any British ship or from any of His Majesty's ships and are in distress in that place, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign Power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and are in distress in British India; and

(*b*) not being Indian subjects have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship registered in British India and are in distress in any such place,

the local authority may in accordance with the prescribed conditions provide for the maintenance of those seamen and apprentices (who are hereinafter referred to as distressed seamen) until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

Act VI of 1850, s. 54.

(*2*) "Local authority", in relation to the provisions of this Act as to distressed seamen, means such person as the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, appoint to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on the local authority under this Act.

Act VII of 1850, s. 56.

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

75. (*1*) Subject to the prescribed conditions the local authority may cause distressed seamen to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of His Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement and is bound—

(*a*) in the case of distressed seamen who are Indian subjects of His Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(b) to the case of other British distressed seamen, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(c) in the case of distressed seamen not being subjects of His Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

(2) In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such distressed seamen with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

76. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement with the crew of any British ship on board of which any distressed seaman is sent the name of every person sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as may be prescribed. Act VII of 1880, s. 54.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

77. (1) The master of every British ship shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all distressed seamen whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section 76, not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman with a proper berth or sleeping-place efficiently protected against sea and weather. Act VII of 1880, ss. 56 and 64.

(2) If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman contrary to the provisions of sub-section (1) he shall, for each such seaman with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

78. (1) When the master of a British ship has conveyed a distressed seaman in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this Act, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such distressed seaman such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council may fix: Act VII of 1880, s. 55.

Provided that no such payment shall be made except on the production of the following documents (that is to say):—

(a) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such distressed seaman was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman and the time when he was received on board; and

(b) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(i) the number of days during which such distressed seaman received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(ii) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(iii) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such distressed seaman was on board; and

(iv) every variation (if any) of such number.

(2) The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of ship conveying Indian subjects of His Majesty to a port in British India, be made before a shipping master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 48 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906. 6 Edw. 7, c. 48.

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

79. Where any expenses are incurred by a local authority under this Part on account of a distressed seaman either for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance, home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, those expenses (together with the wages, if any, due to the seaman) shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he belonged. Act VII of 1880, s. 62. Of M. S. A., 1906, s. 46.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

80. All such expenses and wages shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or, in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner, or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the distressed seaman would be recoverable by him. Act VII of 1880, s. 62.

Local Government may authorise persons to recover same.

81. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, authorise, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such expenses and wages and recover the same. Act VII of 1880, s. 63.

(2) Every person so authorised shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of clause (7) of section 57 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. of 1872.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

82. When any such expenses and wages are due to or in respect of a distressed seaman (not being an Indian subject of His Majesty) belonging to a British ship registered in British India, they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorised under section 81, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by section 42 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, and what so recovered shall be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council. Act VII of 1880, s. 58. 6 Edw. 7, c. 48.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

83. In all proceedings under this Part, whether in British India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any distressed seaman named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this Part, to the effect that such seaman was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman, shall be sufficient evidence that such seaman was relieved, conveyed home or buried, as the case may be, at the expense of the revenues of India. Act VII of 1880, s. 64.

Act VII of 1859, s. 67.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

88. The Governor General in Council may make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions distressed seamen may be relieved and provided with passages under this Part, and generally to carry out the provisions of this Part regarding distressed seamen.

Provisions, Health and Accommodation.

Act I of 1859, s. 60; M.S.A., s. 189.

Complaints as to provisions or water.

85. (*1*) If three or more of the crew of a British ship consider that the provisions or water for the use of the crew are at any time of bad quality, unfit for use or deficient in quantity, they may complain thereof to any shipping-master or other officer duly appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, and the shipping-master or other officer may either examine the provisions or water complained of or cause them to be examined.

(*2*) If the officer or person making the examination finds that the provisions or water are of bad quality and unfit for use or deficient in quantity, he shall signify it in writing to the master of the ship.

(*3*) If the master does not thereupon provide other proper provisions or water in lieu of any so signified to be of bad quality and unfit for use, or does not procure the requisite quantity of any provisions or water so signified to be deficient in quantity, or uses any provisions or water so signified to be of bad quality and unfit for use, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(*4*) The officer directing or the person making the examination shall enter a statement of the result of the examination in the official log-book, and shall, if he is not the shipping-master, send a report thereof to the shipping-master and that report shall be admissible in evidence in any legal proceeding.

Act I of 1859, s. 61.

(*5*) If the said officer certifies in that statement that there was no reasonable ground for the complaint, each of the complainants shall be liable to forfeit to the owner out of his wages a sum not exceeding one week's wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 62. M.S.A., s. 190.

Allowance for short or bad provisions.

85. (*1*) In either of the following cases —

(i) if during the voyage the allowance of any of the provisions for which a seaman has by his agreement stipulated is reduced (except in accordance with any regulations for reduction by way of punishment contained in the agreement with the crew, and also except for any time during which the seaman wilfully and without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to perform his duty or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct either on board or on shore), or

(ii) if it is shown that any of those provisions are or have during the voyage been bad in quality or unfit for use;

the seaman shall receive by way of compensation for that reduction or bad quality according to the time of its continuance the following sums to be paid to him in addition to and to be recoverable as wages :—

(*a*) if his allowance is reduced by not more than one third of the quantity specified in the agreement a sum not exceeding three annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or one anna in the case of a lascar or native seaman;

(*b*) if his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, six annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or two annas in the case of a lascar or native seaman;

(*c*) in respect of such bad quality as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding eight annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or three annas in the case of a lascar or native seaman.

(*2*) If it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court before which the case is tried that any provisions, the allowance of which has been reduced, could not be procured or supplied in proper quantities, and that proper and equivalent substitutes were supplied in lieu thereof, the Court shall take those circumstances into consideration and modify or refuse the compensation as the justice of the case requires.

Act I of 1859 s. 67. M.S.A., s. 200.

Medicines to be provided and kept on board certain ships.

87. (*1*) All foreign-going British ships and all home-trade ships of more than three hundred tons burden shall have always on board a sufficient supply of medicines and appliances suitable for diseases and accidents likely to happen on sea voyages according to such scale as is from time to time issued by the Local Government with the approval of the Governor General in Council and published in the local official Gazette.

(*2*) If any requirement in this section with respect to the provision of medicines and appliances is not complied with in the case of any ship, the owner or master of that ship shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, unless he can prove that the non-compliance was not caused by his inattention, neglect or wilful default.

(*3*) This section shall not apply to ships navigating between the United Kingdom and any port in British India and to which section 200 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, applies.

57 and 58 Vict., c. 60. Act I of 1859, s. 64; M.S.A., s. 201.

Weights and measures on board.

88. The master of a ship shall keep on board proper weights and measures for determining the quantities of the several provisions and articles served out and shall allow the same to be used at the time of serving out the provisions and articles in the presence of witnesses when-ever any dispute arises about the quantities. If the master of a ship fails without reasonable cause to comply with this section, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 69; M.S.A., s. 207. See also the M.S.Act, 1900, s. 34.

Expenses of medical attendance in case of illness.

89. (*1*) If the master of, or a seaman or apprentice belonging to a ship registered in British India receives any hurt or injury in the service of the ship, the expense of providing the necessary surgical and medical advice and attendance and medicine, and also the expenses of the maintenance of the master, seamen or apprentice until he is cured or dies or is brought back to the port from which he was shipped or other port agreed upon, and of his conveyance to that port, and, in case of death, the expenses, if any, of his burial, shall be defrayed by the owner of the ship without any deduction on that account from his wages.

(3) Where any expenses referred to in this section have been paid by the master, seaman, or apprentice himself, the same may be recovered as if they were wages duly earned, and, if any such expenses are paid or allowed out of any money forming part of the revenues of India, the amount shall be a charge upon the ship and may be recovered with full costs of suit by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Accommodation for seamen

90. (1) Every place in a British ship which is occupied by seamen or apprentices engaged under this Act and appropriated for their use shall have— Act I of 1859, s. 70, as amended by Act XIII of 1879, s. 9 M.S.A., s. 310.

(a) for each European seaman or apprentice or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, a space of ten superficial feet if the place be not less than six feet in height from deck to deck, or sixty cubic feet if the height from deck to deck be less than six feet;

(b) for each lascar or native seaman or person shipped on the same footing as a lascar, six superficial and thirty-six cubic feet and, if the place allotted be under the top gallant forecastle, such forecastle deck shall be not less than four feet six inches above the one below it.

(2) In every case the place shall be below a well-caulked and substantial deck, securely constructed, properly ventilated and properly protected from weather and sea.

(3) If any of the foregoing requirements of this section is not complied with in the case of any ship, the owner of the ship shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(4) Every place so occupied and appropriated shall be kept free from goods and stores of any kind not being the personal property of the crew in use during the voyage.

(5) If any such place is not so kept free the master shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Inspection of medicines and appliances and accommodation.

91. (1) The shipping-master or deputy shipping-master at any port in British India may enter at any time on board any ship upon which seamen have been shipped at that port and inspect the medicines and appliances and the accommodation for seamen with which the ship is required to be provided by or under this Act or the Merchant Shipping Acts. Act I of 1859, s. 71

(2) If, on inspection, the provisions or water on board any ship are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use or deficient in quantity, the shipping-master shall proceed as provided in section 88, and the fine prescribed by the said section shall be incurred by any default of the master of the ship in respect of such provisions or water and the ship shall be detained until the defects are remedied to the satisfaction of the shipping master.

Facilities for making Complaints.

Facilities for making complaints.

92. (1) If a seaman or apprentice, whilst on board ship, states to the master that he desires to make complaint to a magistrate against the master or any of the crew, the master shall, so soon as the service of the ship will permit, Act I of 1859, s. 72, M.S.A., s. 314.

(a) if the ship is then at a place where there is a magistrate, after such statement, and

(b) if the ship is not then at such place, after her first arrival at such a place, allow the complainant to go ashore or send him ashore in proper custody so that he may be enabled to make the complaint.

(2) If the master of a ship fails without reasonable cause to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall for each such offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Protection of Seamen from Imposition.

Assignment or sale of salvage invalid.

93. Subject to the provisions of this Act an assignment or sale of salvage payable to a seaman or apprentice made prior to the accruing thereof shall not bind the person making the same, and a power of attorney or authority for the receipt of any such salvage shall not be revocable. Act I of 1859, s. 73 M.S.A., s. 312.

No debt exceeding three rupees recoverable till end of voyage.

94. A debt exceeding in amount three rupees incurred by any seaman after he has engaged to serve shall not be recoverable until the service agreed for is concluded Act I of 1859, s. 74. M.S.A., s. 313.

Penalty for overcharges by lodging house-keepers.

95. If a person demands or receives from a seaman or apprentice payment in respect of his board or lodging in the house of that person for a longer period than the seaman or apprentice has actually resided or boarded therein, that person shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. Act I of 1859, s. 75. M.S.A., s. 315.

Penalty for detaining seaman's effects.

96. (1) If a person receives or takes into his possession or under his control any money or effects of a seaman or apprentice and does not return the same or pay the value thereof when required by the seaman or apprentice subject to such deduction as may be justly due to him from the seaman or apprentice in respect of board or lodging or otherwise or absconds therewith, he shall for such offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. Act I of 1859, s. 76 M.S.A., s. 316.

(2) Any magistrate imposing a fine under this section may direct the amount of such money or the value of the effects subject to such deduction as aforesaid, if any, or the effects themselves to be forthwith paid or delivered to the seaman or apprentice.

Penalty for entertaining by lodging-house-keepers.

97. If within twenty-four hours after the arrival of a ship at a port in British India a person then being on board the ship solicits a seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire or takes out of the ship any effects of a seaman except under the personal direction of the seaman and with the permission of the master, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees Act I of 1859, s. 78. M.S.A., s. 317

Act I of 1859, s. 27. M.S.A., s. 218.

Penalty for being on board ship without permission before seamen leave.

98. Where a ship is about to arrive or is arriving or has arrived at the end of the voyage and any person not being in His Majesty's service or not being duly authorized by law for the purpose goes on board the ship without the permission of the master before the seamen lawfully leave the ship at the end of their engagement or are discharged (whichever happens last), that person shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and the master of the ship may take him into custody and deliver him up forthwith to a police officer to be taken before a magistrate to be dealt with according to the provisions of this Act.

Provisions as to Discipline.

Act I of 1859, s. 29.

Misconduct endangering life or ship.

99. If a master, seaman or apprentice belonging to a British ship by wilful breach of duty or by neglect of duty or by reason of drunkenness—

(*a*) does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction or serious damage of the ship or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of a person belonging to or on board the ship; or

by Act V of 1843, s. 36. M.S.A., s. 223.

(*b*) refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving the ship from immediate loss, destruction or serious damage or for preserving any person belonging to or on board the ship from immediate danger to life or limb;

he shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or to be imprisoned for a term which may extend to two years, or to both.

Act I of 1859, s. 30. M.S.A., s. 221.

Desertion and absence without leave.

100. If a seaman lawfully engaged or an apprentice commits any of the following offences, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be liable to be tried in a summary manner and to be punished as follows :— V of 1898.

(*i*) if he deserts from his ship he shall be guilty of the offence of desertion and be liable to forfeit all or any part of the effects he leaves on board and of the wages which he has then earned and also, if the desertion takes place at any place not in British India, to forfeit all or any part of the wages which he may earn in any other ship in which he may be employed until his next return to British India, and to satisfy any excess of wages paid by the master or owner of the ship from which he deserts to any substitute engaged in his place at a higher rate of wages than the rate stipulated to be paid to him, and also he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks;

(*ii*) if he neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship or to proceed to sea in his ship or is absent without leave at any time within twenty-four hours of the ship's sailing from a port either at the commencement or during the progress of a voyage, or is absent at any time without leave and without sufficient reason from his ship or from his duty, he shall, if the offence does not amount to desertion or is not treated as such by the master, be guilty of the offence of absence without leave and be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding two days' pay and in addition for every twenty-four hours of absence either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses properly incurred in hiring a substitute, and also he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten weeks.

Act I of 1859, s. 30. M.S.A., s. 222.

Conveyance of deserter or imprisoned seaman on board ship.

101. (*1*) If a seaman or apprentice is guilty of the offence of desertion or of absence without leave or otherwise absents himself from his ship without leave, the master, any mate, the owner, ship's husband or consignee of the ship may, with or without the assistance of police officers, convey him on board his ship, and those officers are hereby directed to give assistance if required.

(*2*) If the seaman or apprentice so required be shall first be taken before some Court capable of taking cognizance of the matter to be dealt with according to law.

(*3*) If it appears to the Court before whom the case is brought that the seaman or apprentice has been conveyed on board or taken before the Court on improper or insufficient grounds, that Court may inflict on the master, mate, owner, ship's husband or consignee, as the case may be, a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(*4*) The infliction of such fine shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment in respect of the arrest.

Act I of 1859, s. 33.

(*5*) If a seaman or apprentice is imprisoned for having been guilty of the offence of desertion or of absence without leave, or for having committed any other breach of discipline, and during his imprisonment and before his engagement is at an end his services are required on board his ship, any magistrate may, on the application of the master or of the owner or his agent, notwithstanding that the period of his imprisonment is not at an end, cause the seaman or apprentice to be conveyed on board his ship for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage, or to be delivered to the master or any mate of the ship, or to the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed.

Act I of 1859, s. 31. M.S.A., s. 224.

Power to Court to order offender to be taken on board ship.

102. Where a seaman or apprentice is brought before a Court on the ground of the offence of desertion or of absence without leave or of otherwise absenting himself without leave, the Court, if the master or the owner, or his agent, so requires, may, in lieu of committing him to prison, cause him to be conveyed on board his ship for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage or deliver him to the master or any mate of the ship or the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed, and may in such case order any costs and expenses properly incurred by or on behalf of the master or owner by reason of the conveyance to be paid by the offender and if necessary to be deducted from any wages which he has then earned or by virtue of his then existing engagement may afterwards be earned.

Act I of 1859, s. 32. M.S.A., s. 225.

General offences against discipline.

103. If a seaman lawfully engaged or an apprentice commits any of the following offences (in this Act referred to as offences against discipline), he shall, notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be liable to be tried in a summary way and to be punished as follows, namely :— V of 1898.

(*i*) if he quits the ship without leave after her arrival at her port of delivery and before she is placed in security, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding one month's pay;

(*ii*) if he is guilty of wilful disobedience to any lawful command, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a period which may extend to four weeks and shall also be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding two days' pay;

(iii) if he is guilty of continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands or continued wilful neglect of duty, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks, and shall also be liable for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect for a sum not exceeding six days' pay or any expenses which may have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute;

(iv) if he assaults the master or any mate or a certificated engineer of the ship, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks;

(v) if he combines with any of the crew to disobey lawful commands or to neglect duty or to impede the navigation of the ship or the progress of the voyage, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks;

(vi) if he wilfully damages his ship or commits criminal misappropriation or breach of trust in respect of or wilfully damages any of her stores or cargo, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum equal to the loss thereby sustained, and also to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks;

(vii) if he is convicted of any act of smuggling whereby loss or damage is occasioned to the master or owner of the ship, he shall be liable to pay to that master or owner a sum sufficient to reimburse the loss or damage, and the whole or a proportionate part of his wages may be retained in satisfaction on account of that liability without prejudice to any further remedy.

Act I of 1859, s. 26. M.S.A., s. 237.

Penalty for false statement as to last ship or name.

104. (1) If a seaman on or before being engaged wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of the name of his last ship or alleged last ship or wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of his own name, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) The fine may be deducted from any wages the seaman may earn by virtue of his engagement as aforesaid and shall, subject to re-imbursement of the loss or expenses, if any, occasioned by any desertion previous to the engagement, be paid and applied in the same manner as other fines under this Act.

Act I of 1859, ss. 34 and 35. M.S.A., s. 228.

Entry of offences in official log.

105. If any offence within the meaning of the Act of desertion or absence without leave or against discipline is committed or if any act of misconduct is committed for which the offender's agreement imposes a fine and it is intended to enforce the fine,—

(i) an entry of the offence or act shall be made in the official log-book and signed by the master and also by the mate or one of the crew; and

(ii) the offender, if still in the ship, shall before the next subsequent arrival of the ship at any port, or, if she is at the time in port, before her departure therefrom, either be furnished with a copy of the entry or have the same read over distinctly and audibly to him and may thereupon make such reply thereto as he thinks fit; and

(iii) a statement of a copy of the entry having been so furnished or the entry having been so read over and in either case the reply, if any, made by the offender shall likewise be entered and signed in manner aforesaid; and

(iv) in any subsequent legal proceedings the entries by this section required shall, if practicable, be produced or proved, and, in default of that production or proof, the Court hearing the case may, in its discretion, refuse to receive evidence of the offence or act of misconduct.

Act XIII of 1850, s. 4.

Report of desertions and absence without leave.

106. (1) Whenever any seaman or apprentice not shipped in a British India deserts or otherwise absents himself in British India without leave from a British ship in which he is engaged to serve, the master of the ship shall within forty-eight hours of discovering such desertion or absence report the same to the shipping-master or to such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, unless, in the meantime, the deserter or absentee returns.

(2) Any master wilfully neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to both.

Act I of 1859, s. 29. M.S.A., s. 229.

Entries and certificates of desertion abroad.

107. (1) In every case of desertion from a ship registered in British India whilst such ship is at any place out of British India, the master shall produce the entry of the desertion in the official log-book to the person authorized by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, to grant certificates for leaving seamen behind abroad; and that person shall thereupon make and certify a copy of the entry.

6 Edw. 7, c. 48.

(2) The master shall forthwith transmit such copy to the shipping-master at the port at which the seaman or apprentice was shipped, and the shipping master shall, if required, cause the same to be produced in any legal proceeding.

(3) Such copy, if purporting to be so made and certified as aforesaid, shall, in any legal proceeding relating to such desertion, be admissible in evidence.

Act I of 1859, s. 30. M.S.A., s. 231.

Facilities for proving desertion in proceedings for forfeiture of wages.

108. (1) Whenever a question arises whether the wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion from a ship, it shall be sufficient for the person resisting the forfeiture to show that the seaman or apprentice was duly engaged to or belonged to the ship, and either that he left the ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement or, if the voyage was to terminate in British India, and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her and that an entry of his desertion has been duly made in the official log book.

(2) The desertion shall thereupon, so far as relates to any forfeiture of wages under this Part, be deemed to be proved unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge or can otherwise show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had either reasonable cause for leaving his ship.

Act I of 1859, s. 33. M.S.A., s. 233.

Application of forfeitures.

109. (1) Where any wages or effects are under this Act forfeited for desertion from a ship, they shall be applied towards re-imbursing the expenses caused by the desertion to the master or the owner of the ship and, subject to that re-imbursement, shall be paid into the public treasury and carried to the account of Government.

(2) For the purposes of such re-imbursement the master or the owner or his agent may, if the wages are earned subsequent to the desertion, recover them in the same manner as the deserter

could have recovered them if not forfeited; and the Court in any legal proceeding relating to such wages may order them to be paid accordingly.

(3) Where wages are forfeited under the foregoing provisions of this Act in any case other than for desertion, the forfeiture shall, in the absence of any specific provision to the contrary, be for the benefit of the master or owner by whom the wages are payable.

Act I of 1859, s. 24, M. S. A., s. 252.

Decision of questions of forfeiture and deduction in suits for wages.

110. Any question concerning the forfeiture of or deductions from the wages of a seaman or apprentice may be determined in any proceeding lawfully instituted with respect to those wages notwithstanding that the offence in respect of which the question arises, though by this Act made punishable by imprisonment as well as forfeiture, has not been made the subject of any criminal proceeding.

Act I of 1859, s. 21, M. S. A., s. 250.

Ascertainment of amount of forfeiture out of wages.

111. (2) If a seaman contracts for wages by the voyage or by the run or by the share and not by the month or other stated period of time, the amount of forfeiture to be incurred under this Act shall be an amount bearing the same proportion to the whole wages or share as a month or any other period hereinbefore mentioned in fixing the amount of forfeiture (as the case may be) bears to the whole time spent in the voyage or run.

(2) If the whole time spent in the voyage or run does not exceed the period for which the pay is to be forfeited, the forfeiture shall extend to the whole wages or share.

Act I of 1859, s. 26. Of M. S. A., s. 235 (now M. S. A., 1923, s. 44).

Payment of fines imposed under agreement to shipping-master.

112. (1) Every fine imposed on a seaman for any act of misconduct for which his agreement imposes a fine shall be deducted and paid over as follows, namely:—

(a) if the offender is discharged at any port or place in British India, and the offence and such entries in respect thereof as aforesaid are proved, in the case of a foreign going ship to the satisfaction of the shipping-master before whom the offender is discharged, and in the case of a home-trade ship to the satisfaction of the shipping master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged, the master or owner shall deduct such fine from the wages of the offender and pay the same over to such shipping-master; and

(b) if before the final discharge of the crew in British India, any such offender as aforesaid enters into any of His Majesty's ships or is discharged at any place not in British India, and the offence and such entries as aforesaid are proved to the satisfaction of the officer in command of the ship into which he so enters or of the consular officer, officer of Customs, or other person by whose sanction he is so discharged, the fine shall thereupon be deducted as aforesaid, and an entry of such deduction shall then be made in the official log-book (if any) and signed by such officer or other person; and on the return of the ship to British India, the master or owner shall pay over such fine in the case of foreign going ships to the shipping-master before whom the crew is discharged, and in the case of home-trade ships to the shipping-master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged.

(2) If any master or owner neglects or refuses so to pay over the fine he shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding six times the amount of the fine retained by him.

(3) An act of misconduct for which any such fine has been inflicted and paid shall not be otherwise punished under the provisions of this Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 27. M. S. A., s. 230.

Penalty for enticing to desert.

113. If a person by any means whatsoever persuades or attempts to persuade a seaman or apprentice to neglect or refuse to join or proceed to sea in or desert from his ship, or otherwise to absent himself from his duty, he shall for each offence in respect of each seaman or apprentice be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for harbouring deserters.

114. If a person wilfully harbours or secretes a seaman or apprentice who has wilfully neglected or refused to join or has deserted from his ship, knowing or having reason to believe the seaman or apprentice to have so done, he shall for every seaman or apprentice so harboured or secreted be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 25 and 26. M. S. A., s. 251.

Penalty on stowaways and dissipators of stores carried seamen carried under compulsion.

115. (1) If a person secretes himself and goes to sea in a ship without the consent of either the owner, consignee or master, or of a mate, or of the person in charge of the ship or of any other person entitled to give that consent, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to four weeks.

(2) Every sea-faring person whom the master of a ship is under the authority of this Act or any other law compelled to take on board and convey, and every person who goes to sea in a ship without such consent as aforesaid, shall, so long as he remains in the ship, be subject to the same laws and regulations for preserving discipline and to the same fines and punishments for offences constituting or tending to a breach of discipline as if he were a member of and had signed the agreement with the crew.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 8, as amended by Act XII of 1891.

Procedure where seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India imprisoned on complaint of master or owner.

116. (1) If any seaman or apprentice who is not shipped in British India is imprisoned on complaint made by or on behalf of the master or owner of the ship or for any offence for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, then—

(a) while such imprisonment lasts, no person shall, without the previous sanction in writing of the Local Government or of such officer as it may appoint in this behalf, engage any native of India to serve as a seaman on board such ship; and

(b) the Local Government or such officer as it may appoint in this behalf may tender such seaman or apprentice to the master or owner of the ship in which he is engaged to serve, and if such master or owner, without assigning reasons satisfactory to the Local Government or to such officer as aforesaid, refuses to receive him on board, may require such master or owner to deposit in the local shipping office—

(i) the wages due to such seaman or apprentice and his money and effects; and

(ii) such sum as may, in the opinion of the Local Government or such officer as aforesaid, be sufficient to defray the cost of the passage of such seaman or apprentice to the port at which he was shipped according to the scale of costs usual in the case of distressed seamen.

(2) If any person wilfully disobeys the prohibition contained in clause (a) of sub-section (1), he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both.

(3) Any master or owner refusing or neglecting to deposit any wages, money, effects or sum when so required by this section, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Power to send on board seamen or apprentice not shipped in British India who is undergoing imprisonment.

117. If any seaman or apprentice who is not shipped in British India is imprisoned for any offence for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, and if during such imprisonment and before his engagement is at an end his services are required on board his ship, any magistrate may, at the request of the master or owner or his agent, cause the seaman or apprentice to be conveyed on board the ship for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage or to be delivered to the master or any mate of the ship or to the owner or his agent to be by them conveyed, notwithstanding that the period for which he was sentenced to imprisonment has not terminated.

Act I of 1859, s. 28
Act XXII of 1870, s. 7.
See M.S.A., s. 223.

On change of master, documents to be handed over to successor.

118. (1) If during the progress of a voyage the master of any ship registered in British India is removed or superseded or for any other reason quits the ship and is succeeded in the command by some other person, he shall deliver to his successor the various documents relating to the navigation of the ship and the crew thereof which are in his custody and shall in default be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 29.
M.S.A., s. 258.

(2) Such successor shall immediately on assuming the command of the ship enter in the official log-book a list of the documents so delivered to him.

Leaving Seamen or Apprentices in British India.

Discharge or leaving behind in British India of seamen or apprentices not shipped in British India.

119. (1) No seaman or apprentice who was not shipped in British India shall be discharged at any port in British India without the previous sanction in writing of such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf. Such sanction shall be given or withheld at the discretion of the officer so appointed, but, whenever it is withheld, the reasons for so withholding it shall be recorded by him in writing.

Act XIX of 1876, s. 4
M.S.A., s. 139.
See now M.S.A., 1923, ss. 20 and 24.

(2) If any person discharges a seaman or apprentice in wilful disobedience to the prohibition contained in sub-section (1), he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both.

Official Logs.

Official logs to be kept and to be dated.

120. (1) An official log shall be kept in every ship registered in British India except home-trade ships not exceeding three hundred tons burden in the form sanctioned by the Local Government.

Act I of 1859, s. 163.
M.S.A., s. 222.

(2) The official log may, at the discretion of the master or owner, be kept distinct from or united with the ordinary ship's log so that in all cases the spaces in the official log-book be duly filled up.

(3) An entry required by this Act in the official log-book shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and, if not made on the same day as that occurrence, shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence and of the entry respecting it; and if made in respect of an occurrence happening before the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge, shall not be made more than twenty-four hours after that arrival.

Act I of 1859, s. 164.

(4) Every entry in the official log-book shall be signed by the master and by the mate or some other of the crew and also—

(a) if it is an entry of injury or death, shall be signed by the Surgeon or medical practitioner on board, if any; and

Act I of 1855, s. 106.

(b) if it is an entry of wages due to or of the sale of the effects of a seaman or apprentice who dies, shall be signed by the mate and by some member of the crew besides the master; and

(c) if it is an entry of wages due to a seaman who enters His Majesty's naval service, shall be signed by the seaman or by the officer authorized to receive the seaman into that service.

(5) Every entry made in an official log-book in the manner provided by this Act shall be admissible as evidence.

Act I of 1859, s. 165.

Entries required in official log-book.

121. The master of a ship for which an official log is required shall enter or cause to be entered in the official log-book the following matters, namely:—

Act I of 1859, s. 166
M.S.A., s. 240.

(i) every conviction by a legal tribunal of a member of his crew, and the punishment inflicted;

(ii) every offence committed by a member of his crew for which it is intended to prosecute or to enforce a forfeiture or award a fine together with such statement concerning the reading over of that entry, and concerning the reply (if any) made to the charge as is by this Act required;

(iii) every offence for which punishment is inflicted on board and the punishment inflicted;

(iv) a statement of the conduct, character and qualifications of each of his crew, or a statement that he declines to give an opinion on those particulars;

(v) every case of illness or injury happening to a member of the crew with the nature thereof, and the medical treatment adopted (if any);

(vi) every case of death happening on board and the cause thereof;

(vii) every birth happening on board with the sex of the infant and the names of the parents;

(viii) every marriage taking place on board with the names and ages of the parties;

(ix) the name of every seaman or apprentice who ceases to be a member of the crew otherwise than by death, with the place, time, manner and cause thereof;

(x) the wages due to any seaman who enters His Majesty's naval service during the voyage;

(xi) the wages due to any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage and the gross amount of all deductions to be made therefrom;

(xii) the sale of the effects of any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, including a statement of each article sold and of the sum received for it;

(xiii) every collision with any other ship and the circumstances under which the same occurred.

Act I of 1838, s. 167, M.S.A., s. 281.

122. (1) If an official log-book is not kept in the manner required by this Act, or if an entry directed by this Act to be made therein is not made at the time and in the manner directed by this Act, the master shall, if no other penalty is provided by this Act, be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Offences in respect of official logs.

(2) If any person makes or procures to be made or assists in making any entry in any official log-book in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge more than twenty-four hours after such arrival, he shall for such offence be liable to a fine which may extend to three hundred rupees.

(3) If any person wilfully destroys or mutilates or renders illegible any entry in any official log-book or wilfully makes or procures to be made or assists in making a false or fraudulent entry in or omission from an official log-book, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year.

Act I of 1859, s. 259, M.S.A., s. 282.

123. (1) The master of every foreign going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final port of destination in British India or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver the official log-book of the voyage to the shipping-master before whom the crew is discharged.

Delivery of official logs to shipping-masters.

(2) The master or owner of every home-trade ship, for which an official log is required to be kept, shall, within twenty-one days of the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, transmit or deliver to some shipping-master in British India the official log-book for the preceding half-year.

(3) If the master or owner of a ship fails without reasonable cause to comply with this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 259, M.S.A., s. 283.

124. (1) Where, by reason of transfer of ownership or change of employment of a ship, the official log ceases to be required in respect of the ship or to be required on the same date, the master or owner of the ship shall, if the ship is then in British India, within one month, and, if she is elsewhere, within six months, after the cessation, deliver or transmit to the shipping-master at the port to which the ship belonged the official log-book, if any, duly made out at the time of the cessation.

Official logs to be sent to shipping-master in case of transfer of ship and in case of loss.

(2) If a ship is lost or abandoned the master or owner thereof shall, if practicable, and as soon as possible, deliver or transmit to the shipping-master at the port to which the ship belonged the official log-book, if any, duly made out to the time of the loss or abandonment.

(3) If the master or owner of the ship fails without reasonable cause to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

PART III.

PASSENGER SHIPS.

Survey of Passenger ship.

Act VII of 1883, s. 4, inserted by Act I of 1869, s. 3, M.S.A., s. 271 (7).

125. (1) No steam-ship shall carry more than twelve passengers between places in British India or to or from any place in British India from or to any place out of British India, unless she has a certificate of survey under this Part in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed.

No steam-ship to carry passengers without a certificate of survey.

Act VII of 1883, s. 6 (a), (b), (c). Cf. M.S.A., ss. 278 (3) and 280.

57 and 58 Vict. c. 60

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to—

(a) any steam-ship having a certificate of survey granted by the Board of Trade, or by the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions where such certificate has been declared under section 284 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, to be of the same force as if granted under that Act, unless it appears from the certificate that it is inapplicable to the voyage on which the steam-ship is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed, or unless there is reason to believe that the steam-ship has, since the grant of the certificate, sustained injury or damage or been found unseaworthy or otherwise inefficient; or

(b) any steam-ship having certificate of survey granted under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, in force and applicable to the voyage on which the steam ship is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed; or

I of 1917.

(c) any steam-ship carrying passengers during the interval between the time at which her certificate of survey under this Part expires and the time at which it is first practicable to have the certificate renewed.

Act VII of 1883, s. 28 Act III of 1903, s. 3.

126. The local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Part relating to the survey of steam-ships shall not apply in the case of any specified steam-ship or class of steam-ships, or shall apply thereto with such modifications as the Local Government may direct.

Power for Local Government to exempt certain steam-ships.

Act VII of 1883, s. 7, M.S.A., s. 87 (1) (b).

127. No officer of Customs shall grant a port clearance, nor shall any pilot be engaged, to any steam-ship for which a certificate of survey is required by this Part until after the production by the owner or master thereof of a certificate under this Part in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed and the service on which she is about to be employed.

No port-clearance until certificate of survey produced.

Act VII of 1883, s. 8, M.S.A., s. 271 (6).

128. If any steam-ship for which a certificate of survey is required by this Part leaves or attempts to leave any port of survey without a certificate, any officer of Customs or any pilot on board the steam-ship may detain her until she obtains a certificate.

Power to detain steam-ship not having certificate of survey.

Appointment of surveyors and ports of survey.

129. The Local Government may appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be surveyors for the purposes of this Part at such ports within the territories under its administration as it may appoint to be ports of survey. Act VII of 1884, s. 9. M.S.A., s. 724 (3).

Powers of surveyor.

130. (1) For the purposes of survey under this Part, any surveyor appointed under this Part may, at any reasonable time, go on board a steam-ship, and may inspect the steam-ship and any part thereof, and the machinery, equipments or articles on board thereof: Act VII of 1884, s. 10. M.S.A., s. 725.

Provided that he does not unnecessarily hinder the loading or unloading of the steam-ship, or unnecessarily detain or delay her from proceeding on any voyage.

(2) The owner, master and officers of the steam-ship shall afford to the surveyor all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steam-ship and her machinery and equipments, or any part thereof, respectively, as he reasonably requires.

Fees in respect of survey.

131. Before a survey under this Part is commenced, the owner or master of the steam-ship to be surveyed shall pay to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf— Act VII of 1884, s. 10-A (inserted by Act III of 1890, s. 16) M.S.A., s. 277.

(a) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the steam-ship according to the rates in Schedule II or according to any other prescribed rates; and

(b) When the survey is to be made in any port of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee, in respect of the expenses (if any) of the journey of the surveyor to the port, as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

Power for Local Government to direct that two surveyors be employed.

132. A survey under this Part shall ordinarily be made by one surveyor, but two surveyors may be employed if the Local Government, by order in writing, so directs, either generally in the case of all steam-ships at any port of survey, or specially in the case of any particular steam-ship or class of steam-ships at any such port. Act VII of 1884, s. 20.

Division of duties when two surveyors employed.

133. When a survey is made under this Part by two surveyors, each of the surveyors making the survey shall perform a prescribed portion of the duties assigned by this Part or the rules made thereunder to a surveyor making a survey. Act VII of 1884, s. 20

Declaration of surveyor.

134. When a survey under this Part is completed, the surveyor making it shall forthwith, if satisfied that he can with propriety do so, give to the owner or master of the steam-ship surveyed a declaration of survey in the prescribed form containing the following particulars, namely:— Act VII of 1884, s. 11. M.S.A., s. 274 (2), (3) and (4).

(a) that the hull and machinery of the steam-ship are sufficient for the service intended and in good condition;

(b) that the equipments of the steam-ship and the certificates of the master, mate or mates, and engineer or engineers or engine-driver, are such and in such condition as are required by any law for the time being in force and applicable to the steam-ship;

(c) the time (if less than one year) for which the hull, machinery and equipments of the steam-ship will be sufficient;

(d) the limit (if any) beyond which, as regards the hull, machinery or equipments the steam-ship is in the surveyor's judgment not fit to ply;

(e) the number of passengers which the steam-ship is, in the judgment of the surveyor, fit to carry, distinguishing, if necessary, between the respective numbers to be carried on the deck and in the cabins, and in different parts of the deck and cabins; the number to be subject to such conditions and variations, according to the time of year, the nature of the voyage, the cargo carried or other circumstances, as the case requires; and

(f) any other prescribed particulars.

Sending of declaration by owner or master to Local Government.

135. (1) The owner or master to whom a declaration of survey is given shall, within fourteen days after the date of the receipt thereof, send the declaration to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf. Act VII of 1884, s. 12. M.S.A., s. 275.

(2) If he fails to do so, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five rupees for every day during which the sending of the declaration is delayed.

(3) The owner or master shall pay any sum so forfeited on the delivery of the certificate of survey.

Grant of certificate of survey by Local Government.

136. (1) Upon receipt of a declaration of survey, the Local Government shall, if satisfied that the provisions of this Part have been complied with, cause a certificate, in duplicate, to be prepared and delivered, through such officer at the port at which the steam-ship was surveyed as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, to the owner or master of the steam-ship surveyed, on his applying and paying the sums (if any) mentioned in this Part as payable on delivery of certificate. Act VIII of 1884, s. 13. M.S.A., ss. 276 and 278.

(2) A certificate granted under this section shall be in the prescribed form; shall contain a statement to the effect that the provisions of this Part with respect to the survey of the steam-ship and the transmission of the declaration of survey in respect thereof have been complied with; and shall set forth—

(a) the particulars concerning the steam-ship which clauses (c), (d) and (e) of section 134 require the declaration by the surveyor to contain; and

(b) any other prescribed particulars.

(3) When a certificate is ready for delivery under this section, the Local Government shall cause notice thereof to be given by post or otherwise to the owner or master of the steam-ship to which the certificate relates.

(*b*) The Local Government may delegate to any person —

(*c*) the function, assigned to the Local Government by sub-section (*2*), of granting a certificate of survey under that sub-section;

Act III of 1880, s. 17 (*f*).

(*f*) the function, assigned to the Local Government by sub-section (*3*), of causing notice to be given of a certificate of survey being ready for delivery;

Act XXXVIII of 1920, s. 2.

Provided, with respect to clause (*c*) of this sub-section, that no delegation of the function mentioned in that clause shall be construed to authorize the grant of a certificate of survey by surveyor who gave the declaration of survey.

Act VII of 1884, s. 31, amended by Act II of 1890, s. 29, M.E.A., p. 277.

Power for Local Government to order a second survey.

137. (*1*) If the surveyor or surveyors making a survey under this Act refuses or refuse to give a declaration of survey under section 134 with regard to any steam-ship, or gives or give a declaration with which the owner or master of the steam-ship surveyed is dissatisfied, the Local Government may, on the application of the owner or master, and the payment by him of such fee, not exceeding twice the amount of the fee for the previous survey, as the Local Government may require, direct two other surveyors appointed under this Part to survey the steam-ship.

(*2*) The surveyors so directed shall forthwith survey the steam-ship, and may, after the survey, either refuse to give a declaration or give such declaration as under the circumstances seems to them proper, and their decision shall be final.

Act VII of 1884, s. 15, M.E.A., s. 278 (*1*).

Duration of certificates of survey.

138. A certificate of survey granted under this Part shall not be in force —

(*a*) after the expiration of one year from the date thereof; or

(*b*) after the expiration of the period, if less than one year, for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments have been stated in the certificate to be sufficient; or

(*c*) after notice has been given, by the Local Government, to the owner or master of the steam-ship to which the certificate relates that the Local Government has cancelled or suspended it.

Act VII of 1884, s. 17, M.E.A., s. 279.

Cancellation or suspension of certificate of survey by Local Government.

139. Any certificate of survey granted under this Part may be cancelled or suspended by a Local Government if it has reason to believe—

(*a*) that the declaration by the surveyor of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steam-ship has been fraudulently or erroneously made; or

(*b*) that the certificate has otherwise been issued upon false or erroneous information; or

(*c*) that, since the making of the declaration, the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steam-ship have sustained any injury, or have otherwise become insufficient.

Act VII of 1884, s. 15, M.E.A., s. 280.

Power to require delivery of expired or cancelled certificate of survey.

140. (*1*) The Local Government may require any certificate of survey granted under this Part which has expired, or has been cancelled or suspended, to be delivered up to such person as it directs.

(*2*) If the owner or master of a steam-ship, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to deliver up a certificate when required to do so under this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Act VII of 1884, s. 19, as amended by Act III of 1890, s. 10.

Report of cancellation or suspension of certificates.

141. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends a certificate of survey granted under this Part is not the Local Government which or whose delegate granted the certificate, the Local Government cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the fact of cancellation or suspension, together with the reasons thereof, to the Local Government which or whose delegate granted the certificate.

Act VII of 1884, s. 15, M.E.A., s. 281 (*2*) and

Certificate of survey to be affixed in conspicuous part of steam-ship.

142. (*1*) The owner or master of every steam-ship for which a certificate of survey has been granted under this Part shall forthwith, on the receipt of the certificate, cause one of the duplicates thereof to be affixed, and kept affixed so long as the certificate remains in force and the steam-ship is in use, in some conspicuous part of the steam-ship where it may be easily read by all persons on board thereof.

(*2*) If the certificate is not so kept affixed, the owner and master of the steam-ship shall each be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Act VII of 1884, s. 14, inserted by Act I of 1920, M.E.A., s. 282.

Penalty for carrying passengers in contravention of the Act.

143. If a steam-ship on any voyage carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section 125 as has on board or in any part thereof a number of passengers which is greater than the number set forth in the certificate of survey as the number of passengers which the steam-ship or the part thereof is fit to carry on that voyage, the owner and the master shall each be punishable with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and also with an additional fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every passenger above the number so set forth, or, if the fare of any passenger on board exceeds twenty rupees, not exceeding double the amount of the fares of all the passengers above the number so set forth, reckoned at the highest rate of fare payable by any passenger on board, and if the master or any other officer of any steam-ship which carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section 125 is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot suspended or cancelled for any period by the Local Government.

Act VII of 1884, s. 22, inserted by Act I of 1903, s. 4, M.E.A., s. 305.

Steam-ships with foreign certificate of survey or certificates of partial survey

144. (*1*) When a steam-ship requires to be furnished with a certificate of survey under this Part and the Local Government is satisfied, by the production of a certificate of survey attested by a British Consular Officer at the port where the survey was made, that the ship has been officially surveyed at a foreign port, and that the requirements of this Act are proved by that survey to have been substantially complied with, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, dispense with any further survey of the ship in respect of the requirements so complied with, and give a certificate which shall have the same effect as a certificate given after survey under this Part:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply in the case of a foreign steam-ship to an official survey at any foreign port with respect to which His Majesty has by Order in Council directed that section 383 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall not apply. 57 & 58 Vict., C. 60.

(3) When the Local Government has, by notification in the local official Gazette, declared that it is satisfied that an official survey at any foreign port specified in the declaration is such as to prove that the requirements of this Act have been substantially complied with, any person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may exercise the power to dispense with a survey and to give a certificate conferred on the Local Government by sub-section (2) in the case of any steam ship furnished with a valid certificate of survey granted at such foreign port and duly attested by the British Consular Officer at that port.

(4) The procedure prescribed in sub section (1) shall be applicable in the case of steam-ships furnished with valid certificates of partial survey, including docking certificates, granted by the Board of Trade or any British Colonial Government, as if they were steam-ships furnished with like certificates of survey granted at foreign ports, subject to the modification that the powers of the Local Government under the said sub-section may be exercised by any person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

Power for Local Government to make rules as to surveys

145. (1) The Local Government may, subject to the condition of previous publication and the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make rules to regulate the making of surveys under this Part. Act VII of 1864, ss. 24 and 45 (5)

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) declare the times and places at which, and the manner in which, surveys are to be made;

(b) regulate the duties of the surveyor making a survey and, when two surveyors are employed, assign the respective duties of each of the surveyors employed;

(c) declare the form in which the declarations of surveyors and certificates of survey under this Part are to be framed, and the nature of the particulars which are to be stated therein, respectively; and

(d) fix the rates according to which the fees payable in respect of surveys are to be calculated in the case of all or any of the ports of survey within the territories under its administration. Act III of 1899, s. 21.

Provisions as to case of Wreck of Ship carrying Steerage Passengers.

Application of certain sections of Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in case of wreck of ship carrying steerage passengers on certain voyages.

146. (1) The provisions contained in Part I of Schedule III (being sections 332, 333, 334 and 336 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) are declared applicable to ships carrying steerage passengers upon the following voyages, namely:— Act XII of 1923, ss. 3, 4, 6, and 7. 57 & 58 Vict., C. 60

(a) voyages from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis and Fiji;

(b) voyages from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the French Colonies of Ré-union, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana;

(c) voyages from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana;

(d) voyages from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the Danish Colony of St. Croix;

(e) voyages under Part IV of this Act (which relates to native passenger ships) from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon and other ports in British India to the Straits Settlements, to the Protected Native States adjoining the Straits Settlements, to Australia, and to ports in the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden or Persian Gulf and on the East Coast of Africa.

(2) This section shall not come into operation until His Majesty's pleasure thereon has been published signified by notification in the Gazette of India.

XII of 1885. (3) On such signification of such pleasure, the Indian Sea Passengers Act, 1885, shall be repealed.

PART IV.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS AND PILGRIM SHIPS.

Application of Part. 147. (1) This Part applies— Act X of 1887, s. Act XIV of 1908, s.3.

(a) to all subjects of His Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India;

(b) to all Indian subjects of His Majesty without and beyond British India.

(2) But the provisions of this Part relating to native passenger ships do not apply—

(a) to any steam-ship not carrying as passengers more than sixty natives of Asia or Africa,

(b) to any ship not intended to carry natives of Asia or Africa as passengers to or from any port in British India, or

1 of 1917. (c) to any ships to which the provisions of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, are applicable.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-sections (1) and (2), the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, declare all or any of the provisions of this Part relating to native passenger ships to apply to sailing-ships, or any class of sailing-ships, carrying as passengers more than fifteen natives of Asia or Africa, and to steam-ships, or any class of steam-ships, carrying as passengers more than thirty such persons.

Power to exempt ship from provisions of Part IV.

148. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, subject to such conditions as it thinks fit, exempt any ship or class of ships from any provision of this Part relating to native passenger ships. Act X of 1887, s. 57.

(2) In imposing a condition under this section the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Act X of 1887, s. 3

Definitions.

149. In this Part, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "native passenger" means a passenger by a ship who is a native of Asia or Africa of the age of twelve years or upwards and is not on the articles of the ship as one of the crew; but it does not include either a passenger in attendance on a person who is not a native of Asia or Africa or a child under one year of age; and, in the computation of passengers for any of the purposes of this Part, two persons of the age of one year or upwards and under the age of twelve years shall be reckoned as one passenger;

(2) "native passenger ship" means, save as otherwise provided in this Part, a ship carrying more than thirty native passengers;

Act XIV of 1896, s. (1).

(3) "pilgrim" means a Muhammadan passenger going to, or returning from, the Hedjaz; but it does not include a child under one year of age, and, in the computation of pilgrims for all or any of the purposes of this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that two persons of the age of one year or upwards and under the age of twelve years shall be reckoned as one pilgrim;

Explanation I.—A Muhammadan passenger who has embarked with the intention of going to the Hedjaz, but in returning without having actually landed there, shall be deemed to be a pilgrim for the purposes of this Act:

Act XIV of 1896, s. 6

Explanation II.—Every passenger, whether a pilgrim or not, on board a pilgrim ship shall be deemed to be a pilgrim for the purposes of this Part;

Act XIV of 1896, s 6 (3).

(4) "pilgrim ship" means a ship carrying or about to convey pilgrims from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea other than Suez:

Provided that no ship carrying passengers other than pilgrims of the lowest class and having on board pilgrims of the lowest class in a less proportion than one pilgrim for every one hundred tons of the gross tonnage of the ship shall be deemed to be a pilgrim ship within the meaning of this Act.

Explanation.—"A pilgrim of the lowest class" is a pilgrim for whom no separate accommodation in any cabin, state-room or saloon is reserved;

Act XIV of 1896, s. 6 (2).

(5) "voyage" means the whole distance between the ship's port or place of departure and her final port or place of arrival;

Act XIV of 1865, s. 6 (3).

(6) "Chief Customs-officer" means the chief executive officer of sea-customs in any port or place to which this Part applies.

General Provisions as to Native Passenger and Pilgrim Ships.

Act X of 1887, s. 9. Act XIV of 1896, s. 7.

Places appointed by the Government.

150. (1) A native passenger ship shall not, nor shall a pilgrim ship depart or proceed from, or discharge native passengers or pilgrims, as the case may be, at any port or place within British India other than a port or place appointed in this behalf by the Local Government for native passenger ships or pilgrim ships, as the case may be.

(2) After a ship has departed or proceeded on a voyage from a port or place so appointed, a person shall not be received on board as a native passenger or pilgrim, as the case may be, except at some other port or place so appointed.

Act X of 1887, s. 7. Act XIV of 1896, s. 9.

Notice to be given at day of sailing.

151. (1) The master, owner or agent of a native passenger or pilgrim ship so departing or proceeding shall give notice to an officer, appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, that the ship is to carry native passengers or pilgrims and of her destination and of the proposed time of sailing.

(2) The notice shall be given—

(a) in the case of a native passenger ship not less than twenty-four hours before that time;

(b) in the case of a pilgrim ship at the original port of departure if in British India, and in other cases at the first port at which she touches in British India, not less than three days, and at all other ports not less than twenty-four hours before that time.

Act X of 1887, s. 8. Act XIV of 1896, s. 8.

Power to enter on and inspect ship.

152. After receiving the notice, the officer or a person authorised by him shall be at liberty at all times to enter on the ship and inspect her and her fittings and the provisions and stores on board.

Act X of 1887, s. 9 Act XIV of 1896, s. 10.

Ship not to sail without two certificates.

153. (1) A ship intended to carry native passengers or pilgrims shall not commence a voyage from a port or place appointed under this Part, unless the master holds two certificates to the effect mentioned in the two next following sections.

(2) The officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for the ship shall not grant it unless the master holds those certificates.

Act X of 1887, s. 10. Act XIV of 1896, s. 11.

Contents of certificate A.

154. The first of the certificates (hereinafter called "certificate A") shall state that the ship is sea-worthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated, and—

(a) in the case of a native passenger ship, the number of passengers which she is capable of carrying;

(b) in the case of a pilgrim ship, the number of pilgrims of each class which she is capable of carrying.

Act X of 1887, s. 11 Act XIX of 1899, s. 17.

Contents of certificate B.

155. The second of the certificates (hereinafter called "certificate B") shall state—

(a) the voyage which the ship is to make, and the intermediate ports (if any) at which she is to touch;

(b) that she has the proper complement of officers and seamen;

(c) that food, fuel and pure water over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things (if any) prescribed for native passengers or pilgrim ships, as the case may be, have been

placed on board, of the quality prescribed properly packed, and sufficient to supply the native passengers or pilgrims on board during the voyage which the ship is to make (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable) according to the prescribed scale;

(*d*) that the master holds certificate A;

(*e*) in the case of a native passenger ship if the ship is to make a short voyage, as hereinafter defined, in a season of foul weather, and to carry upperdeck passengers, that she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or with other sufficient protection against the weather;

(*f*) in the case of a native passenger ship, if she is to carry passengers to any port in the Red Sea, that she is propelled principally by steam, and, if she is to carry more than one hundred passengers to any such port, that she has on board a medical officer licensed in the prescribed manner;

(*g*) in the case of a pilgrim ship, that she is propelled principally by steam and that she is of the tonnage and steam power (if any) prescribed;

(*h*) in the case of a pilgrim ship, if she is to carry more than one hundred pilgrims, that she has on board the medical officer or officers required by this Part and the prescribed attendants; and

(*i*) such other particulars, if any, as may be prescribed for native passenger or pilgrim ships, as the case may be.

158. If an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government is satisfied that a native passenger or pilgrim has brought on board a native passenger or pilgrim ship for his own use food of the quality and in the quantity prescribed, this requirement of this Part, respecting the supply of food for passengers or pilgrims, shall not apply so far as regards the supply of food for that passenger or pilgrim.

Supply by passengers of their own food.

Act X of 1887, s. 17. Act XIV of 1896, s. 16.

157. The person by whom certificate A and certificate B are to be granted shall be the officer appointed under section 151 who is hereinafter referred to as the certifying officer.

Grant of certificates.

Act X of 1887, s. 12. Act XIV of 1895, s. 13.

158. Where the master of a ship produces to the certifying officer one of the certificates of survey referred to in sections 156 and 144 in respect of the ship in force and applicable to the voyage on which the ship is to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed, the certifying officer may, if the particulars required by section 154 are certified thereby, take the certificate as evidence of those particulars, and it shall then be deemed to be a certificate A for the purposes of this Part.

Substitute for certificate A.

Act X of 1887, s. 13. Act XIV of 1895, s. 14.

159. (*1*) After receiving the notice required by section 151 the certifying officer may, if he thinks fit, cause the ship to be surveyed at the expense of the master or owner by competent surveyors who shall report to him whether the ship is, in their opinion, seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for the service on which she is to be employed:

Survey of ship.

Act X of 1887, s. 14. Act XIV of 1895, s. 15.

Provided that he shall not cause a ship holding one of the certificates of survey referred to in Part III to be surveyed unless, by reason of the ship having met with damage or having undergone alterations, or on other reasonable ground, he considers it likely that she may be found unseaworthy or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for the service on which she is to be employed.

(*2*) If the officer causes a survey to be made of a ship holding any such certificate and the surveyors report that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for the voyage, and that there was no reasonable ground why the officer should have thought it likely that she would be found unseaworthy, or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for the service on which she is to be employed, the expense of the survey shall be paid by the Local Government.

160. (*1*) The certifying officer shall not grant a certificate unless he is satisfied that the ship has not on board any cargo likely from its quality, quantity or mode of stowage to prejudice the health or safety of the native passengers or pilgrims.

Discretion as to grant of certificate.

Act X of 1887, s. 15. Act XIV of 1895, s. 16.

(*2*) Save as aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of sub-section (*3*), it shall be in the discretion of the certifying officer to grant or withhold the certificate.

(*3*) In the exercise of that discretion that officer shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, and of any intermediate authority which that Government appoints in this behalf.

161. The master or owner shall post up in a conspicuous part of the ship, so as to be visible to persons on board thereof, a copy of each of the certificates granted under this Part in respect of the ship, and shall keep those copies so posted up throughout the voyage.

Copy of certificates to be exhibited.

Act X of 1887, s. 16. Act XIV of 1895, s. 17.

162. (*1*) If a native passengers or pilgrim ship departs or proceeds on a voyage from, or discharges native passengers or pilgrims at, any port or place within British India in contravention of the provisions of this Part, or if a person is received as a native passenger or pilgrim on board any such ship in contravention of the provisions of this Part, the master or owner shall, for every native passenger or pilgrim carried in the ship, or for every native passenger or pilgrim so discharged or received on board, be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to both:

Penalty for ship unlawfully departing or receiving passengers on board.

Act X of 1887, s. 31. Act XIV of 1895, s. 27.

Provided that the aggregate term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall not exceed one year.

(*2*) The ship, if found within two years in any port or place within British India, may be seized and detained by a Chief Customs officer until the penalties incurred under this Part by her master or owner have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed on him under this Part with all costs, has been enforced, under the provisions of this Part.

163. If a person impedes or refuses to allow any entry or inspection authorised by or under this Part, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for such offence, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to both.

Penalty for opposing entry or inspection of ships.

Act X of 1887, s. 32. Act XIV of 1895, s. 28.

Act X of 1837, s. 33. Act XIV of 1865, s. 39

Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificate.

144. If the master or owner of a native passenger or pilgrim ship without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, fails to comply with the requirements of this Part with respect to the posting of copies of certificates, he shall be, liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to both.

Act X of 1837, s. 35. Act XIV of 1865, s. 41.

Penalty for fraudulent alteration in ship after certificate obtained.

145. If the master of a native passenger or pilgrim ship after having obtained any of the certificates mentioned in this Part fraudulently does or suffers to be done anything whereby the certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the ship, her native passengers or pilgrims, as the case may be, or other matters to which the certificate relates, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both

Act X of 1837, s. 36 Act XIV of 1865, s. 42

Penalty for failing to supply native passengers or pilgrims with prescribed provisions.

146. If the master of a native passenger or pilgrim ship without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, omits to supply to any passenger or pilgrim the prescribed allowance of food, fuel and water, as required by the provisions of this Part, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every native passenger or pilgrim who has sustained detriment by the omission.

Act X of 1837, s. 37. Act XIV of 1865, s. 43

Penalty for having over-five number of passengers on board.

147. (1) If a native passenger or pilgrim ship has on board a number of native passengers or pilgrims which is greater than the number allowed for the ship by or under this Part, the master and owner shall, for every such passenger or pilgrim over and above that number, be each liable to a fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and the master shall further be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one week in respect of each such passenger or pilgrim:

Provided that the aggregate term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall not exceed six months.

(2) Any officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may cause all native passengers or pilgrims over and above the number allowed by or under this Part to disembark, and may forward them to any port at which they may have contracted to land, and recover the cost of so forwarding them from the master or owner of the ship as if the cost were a fine imposed under this Part, and a certificate under the hand of that officer shall be conclusive proof of the amount of the cost aforesaid.

Act X of 1837, s. 39 Act XIV of 1865, s. 44.

Penalty for landing native passenger or pilgrim at a place other than that at which he has contracted to land.

148. If the master of a native passenger or pilgrim ship lands any native passenger or pilgrim at any port or place other than the port or place at which the native passenger or pilgrim may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless the landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the master shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to both.

Act X of 1837, s. 40. Act XIV of 1865, s. 45.

Penalty for making voyage in contravention of contract.

149. If a native passenger or pilgrim ship, otherwise than by reason of perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, touches at any port or place in contravention of any express or implied contract or engagement with the native passengers or pilgrims with respect to the voyage which the ship was to make and the time which that voyage was to occupy, whether the contract or engagement was made by public advertisement or otherwise, the master and owner shall each be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act X of 1837, s. 31 Act XIV of 1865, s. 36

Information to be sent to ports of embarkation and discharge.

150. (1) The Chief Customs-officer, or other officer, if any, appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, at any port or place within British India at which a native passenger or pilgrim ship touches or arrives shall, with advertence to the provisions of this Part, send any particulars which he may deem important respecting the native passenger or pilgrim ship, and the native passengers or pilgrims carried therein, to the officer at the port or place from which the ship commenced her voyage, and to the officer at any other port or place within British India where the native passengers or pilgrims or any of them embarked or are to be discharged.

(2) The Chief Customs-officer, or other officer, if any, appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, at any port or place in British India at which a ship to which this Part applies touches or arrives, may enter on the ship and inspect her in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act as to the number of native passengers or pilgrims and other matters have been complied with.

Act X of 1837, s. 32; Act XIV of 1865, s. 37

Report of Consul.

151. In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Part any document purporting to be a report of such particulars as are referred to in sub-section (1) of the last foregoing section, or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of His Majesty in any foreign port, shall be received in evidence, if it appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Part is held.

Act X of 1837, s. 49. Act XIV of 1865, s. 53

Authority to institute proceedings for penalties.

152. The penalties to which masters and owners of native passenger and pilgrim ships are made liable by this Part shall be enforced only on information laid at the instance of a certifying officer, or at any port or place where there is no such officer, at the instance of the Chief Customs officer.

Act X of 1837, s. 51 Act XIV of 1865, s. 50

Appointment of officers.

153. The Local Government shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to exercise and perform the powers and duties which are conferred and imposed by this Part or may be so conferred and imposed thereunder

Special Provisions relating to Native Passenger Ships.

Act X of 1837, s. 5.

Definitions

154. (1) "Long voyage" means, subject to the provisions of this Part relating to native passenger ships, any voyage during which the ship performing it will in ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours or upwards continuously out of port

(6) "short voyage" means, subject to the provisions of this Part relating to native passenger ships, any voyage during which the ship performing it will not in ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours continuously out of port.

Power to declare what shall be deemed "seasons of fair weather", "seasons of foul weather" and "long voyages" and "short voyages."

175. The Governor General in Council may declare, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Part relating to native passenger-ships, "seasons of fair weather" and "seasons of foul weather" and, for sailing-ships and steam-ships, respectively, a "long voyage" and a "short voyage." Act X of 1887, s. 55.

Space to be available for passengers.

176. (1) For seasons of fair weather, a native passenger ship performing a short voyage shall, subject to the provisions of this Part, contain in the between-decks at least six superficial feet and thirty-six cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and six superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger. Act X of 1887, s. 56.

(2) For seasons of foul weather, a native passenger ship propelled by sails and performing a short voyage shall, subject as aforesaid, contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy two cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and twelve superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger.

(3) For seasons of foul weather, a native passenger ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a short voyage shall, subject as aforesaid, contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and nine superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger.

(4) In seasons of foul weather a native passenger ship shall not carry upper-deck passengers unless she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or with other sufficient protection against the weather.

Ship taking additional passengers at intermediate place.

177. If a native passenger ship performing a short voyage takes additional native passengers on board at an intermediate port or place, the master shall obtain from the certifying officer at that port or place a supplementary certificate stating— Act X of 1887, s. 58.

(a) the number of native passengers so taken on board, and

(b) that food, fuel and pure water over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for the ship, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed, properly packed and sufficient to supply the native passengers on board during the voyage which the ship is to make (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable) according to the scale for the time being prescribed:

Provided that, if the certificate B held by the master of the ship states that food, fuel and pure water over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for her, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by the rules, properly packed and sufficient to supply the full number of native passengers which she is capable of carrying, the master shall not be bound to obtain any such supplementary certificate.

Deaths on voyage.

178. When the ship after performing a short voyage reaches her final port or place of arrival, the master shall notify to such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf the date and supposed cause of death of every passenger dying on the voyage. Act X of 1887, s. 59. Act XXXVII of 1920.

Space to be available for passengers.

179. (1) A native passenger ship propelled by sails and performing a long voyage shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space available for every passenger. Act X of 1887, s. 61.

(2) A native passenger ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a long voyage, shall, subject as aforesaid, contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty four cubic feet of space available for every passenger.

Statements concerning passengers.

180. The master of a native passenger ship departing or proceeding on a long voyage from any port or place in British India shall sign two statements, specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the native passengers, and the number of the crew, and shall deliver them to the certifying officer, who shall thereupon, after having first satisfied himself that the numbers are correct, countersign and return to the master one of the statements. Act X of 1887, s. 62.

Deaths on voyage.

181. The master of any such ship shall note in writing on the statement returned to him, and on any additional statement to be made under the next following section, the date and supposed cause of death of any native passenger who may die on the voyage, and shall, when the ship arrives at her port or place of destination or at any port or place where it may be intended to land native passengers, and before any passenger leaves the ship, produce the statement with any additions made thereto to a person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of His Majesty at the port or place, or to the Chief Customs-officer thereat or the certifying officer, if any, appointed there. Act X of 1887, s. 63.

Ship taking additional passengers at intermediate place.

182. (1) In either of the following cases, namely,— Act X of 1887, s. 64.

(a) if after the ship has departed or proceeded on a long voyage any additional native passengers are taken on board at a port or place within British India appointed under this Part for the embarkation of native passengers or

(b) if the ship upon her voyage touches or arrives at any such port or place, having previously received on board additional native passengers at any place beyond British India,

the master shall obtain a fresh certificate to the effect of certificate B from the certifying officer at that port or place, and shall make additional statements specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the additional passengers.

(2) All the foregoing provisions of this Part with respect to certificate B and statements concerning native passengers shall be applicable to any certificate granted or statement made under this section.

Act X of 1887, s. 25. Act X of 1887, s. 61.

Certain ships to be propelled by steam.

183. (1) A ship carrying native passengers from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea shall be propelled principally by steam.

(2) If this section is not complied with, the master and owner shall each be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act X of 1887, s. 26.

Certain ships to carry medical officer.

184. (1) A ship carrying more than one hundred native passengers from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea shall have on board a medical officer licensed in the prescribed manner.

(2) If this section is not complied with, the master shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act X of 1887, s. 27.

Ships carrying passengers to or from port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.

185. (1) A ship carrying native passengers from or to any port in British India other than Aden to or from any port in the Red Sea shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

Act X of 1887, s. 27.

(2) If the master without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, fails to touch at Aden or leaves that port without having obtained a bill of health under this section, he shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Act X of 1887, s. 44.

(3) If, in the case of any such ship as is referred to in this section, the master or the medical officer, if any, of the ship without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, breaks, or omits or neglects to obey, any rule under this Part applicable to the ship, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act X of 1887, s. 28.

Bill of health at Aden.

186. The authority at Aden empowered to grant the bill of health shall refuse to grant it if the ship has on board a greater number of native passengers than the number allowed for the ship by or under this Part, and may refuse to grant it if the requirements of any rule under this Part are not complied with on board the ship.

Act X of 1887, s. 29.

Bond where ship clears for port in Red Sea.

187. In the case of a ship carrying native passengers from any port in British India other than Aden to any port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for the ship shall not grant the clearance unless and until the master, owner or agent of the ship and two sureties resident in British India have executed in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council a joint and several bond, for the sum of five thousand rupees, conditioned—

(a) that the ship shall touch at Aden on the outward voyage and there obtain a clean bill of health, and shall do the same on the homeward voyage if the ship continues to carry more than sixty native passengers, and

(b) that the master and medical officer (if any) of the ship shall on the outward voyage, and also on the homeward voyage if the ship continues to carry more than sixty native passengers, comply with the provisions of this Part and of such rules relating to ships carrying native passengers between ports in British India and ports in the Red Sea as the Governor General in Council may make under this Part.

Act X of 1887, s. 30.

Power for Local Government to direct medical inspection of passengers.

188. (1) The Local Government may direct that no native passenger shall be received on board any ship, or any ship of a specified class, carrying native passengers from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea, unless and until the passenger has been inspected, at such time and place, and in such manner, as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, by a medical officer to be appointed by that Government for the purpose.

(2) If, in the opinion of the officer making an inspection under this section, a native passenger is suffering from any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, the passenger shall not be permitted to embark.

Act X of 1887, s. 45.

(3) If the master of any such ship knowingly receives on board the ship any person in contravention of this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each person so received, or to imprisonment which may extend to three months or to both.

Act X of 1887, s. 56.

Penalty for not complying with requirements as to statements concerning passengers and certain other matters.

189. If a master fails to comply with any of the requirements of section 180 or section 181 as to the statements concerning native passengers, or wilfully makes any false entry or note in or on any such statement, or without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, fails to obtain any such supplementary certificates as is mentioned in section 177 or to report deaths as required by section 178 or to obtain any such fresh certificate, or to make any such statement of the number of additional native passengers, as is mentioned in section 182, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every such offence, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act X of 1887, s. 58.

Penalty for bringing passengers from foreign port in excess of authorised number.

190. If a ship carrying native passengers from any port or place beyond British India to any port or place in British India has on board a number of passengers greater either than the number allowed for the ship by or under this Part or than the number allowed by the licence or certificate, if any, granted in respect of the ship at her port or place of departure, the master and owner shall, for every native passenger in excess of that number, be each liable to a fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Act X of 1887, s. 63.

Power for Governor General in Council and Local Government to make rules.

191. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Part to regulate, in the case of any native passenger ship or class of such ships, all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the scale on which food, fuel and water are to be supplied to the passengers or to any class or classes of passengers, and the quality of the food, fuel and water;

(*b*) the medical stores and other appliances and fittings to be provided on board for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency;

(*c*) the licensing and appointment of medical officers in cases where they are required by this Part to be carried;

(*d*) the boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board;

(*e*) the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied;

(*f*) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires on board and the precautions to be taken to prevent such fires;

(*g*) the provision of appliances for saving life and of means for making signals of distress, and the supply of lights incextinguishable in water and fitted for attachment to lifebuoys;

(*h*) the functions of the master, medical officer (if any) and other officers of the ship during the voyage;

(*i*) the access of between-decks passengers to the upper deck; and

(*j*) generally, to carry out the purposes of this Part.

(2) The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Part to regulate, in the case of any native passenger ship or class of such ships,— Act XXIVIII of 1923, s. 2.

(*a*) the local limits within which and the time and mode at and in which, passengers are to be embarked or discharged at any port or place appointed under this Part in that behalf; and

(*b*) the time within which the ship or any ship of the class is to depart or proceed on her voyage after commencing to take passengers on board.

(3) In making a rule under this section the authority making it may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day, after the first during which the breach continues.

(4) The power to make rules under this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

Power to prescribe space to be available for passengers.

182. The Governor General in Council may by order prescribe, in the case of any native passenger ship or class of such ships and for all or any voyages, the number of superficial or of cubic feet of space to be available for native passengers; and the order shall be alternative to or cumulative, as the Governor General in Council may direct, the requirements on that subject of this Part so far as they apply to that ship or class of ships. Act X of 1887, s. 58.

Special Provisions regarding Pilgrim Ships.

Space to be provided for pilgrims.

183 (1) The Governor General in Council may by order determine the number of superficial and cubic feet of space (not being less than the space for the time being required for passengers under this Act) to be available in the between-decks for pilgrims of each class respectively on board pilgrim ships. Act XIV of 1908, s. 19

(2) Every pilgrim ship shall have reserved for the use of the pilgrims on board gratuitously by day and by night so much of the upper deck as is not required for the airing space of the crew or for permanent structures:

Provided that the upper-deck space available for pilgrims shall in no case be less than six superficial feet for each pilgrim of the age of twelve years or upwards on board.

(3) Subject as aforesaid and to any rules which may be made under this Act, such space may be allotted among the different classes of pilgrims in such proportion as may be thought fit:

Provided that not less space shall be allotted to any one class than will provide six superficial feet of space available for each pilgrim of the age of twelve years or upwards of that class on board.

Disposal of pilgrims' baggage.

184. The baggage of all pilgrims shall be disposed of on board in such manner as may be prescribed. Act XIV of 1908, s. 20.

Hospital accommodation.

185. There shall a regularly appointed hospital on board every pilgrim ship offering such conditions of security, health and space, and capable of accommodating such number, not exceeding five per cent of the pilgrims embarked, as may be prescribed. Act XIV of 1908, s. 21.

Statement concerning pilgrims to be delivered before ship departs.

186. The master of every pilgrim ship departing or proceeding from any port or place in British India shall sign a statement in duplicate in the prescribed form specifying the total number and the number of each sex of all the pilgrims embarked and the number of the crew, and such other particulars as may be prescribed, and shall deliver both copies to the certifying officer who shall thereupon, after having first satisfied himself that the entries are correct, countersign and return to the master one of the copies. Act XIV of 1908, s. 22.

Deaths on voyage.

187. The master of every pilgrim ship shall note in writing on the copy of the statement returned to him under the last foregoing section, and on any additional statement to be made under the next following section, the date and supposed cause of death of any pilgrim who may die on the voyage, and shall, when the pilgrim ship arrives at her port or place of destination, or at any port or place at which it may be intended to land pilgrims, and before any pilgrims disembark, produce the statement, with any additions thereto made, to a person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of His Majesty at the port or place or to the Chief Customs-officer thereat or the certifying officer (if any) appointed there. Act XIV of 1908, s. 23.

Pilgrim ship taking additional pilgrims at intermediate place.

188 (1) In either of the following cases, namely:— Act XIV of 1908, s. 24.

(*a*) if, after a pilgrim ship has departed or proceeded on her voyage, any additional pilgrims are taken on board at a port or place within British India appointed under this Act for the embarkation of pilgrims, or,

(*b*) if a pilgrim ship upon her voyage touches or arrives at any such port or place, having previously received on board additional pilgrims at any place beyond British India,

the master shall obtain a fresh certificate to the effect of certificate B from the certifying officer at that port or place, and shall furnish an additional statement, in duplicate in the prescribed form respecting such additional pilgrims.

(3) All the foregoing provisions of this Part with respect to certificate B, and the statement concerning pilgrims to be signed and delivered by the masters of pilgrim ships, shall be applicable to any certificate granted or statement furnished under this section.

Act XIV of 1855, s. 19.

Statement concerning pilgrims to be delivered before pilgrim disembark in British India.

199. The master of every pilgrim ship arriving at any port or place in British India at which it may be intended to disembarge pilgrims shall, before any pilgrims disembark, deliver a statement signed by him, specifying the total number and the number of each sex of all the pilgrims on board and the number of the crew, and such other particulars as may be prescribed, to the certifying officer appointed thereat.

Act XIV of 1855, s. 20.

Pilgrim ships to be propelled principally by steam and to be of certain tonnage and steam-power.

200. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall be propelled principally by steam, and shall be of the tonnage and steam-power (if any) prescribed

Act XIV of 1855, s. 46.

(2) If this section is not complied with, the master and owner shall each be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act XIV of 1855, s. 27.

Certain pilgrim ships to carry medical officers and attendants

201. (1) Every pilgrim ship carrying more than one hundred pilgrims shall have on board a medical officer licensed as prescribed and, if the number carried exceed one thousand, a second medical officer similarly licensed, and also in all cases such attendants as may be prescribed

Act XIV of 1855, s. 47.

(2) If this section is not complied with, the master shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act XIV of 1855, s. 28.

Medical officers' diaries and reports.

202. The medical officer or officers at every pilgrim ship shall keep such diaries, and shall submit such reports or other returns, as may be prescribed.

Act XIV of 1855, s. 29.

Pilgrim ships to touch at Aden on the outward voyage.

203. (1) Every pilgrim ship, proceeding from any port in British India other than Aden to any port in the Red Sea, shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that port without having obtained from the proper authority a certificate stating whether any case of cholera has or has not occurred on board since the ship left the port of last departure.

Act XIV of 1855, s. 43.

(2) If the master of any such ship, without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, fails to touch at Aden or leaves that port without having obtained the certificate required by this section, he shall for every such offence be liable to a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Act XIV of 1855, s. 30.

When authority at Aden may refuse to let ship leave.

204. The authority at Aden empowered to grant the certificate required under section 203 may refuse to permit the ship to leave that port if the provisions of this Part or any rule thereunder are not complied with on board such ship.

Act XIV of 1855, s. 31.

Bond where pilgrim ship proceeds on outward voyage

205. In the case of every pilgrim ship proceeding from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance shall not grant the clearance unless or until the master, owner or agent and two sureties resident in British India have executed, in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council, a joint and several bond, for the sum of five thousand rupees, conditioned—

(a) that the ship (if the voyage do not commence at Aden) shall touch at Aden on the outward voyage and there obtain the certificate required by section 203, and

(b) that the master and medical officer or officers (if any) shall comply with the provisions of this Part and the rules thereunder.

Act XIV of 1855, s. 32.

Medical inspection and permission required before embarkation of pilgrims.

206. (1) No pilgrim shall be received on board any pilgrim ship at any port or place in British India unless and until he has been medically inspected, at such time and place, and in such manner, as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, nor until the certifying officer has given permission for the embarkation of pilgrims to commence.

(2) If, in the opinion of the officer making an inspection under this section, any pilgrim is suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition, or any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, or shows any signs of the same or any other suspicious symptoms, such pilgrim shall not be permitted to embark

(3) All articles which have been contaminated by persons suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition, or any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, or are suspected of having been so contaminated shall, before being taken on board a pilgrim ship, be disinfected, under the supervision of a medical officer appointed by the Local Government for the purpose, in such manner as may be prescribed.

Act XIV of 1855, s. 44

(4) If the master of any such ship knowingly receives on board any pilgrim or contaminated article in contravention of this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each pilgrim or fifty rupees for each article so received, or to imprisonment which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act XIV of 1855, s. 33.

Medical inspection after embarkation in certain cases.

207. (1) If in any case a pilgrim ship does not proceed on her voyage within forty-eight hours after all the pilgrims have been received on board, and there is reason to suspect that any person on board is suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition or any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, a medical inspection of all persons on board may be held in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

(2) If on such inspection any person is found to be suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition or any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, or shows any signs of the same or any other suspicious symptoms, he shall, together with all articles belonging to him, be at once removed from the ship.

Act XIV of 1855, s. 49.

(3) If the master of any such ship knowingly keeps on board any pilgrim or article ordered to be removed under this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

for each pilgrim, or to fifty rupees for such article, so kept on board, or to imprisonment which may extend to three months, or to both.

Medical inspection of women

208. So far as may be practicable, and subject to any rules which may be made under this Act, the medical inspection of female pilgrims shall be carried out by women. Act XIV of 1895, s. 34.

Issue and production of tickets and return of passage-money.

209. (1) Every pilgrim shall be entitled, on payment of his passage-money and fulfilment of the other prescribed conditions (if any), to receive a ticket in the prescribed form, and shall be bound to produce the same to such officers and on such occasions as may be prescribed, and otherwise to deal with the same in the prescribed manner Act XIV of 1895, s. 35

(2) Every pilgrim prevented from embarking under section 208 or removed from the ship under section 207, or otherwise prevented from proceeding shall be entitled to the refund of any passage-money he may have paid, subject to any conditions or deductions which may be prescribed.

Sanitary taxes payable by master of pilgrim ship.

210. The master of every pilgrim ship shall be bound to pay the whole amount of the sanitary taxes imposed by lawful authority at the ports visited and so far as such taxes are included in the cost of the tickets issued to the pilgrims. Act XIV of 1895, s. 36.

Penalty on master for not complying with requirements as to statements concerning pilgrims and certain other matters.

211. If the master of a pilgrim ship fails to comply with any of the requirements of section 94, section 127 or section 199 as to the statements concerning pilgrims, or wilfully makes any false entry or note in or on any such statement, or fails to obtain any such fresh certificate or to make any such statement of the number of additional pilgrims as is mentioned in section 198, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every such offence, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to both. Act XIV of 1895, s. 40.

Penalty on master or medical officer of pilgrim ship disobeying rules under this Act.

212. If the master or the medical officer (if any) of a pilgrim ship, without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, breaks, or omits or neglects to obey, any rule under this Part, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to both. Act XIV of 1895, s. 56

Power for Governor General in Council and Local Government to make rules.

213. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate all or any of the following matters, namely:— Act XIV of 1895, s. 38.

(a) the boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board pilgrim ships;

(b) the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied;

(c) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires on board and the precautions to be taken to prevent and deal with such fires;

(d) the provision of appliances for saving life and of means for making signals of distress, and the supply of lights incapable in water and fitted for attachment to life-buoys;

(e) the fittings and other appliances to be provided in the upper and between decks for the comfort and convenience of pilgrims;

(f) the scale on which, and manner in which, food, fuel and water are to be supplied to pilgrims, and the quality of such food, fuel and water;

(g) the quality, quantity and storage of the cargo to be carried;

(h) the allotment of the upper deck space between the various classes of pilgrims;

(i) the amount and distribution of the baggage of pilgrims;

(j) the nature and extent of the hospital accommodation and the medical stores, disinfectants, and other appliances and fittings to be provided on board for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency;

(k) the form of the statements to be furnished by the master under sections 126 and 199 and the particulars to be entered therein;

(l) the tonnage and steam-power to be required in the case of pilgrim ships, and the voyages to which, and seasons at which, such rules shall respectively apply;

(m) the keeping and appointment of medical officers and other attendants in cases where they are required by this Part to be carried, and the diaries, reports and other returns to be kept or submitted by such medical officers;

(n) the manner in which contaminated articles shall be disinfected before being taken on board a pilgrim ship;

(o) the manner in which, and the persons by whom, the medical inspection of women shall be carried out;

(p) the supply of tickets to intending pilgrims, the form of such tickets and the conditions and other matters to be specified thereon, and the amount of the sanitary taxes to be included in the cost thereof;

(q) the refund of passage-money to intending pilgrims who may not be permitted to embark, or who having embarked may be removed from the ship under the powers conferred by this Part or who may otherwise for any unavoidable cause be prevented from proceeding in any pilgrim ship;

(r) the functions of the master, medical officer or officers (if any) and other officers during the voyage; and

(s) generally, to carry out the provisions of this Part relating to pilgrim ships

(2) The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act to regulate— Act IV of 1910, Sch. Part I

(a) the local limits within which, and the time and mode at and in which, pilgrims shall be embarked or disembarked at any port or place appointed under this Part in that behalf; and

(b) the time within which a pilgrim ship shall depart or proceed on her voyage after commencing to take pilgrims on board.

(3) In making a rule under this section, the authority making it may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, when the breach is a one running, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(4) The power to make rules under this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication

PART V.

SAFETY.

Prevention of Collisions.

Act VII of 1880, s. 21, M.S.A., s. 420.

Appointment of inspection of lights and fog-signals

214. (1) The Local Government may appoint persons to inspect, in any port, ships to which the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, issued under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, or any other similar law for the time being in force, may apply, for the purpose of seeing that such ships are properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals, in pursuance of such regulations or law.

Act VII of 1880, s. 13.

(2) Every person so appointed shall in the port for which he is appointed have, for the purposes of such inspection, the following powers—

(a) he may go on board any ship and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, equipments and cargo on board thereof, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle, but unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from discharging, unloading or proceeding on any voyage;

(b) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him, may examine such persons and may, by a like summons, require returns in writing to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(c) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important; and

(d) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

Act VII of 1880, s. 33 M.S.A., s. 426 (1).

Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspector.

215. If any person so appointed finds that any ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also what is, in his opinion, requisite in order to remedy the same.

Act VII of 1880, s. 69.

Ship not to be cleared by Customs collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, etc.

216. Every notice so given shall be communicated in such manner as the Local Government may direct to the Customs collector at any port from which such ship may seek to clear; and no Customs collector to whom such communication is made shall grant such ship a port clearance or allow her to proceed to sea without a certificate under the hand of some person appointed as aforesaid, to the effect that the said ship is properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the said regulations or law.

Draught of Water and Load-line.

Act VII of 1880, ss. 33 and 35 as amended by Act XVII of 1891, s. 6, and Act XVIII of 1923, s. 2, M.S.A., s. 427.

Marking of deck-lines.

217. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, every ship, British or foreign, while in any port in British India shall be permanently and conspicuously marked outside with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth painted longitudinally on each side amidships, or as near thereto as practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

(2) The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck-plank next the waterway at the place of marking.

(3) The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground, or black on a light ground.

(4) In this Part the expression "amidships" means the middle of the length of the load-water line as measured from the fore side of the stem to the after side of the stern-post.

Act VII of 1880, ss. 34, 35 and 36 as amended by Act XVII of 1891, s. 6, and Act XVIII of 1923, s. 2, M.S.A., s. 428.

Marking of load-lines.

218. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the master of every ship, British or foreign, while in any port in British India shall, before the time hereinafter mentioned, mark outside upon each of her sides amidships, or as near thereto as practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre

(2) The centre of the disc shall be placed at such level below the deck-line marked under the provisions of the Part or of the Merchant Shipping Acts, as may be approved by the Local Government, and shall indicate the maximum load-line in perfectly smooth salt-water to which it shall be lawful to load the ship.

Act VII of 1880, s. 37.

(3) The position of the disc shall be fixed in accordance with the tables used from time to time by the Board of Trade subject to such allowance as may be necessary in consequence of any difference between the position of the deck line marked under the provisions of this Part or of the Merchant Shipping Acts, and the position of the line from which free board is measured under the said tables, and subject also to such modifications, if any, of the tables and the application thereof, as may from time to time, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, be sanctioned by the Local Government.

(4) Any load-line marked under the Merchant Shipping Acts or under any enactment of any British Possession regarding which an Order in Council under section 444 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, exists, and any certificate given in pursuance of those Acts or any such enactment in respect of such marking, shall have the same effect as if it had been marked or given in pursuance of this Part. Act VII of 1880, s. 68. 57 & 58 Vict., c. 60.

Ships with submerged load-lines deemed unsafe.

219. If any ship, British or foreign, while in any port in British India, is so loaded as to submerge in perfectly smooth salt-water the centre of the disc indicating the load-line, the ship shall be deemed to be an unsafe ship within the meaning of the provisions hereinafter contained in this Part. Act XVIII of 1923, s. 5. M. S. A., s. 458.

Time of marking load-line in case of foreign-going vessels.

220. (1) When any British or foreign-going ship proceeds on any voyage from a port in British India for which the owner is required to enter the ship outwards, the disc indicating the load-line shall be marked before so entering her, or, if that is not practicable, as soon afterwards as may be. Act VII of 1880, s. 36 (1). M. S. A., s. 446.

(2) Every person applying for entry of such ship outwards shall insert, in the form of application made to the Customs-collector, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of such disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above such centre; and, if default be made in delivering this statement, the Customs-collector may refuse to enter the ship outwards. Act VII of 1880, s. 36.

(3) The master of every British or foreign going ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew, and no shipping-master shall proceed with the engagement of a crew for any such ship until this entry has been made. Act VII of 1880, s. 33.

(5) The master of every British or foreign-going ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book (if any).

(6) When a ship has been marked as by this section required, she shall be kept so marked until she next returns to a port of discharge in British India or arrives at a port in the United Kingdom. Act VII of 1880, s. 34 (3).

Act VIII of 1879.

Time for marking load-line in case of coasting vessels.

221. (1) When a ship, which is a coasting vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, is required to be marked with the disc indicating the load-line, she shall be so marked before the ship proceeds to sea from any port. Act VII of 1880, s. 34 (2). M. S. A., s. 447.

(2) The master shall also once in every twelve months, immediately before the ship proceeds to sea, send or deliver to the Customs-collector, or other principal officer of Customs, of such port as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre. Act VII of 1880, s. 37

(3) The master, before the ship proceeds to sea after any renewal or alteration of the disc, shall send or deliver to the Customs-collector or other principal officer of Customs aforesaid notice in writing of such renewal or alteration, together with such statement in writing as before mentioned of the distance between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the deck-lines.

(4) If default be made in sending or delivering any notice or statement required by this section to be sent or delivered, the master shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees. Act VII of 1880, s. 34 (3).

(5) When a ship has been marked as required by this section, she shall be kept so marked until notice has been given of an alteration.

Penalty for offences relating to marking of load-lines.

222. (1) If— Act VII of 1880, ss. 11 and 12. M.S.A., s. 442.

(a) any master of a ship neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this Part required or to keep her so marked, or allows the ship to be so loaded that when in perfectly smooth salt-water the centre of the disc is submerged; or

(b) any person conceals, removes, alters, defaces or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface or obliterate, any of the lines or marks prescribed by or under this Part, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy;

he shall be liable in respect of each such offence to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(2) The master of any ship on which any of the marks or lines prescribed by or under this Part is inaccurately placed so as to be likely to mislead, who does not forthwith cause such inaccuracy to be corrected, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees. Act VII of 1880, s. 34 (5). M.S.A., s. 447.

Power to appoint officer to certify position of disc.

223. The Local Government shall appoint—

(a) a surveyor employed by Lloyd's or by any other society, corporation or association for the survey or registry of shipping approved by the Board of Trade under section 443 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and specially authorised in this behalf by Lloyd's or by such society, corporation or association, as the case may be, or 57 & 58 Vict., c. 60.

(b) an officer specially selected by the Local Government for the purpose,

to approve and certify on its behalf from time to time the position of any disc indicating the load-line, and any alteration thereof, and may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, fix the fees to be taken in respect of any such approval or certificate

Act VII of 1880, s. 49, amended by Act XVII of 1901, s. 1, M. & A., s. 442 (2).

Power to make rules.

224. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules—

(a) determining the lines or marks to be used in connection with any such disc as aforesaid, in order to indicate the maximum load-line under different circumstances and at different seasons, and declaring that the provisions of this Part are to have effect as if any such line were drawn through the centre of the disc;

(b) as to the mode in which the disc and the lines or marks to be used in connection therewith are to be marked or affixed on the ship, whether by painting, cutting or otherwise;

(c) as to the mode of application for, and form of, certificates under this Chapter; and

(d) as to the entry of such certificates, and any other prescribed particulars concerning the draught of water and freeboard of the ship, in the official log (if any) of the ship, or other publication thereof on board the ship, and as to delivering copies of such entries.

(2) Rules under clause (c) of sub-section (1) may, with respect to any class or classes of ships,—

(i) declare what shall be deemed to be seasons of fair weather and seasons of foul weather, respectively, for any of the purposes of the rules, and

(ii) modify the tables referred to in sub-section (3) of section 218.

Grain-Cargoes.

Act VII of 1883, s. 33, M. & A., s. 462.

Stowage of cargoes of grain, etc

225. No cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or oakum (hereinafter referred to as grain cargo) shall be carried on board any British or foreign ship unless the same be contained in bags, sacks or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards or bulkheads or otherwise.

Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo

226. If the owner or master of any ship, or any agent of such owner who is charged with the loading of such ship or the sending her to sea, knowingly allows any grain-cargo or part of a grain-cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of the last foregoing section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Saving.

Act VII of 1880, s. 52, as amended by Act XVIII of 1896, s. 4.

Saving for certain ships.

227. Nothing in the provisions of this Part relating to the overloading and improper loading ships or to the marking of deck and load-lines shall imply to—

Act VII of 1880, s. 3. Act XVIII of 1895, s. 4.

(i) any sailing-ship of less than one hundred and fifty tons employed in plying coastwise between ports situated in India and Ceylon;

(ii) any ship of less than one hundred and fifty tons solely employed in fishing;

(iii) any pleasure yacht;

(iv) any foreign ship not bound to a port in British India for any purpose other than the purpose of embarking or landing passengers or taking in or discharging cargo or taking in bunker coal;

(v) any foreign ship which, if in a port of the United Kingdom, would be entitled to the benefit of a direction of His Majesty in Council under section 445 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Act XVII of 1901, s. 2.

Power to exclude or re-include certain classes of ships.

228. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the local official Gazette, exclude from, or bring again within the operation of, all or any of the provisions of this Part relating to the overloading and improper loading of ships or to the marking of deck and load-lines subject to such modifications thereof (if any) as may be specified in the notification, any native craft not square-rigged.

Act XVIII of 1895, s. 2.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exclude from, or bring again within the operation of, the provisions of this Part relating to the marking of deck and load-lines any steam-ships of less than one hundred and fifty tons which are employed in plying coastwise between ports situated in India and Ceylon and do not carry cargo.

Unseaworthy Ships.

Act VII of 1880, s. 5, M. & A., s. 457.

Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

229. (1) Every person who sends or attempts to send a British ship to sea from any port in British India in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered shall, unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to ensure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state or that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both.

(2) Every master of a British ship who knowingly takes such ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered shall, unless he proves that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both.

(3) For the purpose of giving such proof, every person charged under this section may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

(4) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Local Government.

Act VII of 1880, s. 6.

Unseaworthy ships.

230. A ship is "unseaworthy" within the meaning of this Part when the materials of which she is made, her construction, the qualifications of the master, the number and description of the crew, the weight, description and stowage of the cargo, the tackle, sails, rigging, stores, ballast, and other equipment are not such as to render her in every respect fit for the proposed voyage or service.

Obligation of owner to crew with respect to seaworthiness.

231. (1) In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a British ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any such ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner that such owner and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of such ship or the preparing thereof for sea, or the sending thereof to sea, shall use all reasonable means to secure the seaworthiness of such ship for the voyage at the time when such voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy state for the voyage during the same.

Act VII of 1923, s. 6. M.S.A., s. 458.

(2) Nothing in this section shall subject such owner to any liability by reason of such ship being sent to sea in an unseaworthy state where, owing to special circumstances, the sending her to sea in a reasonable and justifiable.

Detention of unsafe ships by the Local Government.

Power to detain unsafe ship and procedure for detention.

232. (1) Where a British ship in any port to which the Local Government may specially extend this section as an unsafe ship, that is to say, in by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended such ship may be provisionally detained for the purpose of being surveyed and either finally detained or released as follows, namely :—

Act VII of 1923, s. 7. M.S.A., s. 459.

(a) The Local Government, if it has reason to believe, on complaint or otherwise, that any such ship is unsafe, may order the ship to be provisionally detained as an unsafe ship for the purpose of being surveyed.

(b) A written statement of the grounds of such detention shall be forthwith served on the master of such ship.

(c) When the Local Government provisionally orders the detention of a ship, it shall either refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained, or forthwith appoint some competent person to survey such ship and report thereon; and, on receiving his report, may either order the ship to be released or, if in its opinion the ship is unsafe, may order her to be finally detained, either absolutely or until the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Local Government thinks necessary for the protection of human life.

Act VII of 1923, ss. 8 and 10.

(d) Before an order for final detention is made, a copy of the report shall be served upon the master of the ship, and within seven days after such service the owner or master may appeal against such report, in the manner prescribed, to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained.

(e) Where a ship has been provisionally detained and a person has been appointed under this section to survey such ship, the owner or master of the ship, at any time before such person makes that survey, may require that he shall take with him as assessor such person as the owner or master may select, being a person named in the list of assessors for the Court of Survey or, if there is no such list, or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, a person of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience. If the surveyor and assessor agree that the ship should be detained or released, the Local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, and the owner or master shall have no appeal. If the surveyor and assessor differ in their report, the Local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made and the owner or master shall have such appeal touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided in this section.

Act VII of 1923, s. 9. M.S.A., s. 459 (5).

(f) Where a ship has been provisionally detained, the Local Government may, at any time if it thinks it expedient, refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained.

(g) The Local Government may at any time, if satisfied that a ship detained under this section is not unsafe, order her to be released either upon or without any conditions.

Act VII of 1850, s. 44 Act VII of 1859, s. 12

(3) Any person appointed by the Local Government for the purposes of this Act referred to as a "detaining-officer") shall have the same power as the Local Government has under this section of provisionally ordering the detention of a ship for the purpose of being surveyed, and of appointing a person to survey her; and if he thinks that a ship so detained by him is not unsafe, may order her to be released.

(4) A detaining-officer shall forthwith report to the Local Government any order made by him for the detention or release of a ship.

(5) A ship detained under this section shall not be released by reason of her British or British Indian register being subsequently closed.

Act VII of 1923, s. 42.

(6) A detaining-officer shall have, for the purpose of his duties under this part, the following powers, namely :—

(a) he may go on board any British ship and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, equipments and cargo on board thereof, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from discharging, unloading or proceeding on any voyage;

(b) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him, may examine such persons, and may, by a like summons, require returns in writing to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(c) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important; and

(d) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

Costs of detention and damages recoverable thereto.

Act VII of 1880, s. 27. M.S.A., s. 460 (3).

Limitation of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained

233. If it appears that there was not reasonable and probable cause, by reason of the condition of the ship or the act or default of the owner, for the provisional detention of a ship, the Government shall be liable to pay to the owner of the ship his costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship, and also compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the detention or survey.

Act VII of 1880, s. 28. M.S.A., s. 460 (3).

Liability of shipowner for costs when ship rightly detained.

234. If a ship is finally detained under this part, or if it appears that a ship provisionally detained was at the time of such detention unsafe, the owner of the ship shall be liable to pay to Government its costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship; and such costs shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable as salvage is recoverable.

Act VII of 1880, s. 29. M.S.A., s. 460 (3).

What included in costs of detention and survey

235. For the purposes of this Act, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding before a Court of Survey, and a reasonable amount in respect of the remuneration of the surveyor or any person appointed to represent the Local Government before the Court, shall be deemed to be part of the costs of the detention and survey of the ship.

Act VII of 1880, s. 30. M.S.A., s. 461.

Power to require from complainant security for costs, etc.

236. When a complaint is made to the Local Government or a detaining-officer that a British ship is unsafe, it shall be in the discretion of such Government or officer (as the case may be) to require the complainant to give security to the satisfaction of such Government or officer for the costs and compensation which such complainant may become liable to pay as hereinafter mentioned:

Provided that, where the complaint is made by one-fourth, being not less than three, of the seamen belonging to the ship, and is not in the opinion of such Government or officer frivolous or vexatious, such security shall not be required; and such Government or officer shall, if the complaint is made in sufficient time before the sailing of the ship, take proper steps to ascertain whether the ship ought to be detained under this part.

Act VII of 1880, s. 31. M.S.A., s. 463 (3).

Costs, etc., payable by Government recoverable from complainant.

237. Where a ship is detained in consequence of any complaint, and the circumstances are such that the Government is liable under this part to pay to the owner of the ship any costs of compensation, the complainant shall be liable to pay to the Government all such costs and compensation as the Government incurs, or is liable to pay, in respect of the detention and survey of the ship.

Act VII of 1880, now s. 69, substituted by Act XVIII of 1923, s. 4 M.S.A., s. 462

Application to foreign ships of provisions as to detention.

238. When a foreign ship is in a port in British India and is, whilst at that port, unsafe by reason of overloading or improper loading, the provisions of this part with respect to the detention of ships shall apply to that foreign ship as if she were a British ship with the following modifications, namely:—

(i) a copy of the order for the provisional detention of the ship shall forthwith be served on the consular officer for the country to which the ship belongs at or nearest to the port in which such ship is detained;

(ii) the consular officer, at the request of the owner or master of the ship, may require that the person appointed by the Local Government to survey the ship shall be accompanied by such person as the consular officer may select, and in that case, if the surveyor and that person agree, the Local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly; but, if they differ, the Local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner and master shall have the like appeal to a Court of Survey touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided in the case of a British ship; and

(iii) where the owner or master of the ship appeals to the Court of Survey, the consular officer, at his request, may appoint a competent person to be assessor in the case in lieu of the assessor who, if the ship were a British ship, would be appointed otherwise than by the Local Government.

Act VII of 1880, s. 32.

Delegation of powers to Port Commissioners, etc.

239. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, delegate, either absolutely or subject to such conditions or restrictions as it thinks fit, to any body of Commissioners or trustees appointed for managing the affairs of a port, all or any of the powers, and require the said body to discharge all or any of the functions of a Local Government under the foregoing sections of this part, except the power of making rules.

(*2*) While any such notification remains in force, all costs and damages which would otherwise be recoverable under this part by or from the Government shall be recoverable in like manner by or from such body; and such body shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any enactment for the time being in force, credit or pay, as the case may be, the amount of any cost or damages so recovered to or from the funds held by them in trust as such body.

Installation of Wireless Telegraphy.

Act XLI of 1929, s. 1 (3).

Commencement.

240. The provisions of this part in regard to the installation of wireless telegraphy in ships registered in British India shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Act XLI of 1929, s. 3.

Definitions.

241. In the provisions of this part relating to the installation of wireless telegraphy, "passenger steamer" means a steam-ship which carries more than twelve passengers.

Act XLI of 1929, s. 3.

Wireless telegraphy requirements.

242. (*1*) Every sea going British ship registered in British India, being a passenger steamer or a ship of sixteen hundred tons gross tonnage or upwards, shall be provided with a wireless telegraph installation of the prescribed description, and shall maintain a wireless telegraph service of the prescribed nature and shall be provided with such certificated operators and watchers as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt from the obligations imposed by this section any ships or classes of ships if he is of opinion that, having regard to the nature of the voyages on which the ships are engaged, or other circumstances of the case, the provision of a wireless telegraph installation is unnecessary or unreasonable

(3) If this section is not complied with in the case of any such ship the master or owner of the ship shall be liable in respect of each offence to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Appointment and powers of wireless telegraphy inspectors. 243. (1) The Governor-General in Council may appoint officers (hereinafter referred to in this Act as wireless telegraphy inspectors) for the purposes of seeing that the requirements of this part relating to wireless telegraphy are complied with on board any ship. Act XLI of 1920, s. 4

(2) A wireless telegraphy inspector may inspect any ship for the purpose of seeing that she is properly provided with a wireless telegraph installation and certificated operators and watchers in conformity with this part, and for this purpose may go on board any ship at all reasonable times and do all things necessary for the proper inspection of the ship for the purposes of the provisions of this part relating to wireless telegraphy, and may also require the master of the ship to supply him with any information which it is in the power of the master to supply for that purpose, including the production of any certificate granted under this part in respect of the installation, and of the certificates of the operators and watchers on the ship.

(3) If a wireless telegraphy inspector finds that a ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also pointing out what in his opinion is requisite to remedy the same.

(4) Every notice given under sub-section (3) shall be communicated, in the prescribed manner, to the Chief Officer of Customs of any port at which the ship may seek to obtain port-clearance, who shall order that the ship shall be detained until a certificate under the hand of a wireless telegraphy inspector is produced to the effect that the ship is properly provided with a wireless telegraph installation and certified operators and watchers in conformity with this part.

Application to ships other than British ships registered in British India. 244. The provisions of this part relating to wireless telegraphy shall, as from a date three months after the coming into force of those provisions, apply to ships other than British ships registered in British India, while they are within any port in British India, in like manner as they apply to British ships registered in British India. Act XLI of 1920, s. 5

Power to make rules. 245. (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of the provisions of this part relating to wireless telegraphy. Act XLI of 1920, s. 6.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may prescribe—

(a) the nature of the wireless telegraph installation to be provided and of the service to be maintained, and the number, grades and qualifications of certified operators and watchers to be carried;

Provided that no ship shall be required to carry more than one operator, unless more than one operator would have been required under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914;

(b) the manner in which a notice given under sub-section (3) of section 243 shall be communicated to the Chief Officer of Customs. 4 and 5 Geo. V, c. 50

PART VI.

SPECIAL SHIPPING INQUIRIES AND COURTS.

Shipping casualties and report thereof. 246. (1) For the purpose of inquiries and investigations under this part a shipping casualty shall be deemed to occur when— Act V of 1923, s. 6, amended by Act VI of 1899, s. 3, and Act XII of 1921, M.S.A., s. 4(4).

(a) on or near the coasts of British India, any ship is lost, abandoned, stranded or materially damaged;

(b) any loss of life ensues by reason of any casualty happening to, or on board of, any ship on or near those coasts;

(c) on or near those coasts, any ship causes loss or material damage to any other ship;

(d) in any place any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty occurs to, or on board of, any British ship, and any competent witness thereof is found at any place in British India; or

(e) any British ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in British India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of.

(2) In sub-section (1) the word "coasts" includes the coasts or creeks and tidal rivers. Act V of 1923, s. 6

(3) In the case mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (1), the master, pilot, harbour-master or other person in charge of the ship, or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship, at the time of the shipping casualty, and Act V of 1923, s. 6 (a).

in case under clause (d) of sub-section (1), where the master of the ship concerned or (except in the case of a loss) where the ship concerned proceeds to any place in British India from the place where the shipping casualty has occurred, the master of the ship,

shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of the shipping casualty to the nearest Magistrate or, when he arrives at a port in British India, to any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf at that port.

(4) Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Report of shipping casualties to the Local Government. 247. (1) Whenever any Magistrate or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf receives credible information that a shipping casualty has occurred, he shall forthwith report in writing the information to the Local Government. Act V of 1923, s. 6

(2) Any such Magistrate or officer—

(i) may go on board any ship, and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, boats, equipments or articles on board thereof, to which the provisions of this Act apply, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from proceeding on any voyage; Act V of 1923, s. 6 (b), added by Act VI of 1923, s. 3, M.S.A., ss. 435 and 739.

(iii) may enter and inspect any premises the entry or inspection of which appears to him to be requisite for the purpose of the report which he is directed to make;

(iii) may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him and examine for such purpose, and may require answers or returns to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(iv) may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important for such purpose; and

(v) may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of requiring or administering an oath, require any person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

Act V of 1883, s. 1 Act VI of 1891, s. 10, M.E.A., s. 686.

Power for Local Government to appoint special Court of investigation.

248. (1) If the Local Government in which the report prescribed by the last foregoing section has been made or within whose territories any competent witnesses of any shipping casualty have arrived or are to be found, or any evidence thereof can be obtained, is of opinion that a formal investigation into the shipping casualty is requisite or expedient, the Local Government may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct that Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

(2) One of the members of the Court shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made; another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs, and the other or others (if any) shall be conversant with other maritime or mercantile affairs.

Act V of 1883 s. 2, Act VI of 1891, s. 12.

Power for other Courts to hold investigations into casualties when so directed.

249. Every Colonial Court of Admiralty in British India, and the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at every port of British India where there is no such Court, is hereby authorized, when so directed by the Local Government or by such officer as the Local Government has empowered in this behalf to make a formal investigation into a shipping casualty.

Act V of 1883, s. 9.

Power for Court of investigation to inquire into charges against masters, mates and engineers.

250. (1) Any Court making a formal investigation into a shipping casualty may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct or neglect in the course of the investigation, against any master, mate or engineer, or will fit into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing the shipping casualty.

(2) In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default, as aforesaid, arises against any master, mate or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall, before the commencement of the inquiry, cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

Act V of 1883, s. 10, M.E.A., ss. 473 and 474.

Power for Local Government to direct investigation into charges of incompetency or misconduct.

251. (1) If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master, mate or engineer, with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of a formal investigation into a shipping casualty, the Local Government—

(a) if the master, mate or engineer holds a certificate under this Act, in any case,

(b) if the master, mate or engineer holds a certificate under the Merchant Shipping Acts, in the following cases:—

(i) where the incompetency or misconduct has occurred on a British ship on or near the coasts of British India, or on board a British ship in the course of a voyage to a port within the colony;

(ii) where the incompetency or misconduct has occurred on board a British ship registered in British India;

(iii) where the master, mate or engineer of a British ship, who is charged with incompetency or misconduct on board that British ship is found in British India;

may transmit a statement of the case to any Court mentioned in section 249 at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct that Court to make an investigation into that charge.

(2) Before commencing the investigation, the Court shall cause the master, mate or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government.

Act V of 1883, s. 11.

Person entitled to be heard.

252. For the purpose of an investigation under this Part into any charge against a master, mate or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence either in person or otherwise.

Act V of 1883, s. 12.

Powers of Courts as to evidence and regulation of proceedings.

253. For the purpose of any investigation under this Part, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

(a) if the Court is a special Court—the same powers as are exercisable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(b) if the Court is a Court having Admiralty jurisdiction or a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction—the same powers as are exercisable by that Court in the exercise of its Admiralty or criminal jurisdiction (as the case may be).

Act V of 1883, s. 13, M.E.A., s. 466

Assessors.

254. (1) When any investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate or engineer, the Court making the investigation shall constitute as its assessors for the purpose of the investigation two persons having experience in the merchant service, and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it thinks fit, constitute as its assessor for the purposes of the investigation any person conversant with maritime affairs and willing to act as its assessor.

(2) The assessors shall attend during the investigation and deliver their opinions in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings, but the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Part or any other enactment for the time being in force shall rest with the Court.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels

235. (*1*) If any Court making an investigation under this Part thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel. Act V of 1883, s. 14.

(*2*) Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may break and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest.

(*3*) No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

Power to commit for trial and bind over witnesses.

236. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any such investigation, it appears that any person has committed within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court, and may bind over any person to give evidence at the trial, and may for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate. Act V of 1883, s. 15.

Report by Court to Local Government.

237. (*1*) The Court shall, in the case of all investigations under this Part, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the circumstances at which it has arrived, together with the evidence. Acts V of 1883, s. IV, M. S. A., s. 479 (3).

(*2*) In cases in which, under the Merchant Shipping Acts, the Court is required to send a report to the Board of Trade, the report shall be sent through the Local Government, and the transmission of the report to the Local Government shall be a sufficient compliance with this section.

Suspension and Cancellation of Certificates and Grant of fresh Certificates.

Saving of power to cancel and suspend certificates and remove master under English Acts

238. Nothing in this Part shall affect the powers conferred by the Merchant Shipping Acts, on the Courts conducting investigations under this Part, to cancel or suspend certificates granted under any of the said Acts, or the power to remove the master of a ship conferred by section 472 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. Act V of 1883, s. 19 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60. *Cf.* Act I of 1859, s. 30.

Power to issue local certificates in lieu of cancelled or suspended certificates.

239. (*1*) When any such Court cancels or suspends any such certificate the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, and if it is so empowered by any enactment of a British Indian Legislature for the time being in force, grant under that enactment, but without examination, to the holder of the certificate, when the certificate is a certificate as master, a certificate as mate, and, when the certificate is a certificate as mate or engineer, a certificate as mate or engineer, as the case may be, of a grade lower than that which he held at the time of the cancellation or suspension. Act V of 1883, s. 19.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts.

(*3*) The Local Government may act under this section either in pursuance of a recommendation from the Court or of its own motion.

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases.

240. (*1*) Any certificate which has been granted by any Local Government to any master, mate or engineer, may be suspended or cancelled, by that or any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say :— Act V of 1883, s. 33

(*a*) if, on any investigation made under the Merchant Shipping Acts, or on any investigation made by any Court or tribunal for the time being authorized by the legislative authority in any British possession to make inquiry into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers of ships, or as to shipwrecks or other casualties affecting ships, the Court or tribunal reports that the master, mate or engineer is incompetent or has been guilty of any grave act of misconduct, drunkenness or tyranny, or that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default; M. S. A., s. 476 (*1*).

(*b*) if he is proved to have been convicted of any offence which, if committed in British India, would be non-bailable, or if committed in England, would be a felony; and M. S. A., s. 476 (*2*).

(*c*) if (in case of a master) he has been superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court, or of any Naval Court constituted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or by any other law for the time being in force. 57 & 58 Vict., c. 60.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act the Local Government may, at any time, without any formal investigation, suspend or cancel any engine drivers' certificate granted by it if, in its opinion, the holder is, or has become, unfit to act as an engine driver. Act VII of 1884, s. 28.

Report to other Local Governments.

241. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends a certificate of a master, mate or engineer is not the Local Government by or under the authority of which the same was granted, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancellation or suspension, to that Local Government. Act V of 1883, s. 32.

Report to Board of Trade.

242. Every Local Government cancelling or suspending under section 240 the certificate of a master, mate or engineer shall, as soon as may be practicable, report to the Board of Trade the fact of such cancellation or suspension. Act V of 1883, s. 33.

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension and grant new certificate.

243. (*1*) Any Local Government may at any time revoke any order of cancellation or suspension which it may have made under section 240, or grant, without examination to any person whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade. Act V of 1883, s. 34.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts

Act V of 1883, s. 24-A (2), inserted by Act VI of 1892, s. 13. M. & A., p. 470.

Power of Court at Investigation or Inquiry as to certificates granted by a Local Government.

246. (2) A certificate of a master, mate or engineer which has been granted by a Local Government under this Act may be cancelled or suspended—

(a) by a Court holding a formal investigation into a shipping casualty under this Part if the Court finds that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by the wrongful act or default of such master, mate or engineer;

(b) by a Court holding an investigation under this Part into the conduct of the master, mate or engineer if the Court finds that he is incompetent or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct.

Act V of 1883, s. 24-A (3) and (4).

(3) At the conclusion of the investigation, or as soon afterwards as possible, the Court shall state in open sitting the decision to which it may have come with respect to the cancelment or suspension of any certificate.

(4) Where the Court cancels or suspends a certificate, the Court shall forward it to the Local Government, together with the report which is required by this Part to be made to that Government.

Act V of 1883, s. 24-A (1), proviso and (5).

(5) A certificate shall not be cancelled or suspended by a Court under this section unless a copy of the report or a statement of the case on which the investigation or inquiry has been ordered has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation or inquiry to the holder of the certificate.

(6) The duties imposed and powers conferred by sections 261, 262 and 263 on the Local Government which cancels or suspends a certificate shall, when a Court has under this section cancelled or suspended a certificate, be performed and exercised by the Local Government to which the Court has forwarded the certificate under sub-section (3), as if such Local Government had itself cancelled or suspended the certificate under section 260.

Act I of 1859, s. 10. Act V of 1883, s. 4 (2). Act X of 1891, s. 4 (3). M. S. A., p. 472.

Power to remove master and appoint a new master.

245. (1) The principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at any port in British India, where there is no Colonial Court of Admiralty, may remove the master of any ship within the jurisdiction of that Court if that removal is shown to the satisfaction of the Court by evidence on oath to be necessary.

(2) The removal may be made upon the application of the owner of any ship or his agent, or of the consignee of the ship, or of any certificated mate, or of one third or more of the crew of the ship.

(3) The Court may appoint a new master instead of the one removed, but where the owner, agent or consignee of the ship is within the jurisdiction of the Court, such an appointment shall not be made without the consent of that owner agent or consignee.

(4) The Court may also make such order and require such security in respect of the costs of the matter as the Court thinks fit.

Act V of 1883, ss. 24 and 24-A (4). M. S. A., p. 472.

Delivery of certificate cancelled or suspended.

248. A master, mate, or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended by any Court or by the Local Government shall deliver his certificate—

(a) if cancelled or suspended by a Court to that Court;

(b) if cancelled or suspended by a Local Government, to that Local Government, or to a shipping-master or other person appointed in this behalf by that Local Government.

(2) If a master, mate or engineer fails to comply with this section, he shall for such offence be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Investigations into Explosions.

Act VII of 1923, s. 57 (1) and (2).

Power to investigate cause of explosions on board steamships.

247. (1) Whenever any explosion occurs on board any steam-ship on or near the coasts of British India, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that an investigation into the cause of the explosion be made by such person or persons as it thinks fit.

(2) The person or persons so directed may enter into and on the steam-ship, with all necessary workmen and labourers, and remove any portion of the steam-ship, or of the machinery thereof, for the purpose of the investigation, and shall report to [the Local Government what, in his or their opinion, was the cause of explosion.

Courts of Survey.

Act VII of 1923, ss. 32, 34 and 35. M. S. A., s. 487 (1), (2) and (3).

Constitution of Court of Survey.

248. (1) A Court of Survey for a port shall consist of a Judge sitting with two assessors.

(2) The Judge shall be a District Judge, Judge of a Court of Small Cause, Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or other fit person appointed in this behalf by the Local Government either generally or for any specified case.

(3) The assessors shall be persons of nautical engineering or other special skill or experience.

(4) Subject to the provisions of Part V as regards foreign ships, one of the assessors shall be appointed by the Local Government either generally or in each case, and the other shall be summoned by the Judge in the manner prescribed, out of a list of persons from time to time prepared for the purpose and published by the Local Government in the local official Gazette, or, if there is no such list or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, shall be appointed by the Judge.

Act VII of 1923, s. 33. M. S. A., s. 487 (4).

Powers and procedure of Court of Survey.

249. (1) The Judge shall, on receiving notice of an appeal or a reference from the Local Government, immediately summon the assessors to meet forthwith in the prescribed manner.

(2) The Court of Survey shall hear every case in open Court.

Act VI of 1858, s. 37. M. S. A., 469 (1).

(3) The Judge and each assessor shall, for the purposes of this Act, have the same powers of inspection, and of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence, as are by this Act conferred on a detaining-officer. Act VII of 1923, s. 19. M.S.A., s. 455 (3).

(4) The Judge may appoint any competent person to survey the ship and report thereon to the Court. Act VII of 1923, s. 19. M.S.A., s. 455 (4).

(5) The Judge shall have the same power as the Local Government has to order the ship to be released or finally detained; but, unless one of the assessors concurs in an order for the detention of the ship, the ship shall be released. Act VII of 1923, s. 21. M.S.A., s. 455 (5).

(6) The owner and master of the ship and any person appointed by the owner or master, and also any person appointed by the Local Government, may attend at any inspection or survey made in pursuance of this section. Act VII of 1923, s. 20. M.S.A., s. 455 (6).

(7) The Judge shall report the proceedings of the Court in each case to the Local Government in the manner prescribed, and each assessor shall either sign such report or report to the Local Government the reasons for his dissent. Act VII of 1923, s. 22. M.S.A., s. 455 (7).

Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

278. The Local Government may make rules to carry into effect the provisions of the Act with respect to a Court of Survey, and, in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, with respect to— Act VII of 1923, s. 23. Act XXXVIII of 1920, s. 4. M.S.A., s. 459

(a) the procedure before the Court;
(b) the requiring, on an appeal, of security for costs and damages;
(c) the amount and application of fees; and
(d) the ascertainment, in case of dispute, of the proper amount of costs.

Scientific Referee.

Reference in difficult cases to scientific persons.

271. (1) If the Local Government is of opinion that an appeal to a Court of Survey involves a question of construction or design or of scientific difficulty, or important principle, it may refer the matter to such one or more out of a list of scientific referees to be from time to time prepared by the Local Government, as may appear to possess the special qualifications necessary for the particular case, and may be selected by agreement between the Port officer and the appellant, or, in default of any such agreement, by the Local Government, and thereupon the appeal shall be determined by the referee or referees instead of by the Court of Survey. Act VII of 1923, s. 24. M.S.A., s. 460.

(2) The Local Government, if the appellant in any such appeal so requires and gives security to its satisfaction to pay the costs of and incidental to the reference, shall refer such appeal to a referee or referees selected as aforesaid. Act VII of 1923, s. 25.

(3) The referee or referees shall have the same powers as a Judge of the Court of Survey. Act VII of 1923, s. 26.

PART VII.

WRECK AND SALVAGE.

"Wreck" defined.

272. In this Part "wreck" includes the following when found in the sea or any tidal water or on the shores thereof:— Act VII of 1923, s. 73. M.S.A., s. 510.

(a) goods which have been cast into the sea and there sink and remain under water;
(b) goods which have been cast or fell into the sea and remain floating on the surface;
(c) goods which are sunk in the sea, but are attached to a floating object in order that they may be found again;
(d) goods which are thrown away or abandoned; and
(e) a ship abandoned without hope or intention of recovery.

Appointment of receivers.

273. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such person as it thinks fit to receive and take possession of wreck and to perform such duties connected therewith as are hereinafter mentioned, within such local limits as it may prescribe. Act VII of 1923, s. 75. Act XXXVIII of 1920, s. 5. M.S.A., s. 506

(2) Persons so appointed shall be called receivers of wreck.

Rules to be observed by person finding wreck.

274. (1) Any person finding and taking possession of any wreck within any local limits for which a receiver of wreck has been so appointed, or bringing within such limits any wreck which has been found and taken possession of elsewhere, shall, as soon as practicable,— Act VII of 1923, ss. 76 and 79. Act VI of 1891, s. 7. *Cf.* M.S.A., s. 516.

(a) if he be the owner of the wreck, give the receiver of wreck notice in writing of the finding thereof and of the marks by which such wreck is distinguished;
(b) if he be not the owner of such wreck, deliver the same to the receiver of wreck.

(2) Any person omitting to give notice of the finding of, or to deliver, any wreck to the receiver of wreck as required by sub-section (1) shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and, in the case of omission to deliver any wreck, shall, in addition to such fine, forfeit all claim to salvage, and pay to the owner of such wreck if the same is claimed, or if the same is unclaimed to the Government, a penalty not exceeding twice the value of such wreck.

Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.

275. (1) Whenever any wreck is found by the receiver of wreck or has been delivered to him in accordance with the provisions of this Part by any person, not being the owner thereof, the Government or such other person so delivering such wreck, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. Act VII of 1923, s. 78. M.S.A., s. 513.

(2) Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under this section shall be determined by a Magistrate upon application to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Notice to be given by receiver.

276. The receiver of wreck shall, on taking possession of any wreck, publish a notification, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, containing a description of the same and the time at which and the place where the same was found. Act VII of 1923, s. 76. *Cf.* M.S.A., s. 510.

Act VII of 1880, s. 77. *Cf.* M.S.A., ss. 521-532.

277. If after the publication of such notification the wreck is unclaimed, or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due for salvage and for charges incurred by the receiver of wreck in respect thereof, the receiver of wreck may sell such wreck by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith, and, if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after such notification as aforesaid.

Wreck may in certain cases be sold.

Act VII of 1880, s. 78.

278. On the realization of the proceeds of such sale, the amount due for salvage and charges as aforesaid, together with the expenses of the sale, shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance shall be paid to the owner of the wreck, or if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same.

Proceeds how applied.

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

Act VII of 1880, s. 79; amended by Act VI of 1891, s. 6 and Act XII of 1891.

279. Nothing in this Part shall be deemed to—

Savings.

(*a*) affect the declarations of the twenty-third day of October, 1839, in Schedule IV, between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of the French Republic, with reference to the disposal of the proceeds of wrecks on their respective coasts, that declaration having been made applicable to India, or

(*b*) affect section 29 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, or entitle any person to salvage in respect of any property recovered by sweeping or sweeping in contravention of that section. XV of 1908.

PART VIII.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Act VII of 1850, s. 50. Act V of 1863, s. 6 (*d*). Act VII of 1894, ss. 6 (3) and 37 (2). Act XII of 1923, s. 7. M.M.A., s. 695 (*b*).

280. The following persons shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, namely:—

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

(*a*) Every surveyor appointed under this Act.

(*b*) Every judge, assessor or other person acting under Part VI.

(*c*) Every person appointed under this Act to report in formation as to shipping casualties.

(*d*) Every person authorized under this Act to make any investigation under Part VI, and all persons whom he calls to his aid.

(*e*) Every person directed to make an investigation into an explosion on a steam-ship under section 287. XLV of 1860.

(*f*) Every wireless Telegraphy Inspector appointed under this Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 113. Act VII of 1884, s. 33. Act X of 1887, ss. 5 (7) and 6 (1).

281. No Magistrate shall try any offence against this Act or any rule made thereunder unless he is a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class.

Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

Act VII of 1860, s. 54. Act VII of 1884, s. 33. Act X of 1887, s. 47. Act XIV of 1889, s. 53. *Cf.* M.S.A., s. 684.

282. Any person committing any offence against this Act or any rule thereunder may be tried for the offence in any place in which he may be found or which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct in this behalf, or in any other place to which he might be tried under any other law for the time being in force.

Place of trial of the offender.

Act I of 1859, s. 111. Act V of 1863, s. 16. Act X of 1887, s. 50. Act XIV of 1889, s. 55. M.S.A., s. 691.

283. (*1*) Whenever in the course of any legal proceeding under this Act instituted at any place in British India before any Court or Magistrate, or before any person authorized by law or by consent of parties to receive evidence, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, and the defendant or the person accused (as the case may be) after being allowed a reasonable opportunity for so doing, does not produce the witness before the Court, Magistrate or person so authorized, any deposition previously made by the witness in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court, Justice or Magistrate in His Majesty's dominions (including all parts of British India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the place where the proceeding is instituted), or before any British consular officer, if elsewhere, shall be admissible in evidence—

Depositions to be received in evidence when witnesses cannot be produced.

(*a*) if the deposition is authenticated by the signature of the presiding officer of the Court or of the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer before whom it is made;

(*b*) if the defendant or the person accused had an opportunity by himself or his agent of cross-examining the witness;

(*c*) if the proceeding is criminal, on proof that the deposition was made in the presence of the person accused.

(*2*) It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and a certificate by such person that the defendant or the person accused had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness, and that the deposition, if made in a criminal proceeding, was made in the presence of the person accused, shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence that he had that opportunity and that it was so made.

Act VII of 1850, s. 48. M.S.A., s. 693.

284. (*1*) Where under this Act a ship is authorized or ordered to be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the Naval or Military Service of His Majesty, any commander or first officer in the Royal Indian Marine Service, or any port officer, harbour master, conservator of a port, or officer of customs may detain the ship.

Entering detention of ship.

Act VII of 1850, s. 48.

(*2*) If any ship after detention, or after service on the master of any notice of, or order for, such detention, proceeds to sea before she is released by competent authority, the master of the ship shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(3) Where a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea, when on board thereof in the execution of his duty, any person authorized under this Act to obtain an survey such ship, the owner and master of such ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of, and incidental to, such person being so taken to sea, and shall also each be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees. Act VII of 1858, s. 47.

(4) When any owner or master is convicted of an offence under sub-section (3), the convicting Magistrate may inquire into and determine the amount payable on account of expenses by such owner or master under that sub-section, and may direct that the same shall be recovered from him in the manner provided for the recovery of fines.

Levy of wages, etc., by distress of moveable property

285. Where an order under this Act for the payment of any wages or other money is made by a shipping-master or a Magistrate and the money is not paid at the time or in the manner directed, the sum mentioned in the order with such further sum as may be thereby awarded for costs, may be levied by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person directed to pay the same under a warrant to be issued for that purpose by a Magistrate. Act I of 1859, s. 69.

Levy of wages, fines, etc., by distress of ship

286. Where any Court or Magistrate has power to make an order directing payment to be made of any seaman's wages, fines or other sums of money, then if the person so directed to pay the same is the master or owner of a ship, and the same is not paid at the time or in the manner directed by the order, the Court or Magistrate may, in addition to any other power it or he may have for the purpose of compelling payment by warrant, direct the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel. Act I of 1859, s. 115. Act VII of 1864, s. 49. Act X of 1867, s. 49 (2). Act XIV of 1885, s. 24 (2). M.S.A., s. 696

Service of documents.

287. Where for the purposes of this Act any document is to be served on any person, that document may be served—

(a) in any case by delivering a copy thereof personally to the person to be served, or by leaving the same at his last place of abode; and

(b) if the document is to be served on the master of a ship, where there is one, or on a person belonging to a ship, by leaving the same for him on board that ship with the person being or appearing to be in command or charge of the ship; and

(c) if the document is to be served on the master of a ship, where there is no master and the ship is in British India, on the managing owner of the ship, or, if there is no managing owner, on some agent of the owner residing in British India, or, where no such agent is known or can be found, by affixing a copy thereof to the mast of the ship. Act VII of 1886, ss. 91 and 92. M.S.A., s. 696

Application of fines.

288. A Magistrate imposing a fine under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any detriment which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which the fine is imposed or in or towards payment of the expenses of the prosecution. Act X of 1887, s. 49. Act XIV of 1895, s. 24. M.S.A., s. 699 (1)

PART IX

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Power to see Act is complied with.

289. (1) Where a shipping-master has reasons to suspect that the provisions of this Act are not complied with, that officer may— Act I of 1859, s. 20. M.S.A., s. 723.

(a) enter on board any British ship, and

(b) muster and examine the crew.

(2) If any person obstructs any shipping master in the execution of his duty under this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Ship Surveyors.

Power to appoint examiners and to make rules as to qualifications of ship surveyors.

290. The Local Government may appoint competent persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a ship surveyor at any port in the territories administered by such Government, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules— Act VII of 1858, s. 68, amended by Act XII of 1891.

(a) for the conduct of such examinations and the qualifications to be required,

(b) for the grant of certificates to qualified persons,

(c) for the fees to be paid for such examinations and certificates,

(d) for holding inquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of holders of such certificates, and

(e) for the suspension and cancellation of such certificates.

No person to practise as ship surveyors unless qualified,

291. No person shall, in any port in which there is a person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor and holding a certificate granted under section 290 exercise such profession in such port unless he holds a certificate granted under that section: Act VII of 1858, s. 69.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person employed by Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign shipping or Bureau Veritas from discharging any of the duties of such employment, or apply to any person specially exempted by the Local Government from the operation of this section.

Penalty for practising as ship surveyor without certificate

292. Any person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor in contravention of the provisions of section 291 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for anything done by him. Act VII of 1858, s. 70.

Act VII of 1850, s. 43.

Powers of persons appointed or authorized to survey ships.

293. Any person appointed or authorized under this Act to survey a ship may, in the execution of his duties, go on board the ship and inspect the same and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments and cargo, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle.

Act VII of 1850, ss. 23, 40, 67 and 69
Act VII of 1886, s. 62.
Act X of 1887, s. 33 ss. 2 and (1).
Cf. Act I of 1847, s. 3.

294. All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Act XL of 1920, s. 3

Protection to persons acting under Act.

295. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Repeal.

296. (1) The enactments mentioned in Schedule V are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

(2) Any body constituted, and any office established under any enactment hereby repealed shall continue and be deemed to have been constituted, or established, as the case may be, under this Act.

(3) The mention of particular matter in this section shall not be held to prejudice or affect the general application of the provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897, with regard to the effect of repeals. X of 1897.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section 6.*)

TABLE A.

Act I of 1859, Tables A & B.

FEES TO BE CHARGED FOR MATTERS TRANSACTED AT SHIPPING OFFICES.

1. Engagement or discharge of crews :—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
In ships under 100 tons ..	3	0	0	From 600 to 700 tons ..	20	0	0
From 100 to 200 ,, ..	7	0	0	700 to 800 ,, ..	22	8	0
200 to 300 ,, ..	10	0	0	800 to 900 ,, ..	25	0	0
300 to 400 ,, ..	12	8	0	900 to 1,000 ,, ..	27	8	0
400 to 500 ,, ..	15	0	0	Above 1,000 ,, ..	30	0	0
500 to 600 ,, ..	17	8	0				

and so on for ships of larger tonnage, adding for every one hundred tons above one thousand, two rupees and eight annas.

2. Engagement or discharge of seamen separately—one rupee for each seaman.

TABLE B.

SUMS TO BE DEDUCTED FROM WAGES BY WAY OF PARTIAL REPAYMENT OF FEES IN TABLE A.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. In respect of engagements and discharges of crews, upon each engagement and each discharge—			
From wages of any mate, purser, engineer, surgeon, carpenter or steward ..	0	12	0
From wages of all others except apprentices	0	8	0
2. In respect of engagements and discharges of seamen, separately, upon each engagement and each discharge	0	8	0

SCHEDULE II.

(*See section 254.*)

Rates of Fees payable in respect of Survey of Steam-ships.

Act VII of 1883 (repealed by Act III of 1923, s. 22), Cf. M S S., Schedule II.

	Tons.	As.
For steam-ships of less than ..	200	40
,, ,, 200 tons and up to ..	350	50
,, ,, 350 ,, ,, ..	700	60
For steam-ships 700 tons and up to ..	1,000	80
,, ,, 1,000 ,, ,, ..	1,500	100
,, ,, 1,500 ,, and upwards		120

SCHEDULE III.

(*See section 146.*)

PART I.

(*Applied sections of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.*)

Expenses of rescue and conveyance of wrecked passengers.

332. If any passenger, whether a cabin or a steerage passenger, is either taken off any ship which is carrying any steerage passenger on a voyage from any part of His Majesty's dominions and is damaged, wrecked, sunk or otherwise destroyed, or if any such passenger is picked up at sea from any boat, raft, or otherwise it shall be lawful—

(c) if the port to which such passenger (in this Act referred to as "wrecked passenger") is conveyed is in the United Kingdom, for a Secretary of State; and

(b) if the port is in a British possession, for the Governor of that possession, or any person authorized by him for the purpose; and

(c) if the port is elsewhere, for the British Consular Officer there;

to defray all or any part of the expenses thereby incurred.

Forwarding of passengers by Governors or Consuls.

333. (1) If any passenger, whether a cabin or a steerage passenger from any ship which is carrying any steerage passengers on a voyage from any port in His Majesty's dominions, finds himself, without any neglect or default of his own, at any port outside the British Islands other than the port for which the ship was originally bound, or at which he, or the Board of Trade, or any public officer or other person on his behalf, has contracted that he should land, it shall be lawful—

(a) if the place is in a British possession, for the Governor of that possession, or any person authorized by the Governor for the purposes; and

(b) if the place is elsewhere, for the British Consular Officer there;

to forward the passenger to his intended destination, unless the master of the ship, within forty-eight hours of the arrival of the passenger, gives to the Governor or Consular Officer, as the case may be, a written undertaking to forward or convey within six weeks thereafter the passengers to his original destination, and forwards or conveys him accordingly within that period.

(2) A passenger so forwarded by, or by the authority of, a Governor or a British Consular Officer shall not be entitled under this Part of this Act to the return of his passage money, or to any compensation for loss of passage.

Recovery of expenses incurred in conveying wrecked passengers and forwarding passengers.

334. (1) All expenses incurred under this Part of this Act by, or by the authority of a Secretary of State, Governor of a British possession, or Consular Officer, in respect of a wrecked passenger, or forwarding of a passenger to his destination, including the cost of maintaining the passenger, until forwarded to his destination, and of all necessary bedding provisions, and stores shall be a joint and several debt to the Crown from the owner, charterer, and master of the ship on board of which the passenger had embarked.

(2) In any proceeding for the recovery of that debt, a certificate purporting to be under the hand of a Secretary of State, Governor, or Consular Officer, and stating the circumstances of the case, and the total amount of the expenses, shall be admissible in evidence in manner provided by this Act, and shall be sufficient evidence of the amount of the expenses, and of the fact that the same were duly incurred, unless the defendant specially pleads and duly proves that the certificate is false and fraudulent, or the expenses were not duly incurred under this Act.

(3) The sum recovered on account of the expenses shall not exceed twice the total amount of passage money which the owner, charterer, or master of the emigrant ship proves to have been received by him or on his account, or to be due to and recoverable by him or on his account in respect of the whole number of passengers, whether cabin or steerage who embarked, in the ship.

Validity of insurance of passage money.

335. A policy of assurance effected in respect of any steerage passage or compensation money by any person by this part of this Act made liable, in the events stated, to provide such passage or to pay such money, or in respect of any other risk under this Part of this Act, shall not be invalid by reason of the nature of the risk or interest sought to be covered by the policy of assurance."

PART II.

FORM OF GOVERNOR'S OR CONSUL'S CERTIFICATE OF EXPENDITURE IN THE CASE OF PASSENGERS SHIPWRECKED, ETC.

(See applied section 335 above.)

I hereby certify that, acting under, and in conformity with, the provisions of Part III of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 192 , I have defrayed the expenses incurred in rescuing, maintaining, supplying with necessary bedding, provisions and stores (c), and in forwarding to their destination passengers [including cabin-passengers (b),] who were proceeding from to in the passenger-ship which was wrecked at sea, etc. (a).

And I further certify, for the purposes of Part of the said Act, that the total amount of such expenses is , and that such expenses were duly incurred by me under the said Act. Given under my hand this day of , 19 .

Governor of, etc., (or, as the case may be) *His Britannic Majesty's Consul at*

Act XII of 1923, Schedule Of M.S.A., Schedule 14, Form III.

(a) *N.B.*—1. If more passengers were rescued than invited, or if bedding, etc., was not supplied after the certificate to suit the facts of the case.

(b) *N.B.*—2. Omit words in brackets when necessary.

(c) *N.B.*—3. State generally the nature of the disaster and when it occurred. But if the passengers were only left behind without any default of their own, state the fact accordingly.

SCHEDULE IV.

(*See section 279.*)

Declaration between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of the French Republic with reference to the disposal of the proceeds of Wrecks on their respective Coasts.

Act VII of 1849, Schedule added by Act VI of 1891, s. 5.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and the Government of the French Republic, desiring to regulate by a new Agreement questions relative to the disposal of the proceeds of wrecks on the coasts of the two States, have agreed to replace the Declaration signed at London on the 16th June 1879, by the following arrangements :—

ARTICLE I.

When any ship belonging to the subjects of one of the two Contracting States is wrecked or stranded on the coast of the other, the competent local authorities shall, with as little delay as possible, bring the fact to the knowledge of the Consul General, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent nearest to the spot where the wreck or stranding has taken place.

ARTICLE II.

All operations relative to the salvage of British ships which may be wrecked or stranded on the coasts of France shall be directed by the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents of Great Britain, and reciprocally the French Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents shall direct all operations relative to the salvage of ships of their nation wrecked or stranded on the coasts of Great Britain.

ARTICLE III.

If the owners of the ship and cargo, or their duly authorized representatives, shall be present and shall claim it, the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents shall hand over to them the conduct of the salvage operations after requiring the deposit of the ship's papers as well as the reimbursement of the expenses already defrayed, and a sufficient guarantee for those incurred before the operations were handed over, and which may not have been already settled.

ARTICLE IV.

The intervention of the local authorities shall only take place in the two countries for the purpose of assisting the Consular authority, of maintaining order, of securing the interest of the salvors if they are strangers to the ship-wrecked crews, and of assuring the due execution of the arrangements to be carried out for the entry and departure of the merchandise saved.

In the absence, and until the arrival, of the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents, the local authorities shall, moreover, take all necessary measures for the protection of the persons and for the preservation of the articles which shall have been saved from the wreck.

This intervention shall not give rise to any charges, with the exception of those which the salvage operations and the protection of the articles saved shall have rendered necessary and those to which national ships would, under similar circumstances, be liable. These charges shall be paid according to the circumstances of the case, either by the Agents of the Consular service, or by their owners or their proxies.

In case absence, sickness or any other cause should prevent the Agents of the Consular service from going to the operations and the management of the salvage, the local authorities who may be charged with the operations and management in question shall be bound to remit to the aforesaid Agents the ship's papers and the net proceeds of the ship and the cargo.

ARTICLE V.

The merchandise and articles saved shall not be liable to any customs-duties, unless they are intended for home consumption, in which case they shall pay the same duties as they would have had to pay if they had been imported in national vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

The stipulations of the present Declaration shall be applicable to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to—

India.	The Cape.	Victoria.	South Australia.
The Dominion of Canada.	Natal.	Queensland.	Western Australia.
Newfoundland.	New South Wales.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.

Provided always that the stipulations of the present Declaration shall be made applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative to the French Republic within one year from the date of the signature of the present Declaration.

The stipulations of the present Declaration shall be applicable to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of France.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Declaration shall come into operation three months after the date of its signature, and shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which either Party may give notice of its intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, His Excellency the Earl of Lytton Ambassador of His Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Excellency M. Eugene Spuller, Minister for Foreign Affairs, have signed the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, this twenty-third day of October, 1889.

(L. S.) LYTTON.
(L. S.) E. SPULLER.

SCHEDULE V.

(*See section 293.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year.	Number.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
1850	XIX	The Apprentices Act, 1850 ..	Sections 5 and 7 so far as they have not been repealed. In section 13 the words "or, if the apprentice is bound to the sea service, in the case of the person appointed under Act X, 1841, to make registry of ships at the port where the apprentice is in origin his service" and the words "or registering officer". In sections 11, 12 and 20 the words "or registering officer".
1859	I	The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859.	The whole so far as it has not been repealed.
1874	XV	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874 ..	So much of the First Schedule as relates to Act I of 1859.
1876	XIII	The Indian Merchant Seamen's Act, 1876.	The whole.
1880	VII	The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.	The whole so far as it has not been repealed.
1883	V	The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.	The whole except section 38
1884	VII	The Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 ..	The whole so far as it has not been repealed.
1887	X	The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887	The whole.
1890	III	The Indian Steam-ships Law Amendment Act, 1890	The whole so far as it has not been repealed.
1891	VI	The Indian Merchant Shipping Law Amendment Act, 1891.	Do. do.
1891	XII	The Amending Act, 1891	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Indian Merchant Seamen's Act, 1876, the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, and the Indian Steam-ships Law Amendment Act, 1890.
1891	XVII	The Deck and Load Lines Act, 1891.	The whole
1895	XIV	The Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 ..	The whole
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897 ..	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, the Indian Steam-ships Law Amendment Act, 1890, the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, and the Indian Merchant Shipping Law Amendment Act, 1891.
1900	VI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883
1902	III	The Indian Steam-ships (Amending and Validating) Act, 1902.	Section 3.
1906	VI	The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1906.	The whole.
1908	XVIII	The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1908.	The whole.
1909	I	The Indian Steam-ships Law Amendment Act, 1909.	The whole so far as it has not been repealed.
1910	IV	The Decentralisation Act, 1914 .	So much of the Schedule, Part I, as relates to the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.
1914	X	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, the Indian Merchant Seamen's Act, 1876, the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and the Deck and Load Lines Act, 1891.
1917	I	The Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1917.	So much of Schedule II as relates to the Inland Steam-ships Law Amendment Act, 1890, and the Indian Steam-ships Law Amendment Act, 1909.
1919	XXV	The Indian Merchant Shipping Law (Amendment) Act, 1919.	The whole.
1920	I	The Indian Steam-ships (Amendment) Act, 1920.	The whole.
1920	XXXVIII	The Devolution Act, 1920 .	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 and the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887.
1920	XLI	The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920	The whole.

TABLES SHOWING DISTRIBUTION IN THE BILL OF SECTIONS OF ACTS REPEALED BY THE BILL.

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill
Act I of 1855	
1 (repealed)	..
2	6
3	8 (3)
4	5
5	9 (1) (b)
6	9 (3)
7	10
8	7
9	15—18
10	19—21
11	16
12	17
13	11 (1), 12
14	14 (2)
15	13—18
16	20
17 (repealed)	..
18	24
19	23
20	26
21 (repealed)	..
22	30 (a)—(d)
23	32 (1) (i), 30 (2)
24	33 (1) (g) and (3)
24A	31
25	3 (1)
26	33 (b)
27	33 (a)
28	27 (2)
29	33
30	35
31	23—34
32	22, 32, 33 (c)
33	37
34	38
35	31
36	32 (1)
37	32 (2)
38	53
39	54
40	55
41	42, 43
42	44, 45
43	46
44	50
45	51
46	48
47	55
48	52
49	57 (1)
50	57 (2)
51	59
52	58
53	47
54	52
55	60
56	225
57	61
58	65
59	64
60	67
61	66
62	69
63	70
64	68 (1) to (4)
65	68 (5)
66	65
67	67
68	65
69	69
70	70
71	91
72	92
73	93
74	94
75	95
76	96
77	98
78	97
79	99
80	258
81 (repealed)	..
82 (repealed)	..
83	103, 104
84	105
85	115 (3)

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill
Act I of 1855—contd.	
86	101
87	102
88	101 (5)
89	107
90	108
91	50
92	111
93	109
94	110
95	104
96	106, 113
97	112, 114
98	115 (2)
99	116
100 (repealed)	..
101 (repealed)	..
102 (repealed)	..
103	120 (1) (f)
104	120 (3)
105	121
106	120 (4)
107	122
108	120 (5)
109	123
110	124
111	120
* 112	..
113	240
114	4
115	35
116	39 (1)
117	36
118 (Definition of magistrate).	3
Act XIII of 1870.	
1	..
2	2
3	71
4	119
5	48
6	106
7	117
8	118
9	80
10	61
Act VII of 1884.	
1	..
2	3
3	227
4	2, 217 (1), 230, 231 (1)
5	232 (1)
6	229
7	231
8	173 (2)
9	232 (1) (c) & (4)
10	232 (c)
11	232 (2) (f)
12	234, 235 (3)
13	232 (3)
14	233 (1)
15	240 (3)
16	238 (2), (3)
17	239 (1)
18	240 (3)
19	239 (3)
20	242 (1)
21	243 (2)
22	244 (3)
23	245 (7)
24	246 (5)
25	246 (7)
26	247 (1)
27	247 (2)
28	247 (3)
29	248
30	249
31	250
32	251 (1)
33	251 (2)
34	252
35	253
36	254
37	255
38	256
39	257
40	258
41	259
42	260
43	261
44	262
45	263
46	264
47	265
48	266
49	267
50	268
51	269
52	270
53	271 (1)
54	271 (2)
55	271 (3)
56	272
57	273
58	274
59	275
60	276
61	277
62	278
63	279
64	280
65	281
66	282
67	283
68	284
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74	290
75	291
76	292
77	293
78	294
79	295
80	296
81	297
82	298
83	299
84	300
85	301

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill
Act VII of 1884—contd.	
86	302
87	303
88	304
89	305
90	306
91	307
92	308
93	309

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.
Act V of 1863—cont.	
33	72 (5)
34	21
36	16
36	30
37	5 (1)
* 38	..
Act VII of 1886.	
1	..
2	..
3	2
4	105 (2)
5	124 (6)
6	Repealed.
7	127
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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to consolidate as far as may be the Indian Acts relating to merchant shipping. The first Act now on the Indian Statute Book dealing with that subject was passed in 1838 and the last in 1920, and during this period of nearly a century, a large number of Acts have been from time to time enacted by the Legislature. The result is that the law has become increasingly difficult to refer to and the case for consolidation is very strong.

Attempts have been made on several occasions in the past to remedy this state of affairs. In 1867, again in 1883, and more particularly in the years 1893 to 1898, Bills attempting to effect a complete or partial consolidation were brought before the Legislature. These attempts failed for a variety of causes with which it is unnecessary to enter in detail, but a possible cause common to all was the fact that consolidation and amendment were undertaken at the same time. It, as seems probable, the efforts to consolidate and amend at the same time were contributory to the failures in the past, such a course is not less undesirable in 1922, for the volume of the law to be dealt with is far greater and the legislative machinery is far more complex. The present Bill, therefore, does not attempt to go beyond consolidation and that not even of the whole of the law which is not feasible for reasons which will be dealt with later.

Any consolidating measure must, however, necessarily involve a consideration of the English Statute Law on the subject, for by the enactment of the Imperial Statute, the great Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, the powers of the Indian Legislature were both curtailed and extended. The Indian law has therefore to be brought into legal harmony with that enactment and its amending Acts. Save for this purpose and in the few unimportant respects, mostly necessitated by the lapse of time, which are referred to in the Notes on Clauses, no change of substance has been made intentionally.

2. The Bill is an imperfect consolidation of the law in one important respect. It leaves untouched the Indian law relating to the registration of ships. That law is contained in Act XIX of 1838 and Act X of 1841 and its amending Acts. The latter Acts were passed in virtue of Acts of Parliament which have been repealed, and though their provisions are saved there is no power there under them even if it were desirable to do so. Whether they can now be repealed and the matter left to be dealt with by Part I of the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, which extends throughout the British Empire, or whether special provisions must be maintained to meet the case of country craft and other classes of shipping provided for by these Acts are matters which are beyond the scope of a consolidating Bill prepared under the auspices of the body whose stands sponsor for the present measure.

3. The Bill has been prepared and considered by the Statute Law Revision Committee and they consider it a useful step towards the clarification of the Statute Book.

They do not, however, recommend it should be passed into law in its present shape. It is abundantly evident that numerous amendments of the law are called for, some of which they have indicated in the Notes on Clauses.

They would recommend that the passage of the present Bill should be suspended at some convenient stage in its consideration by the Indian Legislature, and that an amending Bill drawn to harmonize with this consolidating measure should, when all controversial points have been decided, be referred for amalgamation with the present Bill.

The 6th February 1922.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
President, Statute Law Revision Committee.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 2.—The definitions of "effects" and "wages" are new. They have been inserted for purely drafting purposes, in order to shorten the language of the Bill and follow the definitions in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, section 742.

Clause 4.—This clause does not exactly reproduce the existing law. Section 114 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, section 5 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, and section 5 (2) of the Indian Steam ships Act, 1884, exempt from the operation of the provisions of these Acts, respectively, ships "belonging to His Majesty or the Government, etc." On the other hand, sections 3 and 20 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, except ships "belonging to, or hired by, Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council"; section 2 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, except ships of the Royal Navy and Indian Marine and "any other ship for the time being in the service of Her Majesty"; and the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920, does not exempt any ships at all. As the exact amendment of the various provisions here noticed has, in the past, frequently been questioned, and as the Acts of 1859 and 1884 were amended in this respect in 1919, it seems possible that the provisions, as consolidated in the draft Bill, will be suitable and sufficient.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, confers a special exemption in regard to ships belonging to a foreign State. The exemption in the English law, and the same is also probably true as regards India, rests on the general exemption consequent on the absolute independence of every sovereign authority under the international comity which induces every sovereign State to respect the independence and dignity of every other sovereign State as a consequence of which public property which is destined for the public use of a State is exempt from territorial jurisdiction. See the Parlement Belge (1880), 5 P. D. 197 C. A. As, however, the Indian Acts contain various exemptions, this clause reproduces in a generalised form the exemption of public ships of foreign States. There is a slight alteration in the law to which attention is drawn, in that Act X of 1897, section 2 (*f*) (iii) confines the exemptee to ships of war.

Clause 5 (1).—Section 262 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, exempts pleasure yachts from certain requirements of the corresponding Part, and it seems probable that the same exemptions should find place in the Indian law. The matter is one for an amending Bill.

Clause 5 (2).—This gives the widest scope possible to our Indian legislation having regard to section 281 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. This part of the Bill fills up the lacuna which the section in question leaves in the application of Part II of the Imperial Act. Sub-clause (*3*) of the

same clause gives the widest application to the Part which is possible under the Imperial Law and refers in support of this to section 264 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Clause 6.—The terms "shipping-master" and "shipping office" were originally used in the English Merchant Shipping law, but by section 16 of 25 and 26 Vict., C. 63, the phrases "Superintendent of a Mercantile 'Marine office" and Mercantile Marine office" were respectively substituted. From the drafting point of view there is no particular advantage in making the substitution in the Bill, and it is possible that, for administrative reasons, it may be undesirable to change well known titles. Under section 742 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the Superintendent, so far as regards a British possession, includes any shipping-master or other officer discharging in that possession the duties of the Superintendent, so no difficulty arises in that connection from the retention of the word "shipping-master". If for any administrative reasons the substitution is considered desirable, it is a matter which might well be dealt with by an amending Act.

Clause 9.—This clause reproduces the existing law. It may be pointed out that the fees payable upon engagements and discharges of seamen have been abolished in the United Kingdom and by the Statute Law Revision Act, 86 and 54 Vict, C. 19, the law which authorises the levy of those fees was repealed.

Clause 11.—Clause 11 has been drawn in the somewhat awkward form in which it appears in the Bill, as, though it reproduces the existing law, it seems probable that an amendment will be called for. Under the English law, section 92 of the Merchant Shipping Act, all ships to which that section applies are required to have at least a certificated master.

Clause 13 (6).—The draft Bill makes a slight change here in the existing law, as steam-ship proceeding to the Straits Settlements would require engineer officers only on the scale required for home-trade ships; whereas, under section 31 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, she is treated in this respect as a foreign going ship. It is to be observed that the reference to the Straits Settlements was included in the definition of a "foreign-going ship" contained in section 118 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, by the Indian Merchant Shipping Law Amendment Act, 1881, and that a similar amendment was not made in section 30 (2) of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884. Attention is drawn to the point in case the matter may be one of practical importance.

Clause 14 (3).—The provision in Act VII of 1884, section 32, which is here re-enacted is re-enacted in an absolute form instead of depending as it does in the existing law on an order of the Local Government. This clause, it is thought, is justified as it is understood that all maritime Local Governments have made the order and the requirement is in force and is also in accordance with the trend of modern legislation.

Clause 16.—The examiners are required to report on the sobriety, experience and ability of applicants for certificates as masters and mates under the existing Indian law. The clause as drawn extends this requirement to the case of engineer certificates, and thus makes a small alteration in the law. There seems no reason why the law should not be assimilated into the English law, and the fact that the requirement does not exist would appear to be mainly due to the different periods of time at which the Acts here consolidated were enacted. As, however, a small alteration in the law is involved attention is drawn to this clause.

Clause 27.—This clause omits those portions of section 14 of Act I of 1858 which appear to be clearly spent. It further substitutes what are understood to be the modern designations of the Officers of the Naval or Royal Indian Marine officers referred to in the existing law. The Committee, however, are not in possession of sufficient information on the subject to say whether the designations employed are entirely accurate, and attention is drawn to this clause from that point of view.

Clause 28.—Following the drafting of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the provisions of the law relating to the production of certificates of competency to the shipping-master are separated from those relating to the production of the agreement with the crew, which will be found in clause 35. This separation makes the drafting clearer and is accentuated by the re-arrangement of the order of the provisions incorporated in the Bill.

Clause 33.—The provisions of the Apprentices Act, 1850 (XIX of 1850), relating to apprentices to the sea service have been reproduced in the Bill, and the references in the Apprentices Act have accordingly been repealed. It is thought that these provisions more appropriately belong to the law relating to Merchant Shipping, especially as they impose duties on shipping-masters. It may be pointed out, however, that these provisions merely refer to ships registered in British India. It has been ascertained by inquiry from those conversant with the facts that apprenticeships are made in British India to owners of ships registered in the United Kingdom. The provisions of sections 108 and 109 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, only apply in the United Kingdom. It seems desirable that they should be re-enacted *mutatis mutandis* in the Indian law, but the matter is one for an amending Bill.

Clause 37.—The requirement regarding agreements with the crew under the existing law, which is here reproduced, only extends to home-trade ships of three hundred tons or upwards. Attention is drawn to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, section 113, which requires an agreement in the case of all ships, except home-trade ships of less than eighty tons.

Clause 38 (2) (f).—The power to fix the scale of provisions in the case of lascars or other native seamen is by the existing law conferred on the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. This provision is reproduced in the Bill, but the re-arrangement of the Bill brings out the inconsistency of this division of the powers when it is considered that the form of agreement is to be sanctioned by the Governor General in Council. There appears to be some case for a consideration of an amendment of the law.

Clause 38 (3) (g).—The reference to short allowance of provisions herein contained reproduces the existing law, but it is understood that in the sanctioned form of agreement this punishment has long been struck out. In these circumstances here also there appears to be a case for the amendment of the law.

Clause 58.—This clause reproduces the existing law, but it is for consideration whether some amendment is not desirable. The clause relates to the engagement of seamen "to proceed to any port out of British India". This would include some home-trade voyages. The question seems to arise, therefore, whether some amendment is not necessary.

Clause 59.—The existing law is reproduced by this clause but the attention of Government might be called to the provisions of section 137 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, which enables small questions of wages to be dealt with in the case of foreign-going ships without a written agreement. The matter is not, however, one that can be dealt with in a consolidating Bill.

Clause 56.—Sub-clause (2) of this clause is new. It is based on section 55 (g) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. As will be seen it is merely a drafting amendment, and therefore, may reasonably be inserted in a consolidating Bill. It remedies a defect in the section which is obvious.

Clause 59.—In connection with this clause attention is drawn to the provisions of section 189 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, under which a seaman is not entitled to wages where his illness is only caused by his own default. Apparently under the Indian law a man is entitled to wages in these circumstances.

Clause 63.—This reproduces the existing law, but some amendment is desirable, as the Indian law does not recognise a summary suit before a Magistrate.

Clause 65.—Section 167 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, gives the master and the persons lawfully acting, owing to his illness, *pro* the master similar rights in respect of lawful disbursements. This is a provision which might well find place in an amending Bill.

Clause 75 (1) (a).—The provision here reproduced is that contained in section 50 (r) of Act VII of 1860. It seems somewhat anomalous that the control over the local authority which is appointed by the Local Government [clause 74 (2)], should be vested in the Governor-General in Council.

Clause 98.—This clause reproduces the existing law, and follows the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, which only applies to ships before arrival in dock or the place of discharge. A substantial amendment is necessary if the Indian law is to be brought into harmony with the English law contained in section 218 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Clause 147.—Under section 368 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the provisions of Part III of that Act (other than the provisions relating to passenger steamers only) do not apply to British India, but by sub-section (2) of that section the Governor General in Council is, by Act, allowed to declare that all or any provisions of Part III shall apply to the carriage of steerage passengers upon any voyage from any specified port whatsoever. This section in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, is based on section 99 of 18 and 19 Vict., C. 119 (the Passengers' Act, 1855). Under the powers conferred by that Act, the Indian Sea Passengers' Act, 1855 was passed. The Passengers' Act deals with the carriage of passengers of all classes. Section 368 referred to above only deals with the carriage of steerage passengers. The provisions of the Indian Sea Passengers' Act were, in effect, made applicable to certain voyages specified in section 3 of that Act and to those voyages the provisions of sections 273 and 274 and Schedule VII of the Passengers' Act were applied. The corresponding provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 are the provisions in case of wreck contained in sections 552, 553, 554 and 555 of the Act of 1894, and these provisions have been incorporated in a Schedule to the Bill.

Section 369 (3) provides that an Act passed in virtue of the power conferred by that section shall not have effect under the section unless it is reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, or contains a suspending clause providing that the Act shall not come into operation until His Majesty's pleasure thereon has been publicly signified in British India. Section 388 does not contain a provision with reference to Acts passed under the power reproduced thereby similar to that in section 735, sub-section (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. It will, therefore, appear to be necessary to insert a clause making the repeal of the existing law take effect from the date on which His Majesty may signify his pleasure.

Part IV.—The clauses of the Bill in this Part are a consolidation of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 (X of 1887), and the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895). Though possibly in some reasons it might be more convenient to keep these Acts separate, it is impossible to do so in a consolidation Bill, as a large number of the clauses of the two Acts are *verbatim* reproductions. The plan adopted has been to state the general provisions which apply to both classes of ships, and then to proceed to deal with the special rules which relate only to the particular class in question.

Clause 149 (3).—It has been found desirable to define "native passenger ship", and the reference in the provision is to clause 147 (3).

Clause 216.—In this clause and in the clause following, clause 219, regarding the marking of load-lines, the provisions of the existing law have been consolidated so as to bring together, subject to the exceptions provided by the Part, the provisions of the law relating both to British and foreign ships.

Clause 228.—This clause contains the saving for foreign ships contained in Act VII of 1860, and the Bill as drawn in this form makes it possible to summarise the provisions relating to overloading and improper loading and the marking of the deck of load lines covering the cases of all classes of vessels.

Clause 235.—This clause contains the special provisions, in the application to foreign ships, of the provisions as to detention which are contained in section 95 of Act VII of 1860.

Clauses 240—245.—These clauses consolidate the law in regard to the provisions of wireless telegraphy on board ships, which seem to fall appropriately under this part of the Bill.

Part VI.—This Part separates from the main body of the Act the provisions of the law in regard to shipping inquiries in Courts. In this respect it follows the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the arrangement is probably convenient.

Clause 251.—The power to legislate to give power to hold an enquiry in the case of a master, mate or engineer holding a certificate under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, is restricted by section 478 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, to the cases mentioned in clause (b) of sub-clause (1) of that clause. It seems desirable that this limitation should appear on the face of the Act, and accordingly it has been inserted in this clause.

Clause 252.—The power conferred by section 472 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, appears to surrender the power in section 30 of Act I of 1859 as regards Courts having Admiralty jurisdiction, and the reference in this clause is intended to draw attention to the existence of that power.

Clause 265.—This clause gives power to Courts, in parts where is no Colonial Court of the Admiralty, to remove a master.

Clause 280.—This clause brings together the officers or other persons who are by various sections of the Act consolidated and declared to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860). This consolidates the provisions as to the place of trial which are scattered over the various Acts.

Clause 281.—This consolidates, in as general a form as possible, the scattered provisions as to the depositions of witnesses who cannot be produced.

Section 112 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1856 does not confine the power to try cases there under to first-class magistrates, but under the existing law it is only magistrates of the first class who can try cases summarily. In the Act of 1859 there is no special provision as to the class of magistrate who may try offences except section 54, which provides that Chapter III should be taken as part of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, and the same remark applies to the Act of 1883. Section 38 of the Indian Steamships Act, 1884, contains the provision which appears in the Bill, whilst the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, and the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, confine the power to try cases under those Acts to magistrates of the first and second classes. The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920, imposes no limitation. This clause, therefore does not exactly reproduce the existing law, but it is suggested that, to a Bill of this kind, it would be difficult, and possibly is not necessary, to specify various offences as triable, respectively, by first and second class magistrates.

Clause 284.—This places in the appropriate part of the Bill the provisions for enforcing the detention of a ship.

Clause 286.—This consolidates the various provisions scattered through the Act as to the levy of wages, fines, etc., by description of the ship.

Clause 288.—This gives general application to the provisions of two Acts regarding the application of fines imposed under the Act.

Clause 289 (1).—This clause follows the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, section 723, in that it gives to the shipping-master a power of entry on board British ships in all cases and not only, as in section 30 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, reproduced in clause 41 of the Bill, for the purpose of preventing a seaman from being shipped contrary to the provisions of that Act.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 1st March 1922:—

No. 5 of 1922.

A Bill to control the possession of minor children by sadhus, fakirs, religious mendicants and certain other persons

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent sadhus, fakirs, religious mendicants, and other persons dedicated or professing to be dedicated to religion from improperly adopting children as chelas and taking them away from their parents to be brought up to a life of mendicancy or immorality; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Chapter I.—Preliminary.

Short title and extent.

1. This Act shall be called the Registration of Chelas Act, 1922.

It shall extend to the whole of British India:

Provided that any Local Government may suspend the operation of section 11 within such local areas and for such periods as it may deem fit, or may by notification in the Local Official Gazette exempt from the operation of this Act any specified classes of sadhus or fakirs whom it may deem fit to so exempt.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the contrary appears from the context—

"Sadhu or fakir" means a person who is or professes to be dedicated to religion or who has adopted begging as a profession.

"Chela" or "murid" means a person accounted with himself by a sadhu or fakir for the purpose, real or ostensible, of being trained in religious practices or of being brought up as a beggar.

"Adoption" means the attaching to himself as a chela or murid by a sadhu or fakir of any person.

"Minor" means a person under the age of eighteen years.

Chapter II.—Registration of chelas or murids.

Registration of chelas or murids.

3. Every sadhu or fakir who may wish to adopt as a chela or murid any minor shall present himself together with the minor whom he wishes to adopt and such minor's father or guardian before the district magistrate, or any other magistrate of the first class within the limits of whose jurisdiction the said minor resides, and shall apply in writing that a record of the proposed adoption be made, and such magistrate, after examining the parties appearing before him and recording such other evidence, if any, as he may consider necessary, shall, if satisfied that the applicant is a member of some recognized religious order in which the practice of adopting minors as chelas or murids is permitted and that the consent of the minor and of his father or guardian is free and voluntary, record the fact of the adoption in a register to be kept for this purpose, and shall give to the said sadhu or fakir a certificate signed by himself in the form prescribed by rules framed under section 14 of this Act.

If the magistrate to whom an application to record an adoption is made is not satisfied as to the particulars hereinbefore mentioned, he shall refuse to record the adoption.

Procedure when no father or guardian of the minor is forthcoming.

4. If any sadhu or fakir should wish to adopt as a chela or murid any minor whose father or guardian is not discoverable, he shall present himself together with such minor before the magistrate of the district in whose such minor resides or is found and apply in writing that a record of the proposed adoption be made, and the said magistrate shall thereupon proceed as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed by the last preceding section:

Provided that the magistrate of the district may refuse registration if he considers that it is not in the interests of the minor, and may deal with him in one or other of the ways provided for by section 10.

Registration of existing chelas or murids.

5. Every sadhu or fakir who, at the date of the coming into force of this Act, has under his control as a chela or murid any minor shall forthwith present himself together with such minor before the magistrate of the district in which the adoption in fact took place or in which the said sadhu or fakir generally resides, and apply in writing that a record of the alleged adoption be made, and such magistrate shall thereupon proceed as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed by section 3 or section 4 of this Act.

Appeal.

6. From any order passed under section 3, 4 or 5 recording or refusing to record an adoption an appeal shall lie, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the order, to the District Judge, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Production of certificate.

7. (1) Every certificate of adoption granted under section 3, 4 or 5 shall be retained by the applicant and must be produced when demanded by any magistrate or by any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector.

(2) If a sadhu or fakir, who has obtained a certificate of registration, dies leaving a minor chela or murid, it shall not be lawful for his successor to keep the chela or murid in his custody without obtaining a certificate of registration as provided for in this Act.

Chapter III.—Offences.

Sadhu or fakir found with unentitled minor.

8. After the expiry of one year from the date of the coming into force of this Act, any sadhu or fakir, in whose custody any minor not being his natural-born son, may be found, and who cannot produce a certificate of adoption in respect of such minor granted under the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable in respect of the first offence with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with simple imprisonment which may extend

to one month, or with both, and in respect of any subsequent offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

Father of uncertificated minor.

9. The father of any minor in respect of whom in the circumstances mentioned in the last preceding section no certificate has been granted shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, unless he can show that the minor has become associated with the sadhu or fakir against his father's wishes and in circumstances beyond his control and that at the time the said minor disappeared from his custody he reported such disappearance to the police or made a complaint to a magistrate.

Power of magistrate to dispose of uncertificated minor.

10. (1) Where any minor is found in the custody of a sadhu or fakir who cannot produce a certificate granted under this Act, any magistrate making an inquiry under section 8 may direct that the minor be restored to his father or guardian, if discoverable, or be made over to any respectable person, of the same religion as the minor, who is willing to take charge of such minor, and may obtain an agreement in writing from such person that the minor will be properly taken care of and duly instructed in some trade, profession or calling by the exercise of which he may be able to earn his own livelihood, or, failing such person, be disposed of in any manner to be provided for by rules framed by the Local Government under section 14.

(2) Upon complaint made to any magistrate by or on behalf of any minor, in respect of whom such agreement as aforesaid shall have been executed, of refusal or neglect to provide for him or to teach him according to the agreement, or of cruelty or other ill treatment by his master or by the agent under whom he shall have been placed by his master, the magistrate may summon the master or his agent, as the case may be, if he is within his jurisdiction, to appear before him at a reasonable time to be stated in the summons to answer the complaint, and at such time, whether the master or his agent be present or not (the service of the summons being proved), may examine into the matter of the complaint and, upon proof thereof may cancel the agreement and assess upon the offender whether he shall be the master or his agent a reasonable sum for the benefit of the minor not exceeding Rs. 500, and if the offender shall not pay the sum so assessed may levy the same by distress and sale of his goods and chattels and if the offender shall not be the master, but his agent, by distress and sale of goods and chattels of his master also.

Sadhus or fakirs from other provinces.

11. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, if any sadhu or fakir against whom proceedings are being taken under section 8 of this Act alleges that the minor came under his control in some place outside the territories to which this Act applies, the magistrate in charge of such proceedings may by order direct him to furnish within a time specified therein evidence of the manner in which he obtained possession of the minor and may during such time remand to custody either the sadhu or fakir, or the minor, or both, or take bail for their appearance before him on any specified date.

If the magistrate should find that the adoption was made with the consent of the parent or guardian of the minor, or that the parent or guardian of the minor cannot be traced, but that the adoption is in the interest of the minor, the magistrate shall either grant to the sadhu or fakir a certificate as provided for by section 3 or shall send the parties concerned to the magistrate of the district in which proceedings under section 8 are being taken with recommendation that such certificate be granted, and the district magistrate shall accordingly grant such certificate. But if the magistrate should find that the circumstances of the case do not justify the granting of a certificate he may then proceed as provided for by clause 10:

Provided that this will not apply to the case of a minor who is a natural-born son of a sadhu or fakir and is found so begging in company of his father;

If satisfactory evidence be furnished that the possession of such minor is legitimate, the magistrate shall record the circumstances and either grant to the sadhu or fakir a certificate as provided for by section 3, or send the parties concerned to the district magistrate with a recommendation that such certificate be granted.

If no satisfactory evidence as to the origin of the possession of such minor be produced, the magistrate shall direct that the minor be taken from the sadhu and be dealt with as provided in section 10.

Disposal of minor found begging.

12. Any minor found begging in any street or public place, whether under the pretext of offering anything for sale or otherwise may be dealt with in the manner provided for by section 10 of this Act.

Offences by whom cognizable.

13. (1) Any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector may arrest without a warrant any person who appears to him to be committing an offence under section 8 of this Act.

(2) All offences provided for by this Act shall be bailable.

Chapter IV.—Miscellaneous.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

14. The Local Government may frame rules prescribing—

(a) the form of registers to be maintained under this Act;
(b) the form of certificate to be granted under this Act;
(c) the form of agreement which may be obtained under section 10;
(d) the fees, if any, payable on the registration of an adoption;
(e) the maintenance at the headquarters of each district of a record of all registrations effected in the United Provinces under this Act;
(f) the manner of disposing of unclaimed orphans under section 10;
(g) generally for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill aims at the removal of a standing grievance in the whole country that minors, both Hindus and Muhammadans, are forced or induced to become sadhus or fakirs before the age of 16 years, who generally lead a life of mendicancy or commit crimes. I moved a resolution in the United Provinces Council, and a committee under rule 13 of the then Council Rules was appointed to draft a Bill. The committee after making inquiries drafted a Bill in 1918 and submitted it to the Government, but as the scandals were going to be reformed, no further action was taken on the subject. The majority of opinion received on the subject were unanimous in having some legislation on the subject. As it is an All-India subject, I would like to introduce the enclosed Bill in the Council of State. It is a very mild measure and requires every person, who gets a minor to have him registered in the district from which he takes the boy. The Bill concerns only the boys and not the girls. If no registration will be made and a person will be found in custody of any unregistered minor, he shall be required to get a certificate of registration or make over the boy to the officer in charge who would make him over, for being brought up, to any private individual or to any recognized orphanage. The provisions of the Bill are tentative and liable to necessary changes, which can be made after the introduction of the Bill in the Council.

SUKHBIR SINHA.

Delhi, the 19th January 1922.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 27th February 1922:—

No. 9 of 1922.

A Bill to regulate the employment of child labour in ports in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the employment of child labour in ports in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 192 .

V of 1908. Amendment of section 6, Act XV of 1908. 2. In section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908,—

(a) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*1A*) In addition to any rules which it is empowered to make under sub-section (*1*), the Local Government shall make rules prohibiting the employment at piers, jetties, landing-places, wharves, quays, docks, warehouses and sheds of children under the age of twelve years upon the handling of goods other than goods which can be transported by hand"; and

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*) after the word and figure "sub-section (*1*)" the words and figure "and sub-section (*1A*)" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The general Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations convened at Washington on the 29th October 1919, adopted a Draft Convention concerning the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment. Article 5 (*a*) of the Convention prohibits, *inter alia*, the employment of children under twelve years of age in the handling of goods in docks, quays and wharves, but excluding transport by hand. On the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, the Governor-General in Council has ratified the whole of the Convention, and the Government of India are now under an obligation to make the provisions of article 5 (*a*) effective. The object of the present Bill is to fulfil this obligation so far as the employment of children in the handling of goods in docks, quays and wharves is concerned.

O. A. INNES.

The 8th February 1922.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th February 1922 :—

No. 10 of 1922.

A Bill to define the liability of a Hindu Coparcener.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the liability of a Hindu coparcener, subject to the *Mitakshara* Law, for the debts incurred by the manager for family necessity, and also as regards the antecedent debt of the father; and whereas it is expedient to define his liability; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Hindu Coparcener's Liability Act, 192 .

(2) It shall come into force on the day of

(3) It shall extend to persons subject to the *Mitakshara* Law in the whole of British India.

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(i) "coparcener" includes a minor member of a joint *Mitakshara* family;

(ii) "debt" includes a pecuniary obligation arising out of a contract, express or implied, or from a breach of civil duty;

(iii) "antecedent debt", with reference to a transfer made by the father, means a debt contracted prior thereto in a transaction unconnected therewith.

Explanation.—A debt may be antecedent though it was contracted as the security of coparcenary estate.

Coparcener's share when liable.

3. Notwithstanding anything otherwise held to the contrary, the interest of a member of a joint *Mitakshara* family in the family property shall be liable for a debt incurred by the manager for legal necessity or for the benefit of the estate, and where the debt is incurred by the father, also for his own antecedent debt, not illegal or immoral.

Extent of son's liability.

4. The son is liable to pay his father's debts, not illegal or immoral, to the extent of his interest in the coparcenary estate, or of the assets inherited by him.

Save as above such liability is otherwise co-extensive with that of the father and is not dependent upon the latter's death.

Creditor's suit against the son.

5. (1) The unsecured creditor suing the son for the recovery of his father's debt must prove the debt.

(2) It is then upon the son to prove that the debt was non-existent, or that it was illegal or immoral, of which last the creditor had notice.

(3) The creditor may then show that he had made the loan after reasonable inquiry, being satisfied that it was required for a purpose neither illegal nor immoral.

Mortgagee's suit against coparceners.

6. In a suit on a mortgage executed by the father or manager against the other coparceners, it lies on the mortgagee to prove that the debt was contracted for a purpose binding upon them.

Joinder of parties.

7. In a suit instituted to enforce a mortgage executed by the manager, the other members are proper parties, but their non-joinder does not exempt them from liability, if it appears that they were sufficiently represented by the manager.

Burden where purchaser is in possession.

8. (1) It lies on the coparcener suing for recovery of joint property sold by the manager to prove that the sale was one which, by its nature and purpose, did not bind his interest, and that the purchaser had notice of it.

(2) In a sale made in execution of a decree obtained against the manager the Court will presume that the purchaser, if a stranger to the suit, had no notice of anything that does not appear in the decree.

Effect of decree against the manager.

9. (1) A decree passed against the manager in respect of a liability incurred within the scope of his authority is enforceable against the other members of the joint family though they may not have been parties to the suit.

(2) But in such case the other members are not precluded from contesting the authority of the manager or the binding nature of the debt.

(3) Where a decree directs sale of the rights, title and interest of the defendant in any property, the question whether the sale so made authorises to pass the entire estate of which the defendant was the manager or only his own interest, is one of construction and intention to be gathered from the proceedings and other circumstances of the case.

(4) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision in determining the question the following facts are material :—

(a) The nature of the contract, if any.
(b) The character of the debt.
(c) The capacity in which the defendant is sued.
(d) The intention of the Court.
(e) The price paid by the purchaser.
(f) And any fact which shows what interest he intended to purchase.

Illustration.

A decree is passed against the father A, for sale of his interest in mouza B, which is his family property. C objects to the sale of anything beyond A's interest therein on the ground that the decree was obtained for A's immoral debts. He fails to prove it. The sale conveys the entirety of B.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is intended to restore the current of decisions relating to the coparcener's liability for debts contracted and transfers made by the manager of a *Mitakshara* joint family, and the father who occupied a position of greater strength before the decision of the Privy Council in *Sahu Ram's case* (39 A. 437 P. C.). This case has given rise to a crop of cases upon which there is already a sharp conflict between the several High Courts. In two Full Bench cases the Madras and the Patna High Courts have held the case to leave and disturbed the pre-existing law [43 M. 711; F. B. (1921) Pat 245 F. B.]; but this view has not found favour with the other Courts (41 A. 235; 528; 44 I. C. Oudh case 449; 22 Oudh Case 25; 64; 23 Oudh Case 264; 242; 327; 6 Oudh L. J. 237; 331; 43 I. C. Nagpur Case 193). Advantage has been taken of the present Bill to define not only the liability of the coparcener and the sons but the extent of their rights in the coparcenary estate.

It is hoped that the measure if passed into law will not only quell the doubts which the Courts have felt on the position of coparceners but assist in the administration of Hindu Law, in which others dealing with members of a joint family feel equally concerned, and who have a right to ex; ect from the Legislature a clear enunciation of their rights and liabilities which cannot be left to the chances of litigation.

The notes on clauses hereto appended explain and justify them on the strength of cases noted therein.

DELHI;
The 24th November 1921. } H. S. GOUR.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 2.—'*Debt*' has nowhere been defined in the Hindu Law. The question whether it includes a pecuniary liability arising from a breach of civil duty has been answered in the affirmative by the Calcutta High Court (24 C. 872, 39 C. 562).

'*Antecedent debt*'.—This definition accords with the cases decided before Surit Ram's case (39 A. 377 P. C.) and is in accordance with the decisions of the Full Bench in 43 M. 711; 1921 Pat. 245

It overrules Sahu Ram v. Bhup Singh (39 A. 377 P. C.) so far as it is understood to lay down the contrary and the cases which so understand it.

Clause 3.—This is in accordance with the following cases:—

8 M. I. A. 393; 40 M. 709 P. C. The position of the father as such is independent of his status as manager, *see* 15 C. 21; 40 C. 342; 33 B. 264, 42 M. 711.

Clause 4.—This is the effect of 8 B. 230, 309, 33 B. 264; 40 C. 342. The son's pious obligation arises independently of the father's death—23 M. 49 F. B. which is in accordance with Hindu Law. The contrary laid down by the Privy Council in 39 A. 377 is here overruled.

Clauses 5—9.—These are copied from my Hindu Code (ss 123—127), where numerous authorities will be found cited in support of them

DELHI:
The 24th November 1921 } H. S. GOUR.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th February 1922 : —

No. 11 of 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Married Women's Property Act, 1874.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Married Women's Property Act, 1874,* in the manner hereinafter appearing; it is hereby enacted as follows:— III of 18

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Married Women's Property (Amendment) Act, 192

Amendment of section 6, Act III of 1874. 2. To section 6 of the Married Woman's Property Act, 1874, the following III of 1 shall be added, namely :—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in section 2, this section shall apply, and shall be deemed to have always applied, to Hindus, Muhammadans, Buddhists, Sikhs, and Jains."

Saving of past judgments. 3. Nothing herein enacted shall invalidate any judgment of any competent Court pronounced before the date on which this Act shall receive the assent of the Governor-General.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Doubts have arisen whether, in view of section 2 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1874 (III of 1874), section 6 thereof, which relates to a Policy of Insurance effected by a married man on his own life and expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or any of them, applies to Hindus, Muhammadans, Buddhists, Sikhs, and Jains. There is a conflict of decisions of the different High Courts on the point. The Madras High Court has held that section 6 applies to Hindus, etc. (*Vide* I. L. R., 37 Madras, 483), whereas the Bombay High Court in 37 Bom. 471 has held that section 2 excludes Hindus, etc., from the benefit of section 6, as that a Policy of Insurance effected by a Hindu husband and expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of his wife forms part of the estate of the deceased, and is not a trust for his widow.

It is desirable to place the point beyond any doubt, to have a uniformity of law on the subject throughout India, and to extend the benefit of section 6 to Hindus, etc. This Bill is intended to effect this by an amendment of section 6 of the Married Women's Property Act of 1874.

POONA :
The 14th July 1922.

B. S. KAMAT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th February 1922 :—

No. 12 OF 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1922.

XLV of 1860. Amendment of section 375, Act XLV of 1860. 2. In section 375 of the Indian Penal Code for the word "twelve" in both places where it occurs, the word "fourteen" shall be substituted.

X of 1891. Repeal of Act X of 1891. 3. The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1891, is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of this Bill is to raise in the case of rape the age of consent of the female concerned from twelve to fourteen years by substituting the word "fourteen" for the word "twelve" in the definition of the offence as given in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, in the clause marked "Fifthly" and in the "Exception" of the section.

The reasons for this amendment are that the age of consent, for the purposes of the offence of rape according to the original Penal Code as it was framed in 1860, was fixed at ten years. The more advanced members of the Society have always been questioning the correctness of the Legislature in this respect, and had been trying to press upon the public as well as upon the Legislature the necessity of raising this limit of age, but had been hitherto to meet the opposition of the orthodox section of the country until the inhuman consequences of this legislation were judicially established in the case of *Queen Empress* versus *Hurree Mohan Mythee* (18 Cal. I.L.R., page 49), in which the accused husband who was found to have caused the death of his wife aged eleven years and three months by an act of sexual intercourse with her, could not be charged with the offence of rape. This was an instance of destruction of human life of an innocent girl of immature age by an inhuman act of her husband, though a girl of such immature age is neither capable of feeling any sense of carnal knowledge, nor is physically developed for sexual intercourse; and her consent to the cohabitation is no consent in the eye of the law. This case, however, had the effect of drawing the attention of the Legislature to the injurious consequences resulting from the extremely low age fixed in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code on the lives of girls of immature age by acts of sexual intercourse and of necessitating its amendment by raising the age-limit from ten to twelve years by Act X of 1891. Though since this amendment no other case of homicide has been judicially detected as a consequence of early marriage and consummation with child wives, but it is highly improbable to detect any such cases which are not uncommon amongst families of high classes who allow marriages at so early an age which is still too low and not quite free from danger of the loss of life of immature girls of very weak constitution. In the case published in 18 Cal., page 49, the girl was found to be of strong constitution and the amendment made by Act X of 1891 raising the age of consent to a few months above the age of the girl concerned in the aforementioned ruling does not provide sufficient safeguard against danger to the life of immature girls of weaker constitution even though slightly exceeding the age of twelve years; while even in the case of the girls of stronger constitutions, before puberty the sexual intercourse invariably causes grievous sufferings short of death and produces permanent injury to the proper and regular development of the physical and mental constitution of the girl as well as of the offspring born by such girl. In England Statutes 48 & 48 Vict., Cap 69, sections 4 and 5, prescribe minimum age for consent in the case of offence of rape at sixteen years which is the minimum age at which a girl becomes, according to medical science, fully developed for sexual intercourse and for giving birth to a healthy child without danger to the life or health of herself and of the child. I believe in other civilized countries of Europe and America the age of consent for purposes of the offence of rape is not below sixteen years; and therefore the age of consent of the girl, so far as the offence of rape is concerned, requires to be raised to sixteen years; but having regard to the custom of early marriage still prevailing in this country amongst high classes of Hindus and Muhammadans, only a modicul step is recommended for the present, and fourteen years is fixed as the age before which sexual intercourse even by the husband with his wife though consented to by the girl must be legally prohibited and be made an offence within the definition of rape in the Indian Penal Code. This amendment is expected to have the effect of reducing death-rate amongst married girls of immature age and amongst infants, and is expected to improve the physical constitution, longevity and mental strength of the progeny.

The 23rd November 1921. SOHAN LAL, M.L.A.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st March, 1923 :—

No. 13 of 1923

A Bill to enhance the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, to impose an excise duty on kerosene, to fix rates of income-tax, and to abolish the freight tax.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enhance the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, to impose an excise duty on kerosene, to fix rates of income-tax and to abolish the freight tax, It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Finance Act, 1923

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India including, except as regards section 4, the Santhal Parganas and, except as regards sections 4 and 6, British Baluchistan

(*3*) Sections 2, 3 and 7 shall remain in force only up to the 31st day of March, 1923.

Enhancement of salt duty.

2. With effect from the first day of March, 1923, the provisions of section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, shall, in so far as they enable the Governor-General in Council to impose by rule made under that section a duty on salt manufactured in, or imported into, any part of British India other than Burma and Aden, be construed as if they imposed such duty at the rate of two rupees and eight annas per maund of eighty-two and two-sevenths pounds avoirdupois of salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, any such part, and such duty shall, for all the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to have been imposed by rule made under that section. XXV of 1882.

Amendment of Act VIII of 1894.

3. (*1*) With effect from the first day of March, 1923, for the second schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the Schedule contained in the First Schedule to this Act shall be substituted. VIII of 1894.

(*2*) With effect from the same date, section 2 of the Indian Finance Act, 1921, and the First Schedule to that Act shall be repealed. VI of 1921.

Amendment of Act II of 1896.

4. With effect from the first day of March, 1923, the following amendment shall be made in the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, namely, in section 5 for the figure "3½" the figure "2½" shall be substituted. II of 1896.

Amendment Act of VI of 1898

5. With effect from the first day of April, 1923, the Schedule contained in the Second Schedule to this Act shall be inserted in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, as the First Schedule to that Act. VI of 1898.

Imposition of excise duty on kerosene.

6. With effect from the first day of March, 1923, the provisions of the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917, which provide for the levy and collection of an excise duty on motor spirit, that is to say, all the provisions of that Act except section 6 thereof, shall apply also for the purpose of the levy and collection of an excise duty on kerosene as if references in the said Act to motor spirit (other than the reference in the second clause of section 2 thereof) were references to kerosene : XI of 1917.

Provided that the duty on kerosene shall be levied and collected at the rate of one anna an each imperial gallon.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "kerosene" means any inflammable hydro-carbon (including any mixture of hydro-carbons or any liquid containing hydro-carbons but excluding motor spirit) which—

(*a*) is made from petroleum as defined in section 2 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, and VIII of 1899.

(*b*) is intended to be, or is ordinarily, used for purposes of illumination

Income-tax and super-tax.

7. (*1*) Income-tax for the year beginning on the first day of April, 1923, shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the Third Schedule.

(*2*) The rates of super-tax for the year beginning on the first day of April, 1923, shall, for the purposes of section 55 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, be those specified in Part II of the Third Schedule of 19

(*3*) For the purposes of the Third Schedule "total income" means total income as defined in clause (15) of section 2 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 of 1922.

Repeal of Act XIII of 1917.

8. With effect from the first day of April, 1923, the Freight (Railway and Inland Steam-vessel) Tax Act, 1917, shall be repealed. XVI of 1915.

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Bill should have temporary effect under the provisions of the Provincial Collection of Taxes Act, 1918. XIII of 1917.

SCHEDULE I.

Schedule to be substituted in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

[*See section 3 (1).*]

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART I.

Articles which are free of duty

No.	Name of article
	I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO
1	Hops
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture, also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, see No. 35.)

No.	Name of article.
	II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.
	Hides and skins, raw
3	Hides and skins, raw or salted.
	Metallic ores.
4	Metallic ores, all sorts.
	Precious stones and pearls.
5	Precious stones, uncut and imported uncut, and pearls uncut.
	Seeds.
6	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.
	Textile materials.
7	Cotton, raw.
8	Wool, raw.
	Miscellaneous.
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.
10	Pulp, of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.
	III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.
	Apparel.
11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	Arms, ammunition and military stores.
12	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:— (a) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th or 10th item of No. 43, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd Item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm. (b) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (c) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 300 rounds per revolver or pistol, if when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or of the Indian Territorial Force or a Gazetted police officer, or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station w ithin which such officer is serving, or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (d) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (e) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service. (f) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.
13	Anti-plague serum.
14	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona.
	Hardware, Implements and Instruments.
15	The following agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, thrashers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, root-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, prickly-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay tedders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.
16	The following dairy appliances, namely, cream separators, milk sterilising or pasteurising plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes.
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and for actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
18	Water-lifts, hydraulic-rams, oil-engines, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	Metals.
19	Current nickel, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India.
20	Gold and silver bullion and coin.
	Paper.
21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
	Yarns and Textile Fabrics.
22	Second-hand or used gunny bags made of jute.
	Miscellaneous.
23	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be set up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether marked or not.
24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
	IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.
25	Animals, living, all sorts.
26	Specimens illustrative of natural science, and medals and antiquities.

PART II.

[Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.]

Number.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of measurement.	Rate of duty.
	I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.		
	Fish.		
27	Fish, salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅔ lb. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, prescribe.
	Liquors.		
28	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors ..	Imperial gallon or 2 quart bottles	Eight annas.
29	Spirit, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
30	Perfumed Spirits	Imperial gallon or 2 quart bottles.	Rs. a. 25 0
31	Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—		
	(a) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Gallon	30 0
	(b) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	21 14 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
32	All other sorts of spirit	Ditto	Ditto.
33	Wine—		Rs. a.
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles,	3 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Ditto	4 8
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to 'All other sorts of spirit.'		
	Sugar.		
34	Sugar, all sorts including molasses and confectionery products of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (*see* No. 178)	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	Other food and drink.		
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82⅔ lb. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
	Tobacco.		Rs. a.
36	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Pound	1 1
37	Cigars and cigarettes	*Ad valorem*	75 per cent.
38	All other sorts of tobacco manufactured	Pound	2 4
	II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—		
	Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.		Rs. a.
39	Coal, coke and patent fuel	Ton	0 8
	Oils.		
40	Kerosene and motor spirit, also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon ..	Two annas and six pies.
	NOTE.—Motor spirit is liable to an additional duty of 2 annas per gallon under Act 11 of 1917 as amended by Act III of 1919.		
41	Mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for the hanging of jute or other fibre, or for lubrication, and mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for roads sanitary or hygienic purposes.	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

Number	Name of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		
42	Subject to the exemption specified in No. 12—		Rs.
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles.	Each	15
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double ..	"	10
	(3) Pistols, including automatic pistols and revolvers ..	"	15
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double ..	"	15
	(5) Steam sporting and magazine fittings for firearms, including gun-guns and rifles.	"	5 or 30 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is higher.
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks	"	5
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	"	2
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and master) breech bolts and floor heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	"	1
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms ..	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
43	Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives	Seer of 80 tolas ..	Rs. a. 14 0
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.		
44	Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread.	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
45	Matches—		Rs. a.
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches.	Per gross of boxes ..	1 8
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches.	For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.	0 6

PART III.

[Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.]

I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

No.	Name of articles.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
46	Grain and Pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 47).
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
47	Vinegar in casks.

II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

	WOOD AND TIMBER.
48	Firewood.

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
49	Copperas, green.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
50	Lead sheets, for tea-sheets.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
51	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts.
52	Printing and Lithographing Material, namely, presses, type, ink absorbium, lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half tone blocks, electro-type blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and moulds, roller composition, standing screw and bat presses, perforating machines gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, numbering presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type-casting machines, type-setting and casting machines, rule-bending machines, rule-mitering machines, beveling machines, leads wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 78).
53	Racks for the withering of tea leaf.
54	Tea chests of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.
55	Fodder, bran and pollards.

PART IV.

[Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent *ad valorem*.]

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

	SCRAP IRON AND SCRAP STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.
56	Iron or steel, old.

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
57	Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof imported by or under the orders of a railway company.

No.	Names of articles.

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*

MACHINERY.

38 Machinery, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof, gin including locomotives and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire engines, motor tractors designed for purposes other than agriculture, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.

Machinery (and component parts thereof), moving machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, required to be fixed with reference to other moving parts, and including belting of all materials for driving machinery.

Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable in the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.

Note.—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal.

METALS—IRON AND STEEL.

39 Iron, angle.
" bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages
" pipe
" tire bowls

40 Iron or Steel, anchors and cables.
" " beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge work and other descriptions of iron or steel, imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing.
" " bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing.
" " hoops and strips.
" " nails, screws and washers, all sorts.
" " pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, hooks, elbows, taps, sockets, flanges and the like.
" " rails chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 42, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars.
" " sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 96.
" " wire, including bearing wire, pane-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-matting which is dutiable under No. 56.

41 Steel, angle.
" bar, rod, and channel, including channel for carriages.
" cast including spring blistered and tab steel.
" ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.

RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK.

42 Railway material for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, cranes, tenders, carriages, wagons Lurries, trolleys, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by, or under the orders of, a railway company, namely station, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing:

Provided that for the purposes of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed by a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein:

Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways, and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.

43 Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections.

PART V.

[Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent *ad valorem*.]

I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

FISH.

44 Fish, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 57).
45 Fishmaws, including isinglass and sounds, and shark-fins.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

46 Fruits and Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried salted or preserved.

GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.

47 Flour

PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.

48 Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 47).

SPICES.

49 Spices, all sorts.

TEA.

50. Tea.

OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.

71 Coffee.
72 All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.

73 Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts.

OILS.

74 All sorts of animal, essential, mineral and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified. (*see* Nos. 40 and 41).

SEEDS.

75 Seeds, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India. (*see* No. 6).

TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX

76 Tallow and Stearine, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.

No. Names of articles.

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—*contd.*

TEXTILE MATERIALS.

77 Textile materials, the following :—
Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.

WOOD AND TIMBER.

78 Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

79 Coral and rattans.
80 Cowries and shells.
81 Ivory, vegetable ivory and.
82 Precious stones, uncut and imported cut (see No. 5).
83 All other raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

APPAREL.

84 Apparel, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and gold and silver thread (see Nos. 131 and 133), and articles made of silk (see No. 133).

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.

85 Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting rotonite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.

CARRIAGES AND CARTS.

86 Carriages and Carts, including tram cars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, jhutkhas, bullock-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and such component parts and accessories thereof, not otherwise specified, as are not also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor-cars, motor-cycles, motor-scooters, bicycles or tricycles (see No. 126).

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

87 Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified.

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, INSTRUMENTS AND IMPLEMENTS.

88 Cutlery excluding plated cutlery (see No. 128).
89 Hardware, ammunitory and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
90 All other sorts of implements, instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.

DYES AND COLOURS.

91 Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, and paints and colours and painters' materials, all sorts.

FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.

92 Furniture, Cabinetware and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.

GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.

93 Glass and Glassware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain ; all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (see No. 120).

HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.

94 Hides and Skins not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.

MACHINERY.

95 Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 15, 16 and 18).

METALS—IRON AND STEEL.

96 All sorts of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.

METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.

97 All sorts of metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.

PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.

98 Paper and articles made of paper and papier mache, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard, all sorts, not stationery, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by parcel, book, or parcel post (see No. 21).

YARN AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

99 Yarn and Textile Fabrics, that is to say :—
Cotton piece-goods, thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified ;
Flax, twine and yarn, and manufactures of flax ;
Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk (see No. 133) ;
Hemp manufactures ;
Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk (see No. 133) ;
Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding secondhand or used gunny bags (see No. 32) ;
Silk yarn, mills and warps and silk thread ;
Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt ;
All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Art, works of, excluding those specified in No. 78.
101 Brushes and Brooms.
102 Building and Engineering materials, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.
103 Candles.
104 Cinematograph films.
105 Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre.
106 Furniture, textile and apparel, not otherwise described, for theatre, making, sewing and other reasons.
107 Matwork and Matting.
108 Oilcakes.

No.	Nature of articles.
	III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*contd.*
109	Oilcloth and Floorcloth.
110	Packing—Engine and Boiler—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 88 and 89.
111	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.
112	Pitch, tar and turpentine.
113	Polishes and compositions.
114	Rubber tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (see No. 136).
115	Soap.
116	Starch and Farina.
117	Stone and Marble, and articles made of stone and marble.
118	Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified.
119	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
	IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.
120	Canal.
121	Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor
122	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

PART VI.

[Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem*.]

	I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.
123	Confectionery.
	II.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
124	Gunpowder for muskets, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.
125	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 42 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 80), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS
126	Motor-cars, motor-cycles motor-scooters, bicycles and tricycles and articles adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for purposes other than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this Item or in No. 86 or of bicycles or tricycles shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
127	Clocks and Watches and parts thereof
128	Articles plated with gold and silver.
129	Musical Instruments.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
130	Glass bangles and beads and false pearls.
	METALS.
131	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and gold manufactures, all sorts.
132	Silver plate, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
133	Silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
134	Fire-works.
135	Ivory, manufactured.
136	Jewellery and Jewells.
137	Prints, engravings and pictures including photographs and picture postcards.
138	Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes for motor-cars, motor-lorries, motor-cycles, motor-scooters, bicycles and tricycles.
139	Smokers' requisites, excluding tobacco (Nos. 36 to 38) and matches (No. 46).
140	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, including bird-shot.

SCHEDULE II.

Schedule to be inserted in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

(*See section 5.*)

"THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

(*See section 7.*)

Letters.

For a weight not exceeding two and a half tolas	.. One anna.
For every two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding two and a half tolas	.. One anna.

Postcards.

Single	.. Half an anna.
Reply	.. One anna.

Book, Pattern and Sample Packets.

For every five tolas or fraction thereof	.. Half an anna.

Registered Newspapers.

For a weight not exceeding eight tolas	Quarter of an anna.
For a weight exceeding eight tolas and not exceeding twenty tolas	Half an anna.
For every twenty tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding twenty tolas	Half an anna.

Parcels.

For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas	Two annas.
For a weight exceeding twenty tolas and not exceeding forty tolas	Four annas.
For every forty tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding forty tolas	Four annas.

SCHEDULE III.

(*See section 7.*)

PART I.

Rates of Income tax.

	Rate.
A. In the case of every individual, every unregistered firm and every undivided Hindu family—	
(1) When the total income is less than Rs. 1,000	Nil.
(2) When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 4,000	Five pies in the rupee.
(3) When the total income is Rs. 4,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 10,000	Six pies in the rupee.
(4) When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 20,000	Nine pies in the rupee.
(5) When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 30,000	One anna in the rupee.
(6) When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 40,000	One anna and three pies in the rupee.
(7) When the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards	One anna and six pies in the rupee.
B. In the case of every company, and every registered firm, whatever its total income is	One anna and six pies in the rupee.

PART II.

Rates of super-tax.

In respect of the excess over fifty thousand rupees of total income:—

	Rate.
(1) in the case of every company	One anna in the rupee.
(2) (a) in the case of every Hindu undivided family—	
(i) in respect of the first twenty-five thousand rupees of the excess	Nil.
(ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess	One anna in the rupee.
(b) in the case of every individual and every unregistered firm, for every rupee of the first fifty thousand rupees of such excess,	One anna in the rupee.
(c) in the case of every individual, every unregistered firm and every Hindu undivided family—	
(i) for every rupee of the second fifty thousand rupees of such excess	One and a half annas in the rupee.
(ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	Two annas in the rupee.
(iii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	Two and a half annas in the rupee.
(iv) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	Three annas in the rupee.
(v) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	Three and a half annas in the rupee.
(vi) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	Four annas in the rupee.
(vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	Four and a half annas in the rupee.
(viii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	Five annas in the rupee.
(ix) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	Five and a half annas in the rupee.
(x) for every rupee of the remainder of the excess	Six annas in the rupee.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The object of this Bill is to provide the additional resources referred to in my speech introducing the Budget for 1922-23 and to continue certain provisions of the Indian Finance Act, 1921 (VI of 1921), which would otherwise cease to have effect from the 1st April 1922.

2. Clause 2 of the Bill provides for the raising of the salt duty from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2-8 per maund.

3. Clause 3 substitutes a revised tariff schedule. The substantive changes made are—

(1) The raising of the general *ad valorem* import duty of 11 per cent to 15 per cent.

(2) The raising of the specific import duty of 20 per cent in the case of certain articles of luxury to 30 per cent.

(3) The raising of the import duty on machinery, iron and steel and railway material from 2½ per cent to 10 per cent.

(4) The raising of the import duty on sugar from 15 per cent to 25 per cent.

(5) The raising of the import duty on matches from 12 annas per gross boxes to Re. 1-8 per gross boxes.

(6) The withdrawal of yarn from the free list and the levy of an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent thereon.

(7) Increase of the duty on all alcoholic liquors (except wines and denatured spirits) by approximately 20 per cent.

(8) Increase in the duty on imported petroleum from 1½ annas to 2½ annas per gallon.

4. Clause 4 provides for the enhancement of the excise duty on cotton manufactures from 3½ per cent to 7½ per cent.

5. Clause 5 lays down new rates of postage, the changes being—

(i) abolition of the present rates of ½ anna and 2 pies for letters, the minimum in future being one anna for letters not exceeding 2½ tolas in weight and one anna for every additional 2½ tolas or fraction thereof, and

(ii) raising to half anna the ½ anna postcard

6 Clause 6 imposes an excise duty of 1 anna per gallon on kerosene produced in India, corresponding to the increase in the import duty referred to in paragraph 3 (*c*) above.

7. Clause 7 contains the rates of income-tax and super-tax proposed for the year. The only changes in ordinary income tax are the raising of the rate for incomes between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 from 14 pies to 15 pies, and the rate for incomes of Rs. 40,000 and over from 15 pies to 18 pies.

There are no changes in the rates of super-tax up to the present maximum of 4 annas for incomes over 3½ lakhs; thereafter there is a progressive application of the same principle till the new maximum of 6 annas is reached; so that the new rates introduced are as follows:—

(*a*) in respect of the 1st fifty thousand rupees of taxable income over 4 lakhs .. .. 4½ annas in the rupee.

(*b*) in respect of the 2nd fifty thousand rupees of taxable income over 4 lakhs .. .. 5 annas.

(*c*) in respect of the 3rd fifty thousand rupees of taxable income over 4 lakhs .. .. 5½ annas.

(*d*) in respect of all taxable income over 5½ lakhs of rupees .. .. 6 annas in the rupee.

8. Clause 8 repeals the Freight Tax Act XIII of 1917. The existing rates of surtax were imposed for the year 1921–22 by section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1921. The surtax will be replaced by increased rates on goods traffic on railways from the 1st April 1922, and in consequence no surtax will be levied from the date. It is necessary, however, for this purpose to repeal Act XIII of 1917, as otherwise the rates originally imposed by that Act would come into force when section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1921, ceases to operate.

9. The changes mentioned in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 are intended to come into effect from the 1st March 1922; the rest from April 1st. The bill provides that the changes mentioned in paragraphs 2, 5 and 7 shall remain in force till the 31st March 1923.

W. M. HAILEY.

The 28th February 1922.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal the Indian Press Act, 1910, and the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, and to make certain provisions in regard to the liability of editors of newspapers, and to facilitate the registration of printers and publishers; and to provide for the seizure and disposal of certain documents was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 1st March 1922 :—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to repeal the Indian Press Act, 1910, and the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, and to make certain provisions in regard to the liability of editors of newspapers, and to facilitate the registration of printers and publishers; and to provide for the seizure and disposal of certain documents, was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali and Rai Jadunath Mazoomdar Bahadur were prevented from attending any of the meetings of the Committee. Maulvi Abul Kasem and Mr. M. K. Reddi missed the last meeting.

We have very carefully considered clause 2 of the First Schedule which amends section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. The objection which has been levelled against this clause is based on the fact that it requires the editor's name to be printed on the front page of a newspaper. We think the purposes of the law will be sufficiently served if the editor's name appears clearly in any part of the issue, and we have made an amendment to effect this.

In clause 6 of the same Schedule, which introduces a new section 8A in Act XXV of 1867, we have made small amendments which will relieve the Magistrate in some cases of the necessity of himself making the inquiry contemplated by the section, and which will allow him to extend for sufficient cause the period within which a declaration is to be made by a person whose name wrongly appears as editor of a newspaper.

We have reduced the pecuniary penalty in sections 12, 13, 14 and 16 of the same Act from five thousand rupees to two thousand rupees.

The new provisions to be introduced in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, enabling certain officers to detain packages and postal articles suspected to contain seditious matter, allow any person interested to apply to the Local Government within two months of the detention for the release thereof. We think that provision should be made requiring any officer exercising these powers to give notice forthwith to the consignee or addressee of any package or article detained, where such notice is practicable, and we have introduced amendments in the Second and Fourth Schedules of the Bill to give effect to this.

In clause 1 of the Third Schedule we have made a slight amendment in new section 99D to be introduced in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in order to remove any doubt that may exist as to the nature of the proof which may be required by a Special Bench hearing applications under these new provisions of the Code.

The other amendments made in the Bill are of a purely drafting nature.

2. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India, dated the 17th September, 1921.

3. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.
W. H. VINCENT.
P. E. PERCIVAL.
JAWAHAR LAL BHARGAVA.
ISWAR SARAN.
N. M. SAMARTH.
ABUL KASEM.
M. K. REDDI.

The 24th February 1922.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

(Words printed in italics indicate the amendments made by the Committee.)

A Bill to repeal the Indian Press Act, 1910, and the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, and to make certain provisions in regard to the liability of editors of newspapers, and to facilitate the registration of printers and publishers; and to provide for the seizure and disposal of certain documents.

910. 8 1908. 31 of 1867. 1908. 1898.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the Indian Press Act, 1910, and the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, and to make further provision as to the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, for the liability of editors of newspapers in civil and criminal proceedings, and to make certain amendments in that Act in order to facilitate the registration of printers and publishers; and to provide in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, for the seizure and disposal of certain documents; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent

1. (1) This Act may be called the Press Law Repeal and Amendment Act, 1922.

(2) It extends to the whole of *British India, including* British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas.

Repeal of Act VII of 1908 and Act I of 1910

2. (1) The Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, are hereby repealed.

(*f*) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to invalidate any order made under section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, before the commencement of this Act, forfeiting any newspaper, book or other document; and any newspaper, book or other document forfeited in accordance with such order shall be deemed to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, except that no application under section 99B of that Code shall lie in respect of the forfeiture of any such newspaper, book or document, if forfeited more than two months before the commencement of this Act. I of 1910. V of 1898

Amendment of Act XXV of 1867. 3. The amendments set forth in the First Schedule shall be made in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. XXV of 1867

Amendment of Act VIII of 1878. 4. The amendments set forth in the Second Schedule shall be made in the Sea Customs Act, 1878. VIII of 1878.

Amendment of Act V of 1898. 5. The amendments set forth in the Third Schedule shall be made in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. V of 1898

Amendment of Act VI of 1898. 6. The amendments set forth in the Fourth Schedule shall be made in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 VI of 1898.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 3.)

THE PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS ACT, 1867 (XXV OF 1867).

1. In section 1, after the definition of "British India," the following definition, namely:—

Editor. "'editor' means the person who controls the selection of the matter that is published in a newspaper," and after the definition of "Magistrate" the following definition, namely:—

Newspaper. "'newspaper' means any printed periodical work containing public news or comments on public news,"

shall be inserted.

2. In section 5—

(*a*) For the words "printed periodical work containing public news or comments on public news," the word "newspaper" shall be substituted;

(*b*) After the words "hereinafter laid down" the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1) Every copy of every such newspaper shall contain the name of the person who is the editor thereof printed clearly on such copy as the name of the editor of that newspaper;"

(*c*) Clauses (1), (2) and (3) shall be re-numbered (2), (3) and (4);

(*d*) In clause (2) as re-numbered for the words "before the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such work shall be published" the words "in person or by agent authorised in this behalf in accordance with rules made under section 20, before a District, Presidency or Subdivisional Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such newspaper shall be printed or published, or such printer or publisher resides," shall be substituted, and for the words "periodical work" the word "newspaper," shall be substituted; IX of 1875.

(*e*) After clause (4) as re-numbered, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that no person who has not attained majority in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Majority Act, 1875, or of the law to which he is subject in respect of the attainment of majority, shall be permitted to make the declaration prescribed by this section, nor shall any such person edit a newspaper."

3. In section 7—

(*a*) After the words "custody of such declarations," the words "or, in the case of the editor, a copy of the newspaper containing his name printed on it as that of the editor";

(*b*) After the words "to such declaration," the words "or printed on such newspaper, as the case may be";

(*c*) After the words "in the declaration," the words "or the editor of every portion of that issue of the newspaper of which a copy is produced," shall be inserted.

4. In sections 7, 8 and 9, for the words "periodical work" wherever they occur, the word "newspaper" shall be substituted.

5. After section 8, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"8A. If any person, whose name has appeared as editor on a copy of a newspaper, claims that he was not the editor of the issue on which his name has so appeared, he may, within two weeks of his becoming aware that his name has been so published, appear before a District, Presidency or Subdivisional Magistrate and make a declaration that his name was incorrectly published in that issue as that of the editor thereof and if the Magistrate, after making such inquiry or causing such inquiry to be made as he may consider necessary, is satisfied that such declaration is true, he shall certify accordingly, and on that certificate being given, the provisions of section 7 shall not apply to that person in respect of that issue of the newspaper.

Person whose name has been incorrectly published may make a declaration before Magistrate.

The Magistrate may extend the period allowed by this section in any case where he is satisfied that such person was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing and making the declaration within that period."

6. After section 14, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"14-A. The printer of every newspaper in British India shall deliver at such place and to such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the Local official Gazette direct, and free of expense to the Government, two copies of each issue of such newspaper as soon as it is published."

Copies of newspapers printed in British India to be delivered gratis to Government.

7. In sections 12, 13, 14 and 15, for the words "two years," wherever they occur, the words "six months," and *for the words "five thousand" wherever they occur, the words "two thousand"* shall be substituted.

6. In section 15—

(a) After the words "whoever shall" in the two places where they occur, the word "edit" shall be inserted;

(b) For the words "such periodical work as is hereinbefore described," the word "newspaper" shall be substituted;

(c) After the words "shall cause to be," the word "edited" shall be inserted;

(d) For the words "such periodical work," where they occur for the second time, the word "newspaper" shall be substituted; and

(e) For the words "that work," the words "that newspaper" shall be substituted.

7. After section 18, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Penalty for failure to supply copies of newspapers given to Government.

"18-A. If any printer of any newspaper published in British India neglects to deliver copies of the same in compliance with section 13-A, he shall, on the complaint of the officer to whom copies should have been delivered or of any person authorised by that officer in this behalf, be punishable, on conviction by a magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the newspaper was printed, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every default."

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

After section 181, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Power to detain packages containing certain publications imported into British India.

181-A. (1) The Chief Customs officer or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf may detain any package brought whether by land or sea into British India which he suspects to contain—

(a) any newspaper or book as defined in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, or

(b) any document,

containing any seditious matter, *that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code*, and shall forward such package to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

1860.

(2) Any officer detaining a package under the provisions of sub-section (1) shall, where practicable, forthwith send by post to the addressee or consignee of such package notice of the fact of such detention.

(3) The Local Government shall cause the contents of such package to be examined, and if it appears to the Local Government that the package contains any such newspaper, book or other document containing any such seditious matter, may pass such orders as to the disposal of the package and its contents as it may deem proper, and, if it does not so appear, shall release the package and its contents unless the same be otherwise liable to seizure under any law for the time being in force:

Provided that any person interested in any package detained under the provisions of this section may, within two months from the date of such detention, apply to the Local Government for release of the same, and the Local Government shall consider such application and pass such orders thereon as it may deem to be proper.

Provided, further, that, if such application is rejected, the applicant may, within two months from the date of the order rejecting the application, apply to the High Court for release of the package or its contents on the ground that the package did not contain any such newspaper, book or other document containing any such seditious matter.

(4) In this section "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph, or other visible representation.

Procedure in disposal by High Court of applications for release of packages so detained.

181-B. Every application under the second proviso to *sub-section (3) of* section 181-A shall be heard and determined, in the manner provided by sections 99 D to 99 F of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, by a Special Bench of the High Court constituted in the manner provided by section 99-J of that Code.

Jurisdiction barred.

181-C. No order passed or action taken under section 181-A shall be called in question in any Court otherwise than in accordance with the second proviso to *sub-section (3) of* that section.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 5.)

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898 (V OF 1898).

1. After section 99, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Power to declare certain publications forfeited, and to issue search warrants for the same.

"99-A. (1) Where—

(a) any newspaper, or book as defined in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, or

(b) any document,

wherever printed, appears to the Local Government to contain any seditious matter, that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette stating the grounds of its opinion, declare such newspaper, book or other document to be forfeited to His Majesty, and thereupon any police officer may seize the same, wherever found in British India, and any magistrate may by warrant authorise any police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where the newspaper, book or other document may be or may be reasonably suspected to be.

(3) In sub-section (1) "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph, or other visible representation.

Application to High Court to set aside order of forfeiture.

99-B. Any person having any interest in any newspaper, book or other document, in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under section 99-A, may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that the newspaper, book or other document, in respect of which the order was made, did not contain any seditious matter.

Hearing by Special Bench.

99-C. Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court composed of three Judges.

Order of Special Bench setting aside forfeiture.

99-D. (1) On receipt of the application, the Special Bench shall, *if it is not satisfied* that the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the application has been made, contained seditious matter of the nature referred to in sub-section (1) of section 99-A, set aside the order of forfeiture.

(2) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges.

Evidence to prove nature or tendency of newspapers.

99-E. On the hearing of any such application with reference to any newspaper, any copy of such newspaper may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspaper, which are alleged to be seditious matter.

Procedure in High Court.

99-F. Every High Court shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the costs thereof and the execution of orders passed thereon, and until such rules are framed, the practice of such Courts in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to such applications.

Jurisdiction barred.

99-G. No order passed or action taken under section 99-A shall be called in question in any Court otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of section 99-B."

2. In section 101 after the words "section 98" the words "section 99-A" shall be inserted.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See Section 5.)

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1866 (VI OF 1866).

After section 27, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Prohibition of transmission by post of certain newspapers.

"27-A. No newspaper printed and published in British India without conforming to the rules laid down in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be transmitted by post. XXV of 1867

Power to detain newspapers and other articles being transmitted by post.

27-B. (1) Any officer in charge of a post office or authorized by the Post-master-General in this behalf may detain any postal article in the course of transmission by post which he suspects to contain—

(a) (i) any newspaper or book as defined in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; XXV of 1867

(ii) any document,

containing any seditious matter, *that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code*; or XLV of 1860

(b) any newspaper as defined in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, *which*, printed or published otherwise than in conformity with the rules laid down in that Act; XXV of 1867

and shall deliver any postal article so detained to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

(2) *Any officer detaining any postal article under the provisions of sub-section (1) shall forthwith send by post to the addressee of such article notice of the fact of such detention.*

(3) The Local Government shall cause the contents of any postal article detained under sub-section (1) to be examined, and, if it appears to the Local Government that the article contained any newspaper, book or other document of the nature described in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1), may pass such orders as to the disposal of the article and its contents as it may deem proper, and, if it does not so appear, shall release the article and its contents, unless the same be otherwise liable to seizure under any law for the time being in force:

Provided that any person interested in any article detained under the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) may, within two months from the date of such detention, apply to the Local Government for release of the same, and the Local Government shall consider such application and pass such orders thereon as it may deem to be proper:

Provided also that if such application is rejected, the applicant may, within two months from the date of the order rejecting the application, apply to the High Court for release of the article and its contents on the ground that the article did not contain any newspaper, book or other document containing any seditious matter:

(4) In this section "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph, or other visible representation.

Procedure for disposal by High Court of applications for release of newspapers and articles so detained.

27-C. Every application made under the second proviso to *sub-section* (3) *of* section 27-B shall be heard and determined in the manner provided by sections 99-D to 99-F of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, by a Special Bench of the High Court constituted in the manner provided by section 99-C of that Code. V of 1898.

Jurisdiction barred.

27-D. No order passed or action taken under section 27B shall be called in question in any Court otherwise than in accordance with the second proviso to *sub-section* (3) *of* that section."

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Act of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st March 1922, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1922.

An Act further to amend the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.

1912. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Indian Lunacy (Amendment) Act, 1922.

1912, Amendment of section 3, Act IV of 1912. **2.** In section 3 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),—

(*a*) in clause (*l*), after the word 'asylum' where it occurs for the second time, the words 'or mental hospital' shall be inserted; and

(*b*) to clause (*z*) the following shall be added, namely :—

"together with any other charges specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, in exercise of any power conferred upon him by this Act."

Amendment of section 31, Act IV of 1912. **3.** To section 34 of the said Act, the following words shall be added, namely :—

"if it is satisfied that provision has been or will be made for the curative treatment therein of persons suffering from mental diseases."

Insertion of new section 34A in Act IV of 1912. **4.** After section 34 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to cancel license if provision for curative treatment is insufficient. "34A. If in any licensed asylum no provision for curative treatment has been made, or the Local Government considers that the provision made is insufficient, the Local Government may require the person in charge of the asylum to take such measures for making or supplementing such provision as it may deem necessary, and, if such person does not comply with the requisition within a reasonable time, the Local Government may revoke the licence."

Insertion of new sections 34A and 89-B in Act IV of 1912. **5.** After section 89 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Fixation of cost of maintenance. "89A. The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, prescribe the amount payable on account of the cost of maintenance of lunatics detained in any asylum for the cost of whose maintenance any Local Government is liable, and the proportions in which such amount shall be payable respectively by the Local Governments so liable. Any such amount may include charges on account of the upkeep of the asylum and of the capital cost of the establishment of the asylum.

Liabilities of costs of maintenance payable by Government. 89B. (*1*) When under the provisions of this Act the cost of the maintenance of a lunatic is payable by the Government, then such cost shall be payable—

(*a*) in the case of a lunatic not domiciled in British India, by the Local Government of the province in which the reception order or the order under section 25, as the case may be, was made; and

(*b*) in the case of a lunatic domiciled in British India, by the Local Government of the province in which the lunatic has last resided for a period of five years before the reception order or the order under section 25, as the case may be, was made; or, if the lunatic has not been resident in any one province for such period, by the Local Government of the province in which such order was made.

(*2*) If any question arises as to the incidence of the cost of maintenance of any lunatic under sub-section (*1*), the question shall be referred to the Governor General in Council, and his decision thereon shall be final."

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Law (Legislative) Dept.

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